

Andres Pettigrew

THE
PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
Northamptonshire Record Society

FOUNDED IN DECEMBER, IN THE YEAR 1920

VOLUME XXI
FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 1961



JOHN ISHAM
(c. 1525–1596)

from the portrait at Lamport Hall

JOHN ISHAM
MERCER AND MERCHANT
ADVENTURER

TWO ACCOUNT BOOKS OF A LONDON MERCHANT
IN THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH I

*Edited,
with an Introduction,*

BY
G. D. RAMSAY
Fellow of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford

Printed for the
Northamptonshire Record Society
by Northumberland Press Limited, Gateshead, Co. Durham
1962

© G. D. RAMSAY

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

CONTENTS

	Page
PREFACE	vii
LISTS OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE FOOTNOTES, WITH A NOTE ON METHODS OF REFERENCE	ix
INTRODUCTION	
I GREGORY ISHAM AND THE ORIGINS OF THE ISHAM FIRM	xi
II THE PURCHASE AND EXPORT OF WOOLLEN CLOTHS	xxiii
III THE IMPORT OF MERCERIES AND THE EXCHANGE DEALINGS	xxix
IV JOHN ISHAM'S CAPITAL: ITS ORIGINS AND EMPLOYMENT	xxxvi
V CREDIT, BOOKKEEPING AND BANKRUPTCY	xlvi
VI MERCERS AND MERCHANTS ADVENTURERS	lviii
VII MERCERS' HALL, CITY AND COURT	lxvi
VIII HENRY ISHAM AND HIS COLLEAGUES AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE	lxxv
IX THE RETIREMENT OF JOHN ISHAM FROM THE CITY	lxxx
X THE STRUCTURE OF THE ISHAM FIRM	xciii
XI THE NATURE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ACCOUNT BOOKS	c
XII A NOTE ON THE PRINCIPLES OF TRANSCRIPTION	cxi
THE FIRST ACCOUNT BOOK OF JOHN ISHAM	
THE SECOND ACCOUNT BOOK OF JOHN ISHAM	125
APPENDIXES	
I THE INVENTORY OF GREGORY ISHAM, 1558	155
II THE <i>LIFE OF JOHN ISHAM</i>	167
INDEX OF PLACES	175
INDEX OF PERSONS	179
INDEX OF SUBJECTS, AND GLOSSARY	191

. . . I was a Merchant Adventurer of the Cittie of London
and free of the Company of the Mercers and by that
meanes with the blessing and favour of God receyved my
preferrement and was enabled to purchase the Mannor of
Langport and patronage of the church thereof . . .

from the will of John Isham, 1594
PCC 29 Drake.

PREFACE

THE account books printed in this volume form part of the Isham archives owned by Sir Gyles Isham, Bart., and now on deposit in the Northamptonshire Record Office. They represent a class of historical document extremely rare in England—private business records of the sixteenth century—and one that has not hitherto been made available for further study by printing *in extenso*. We have nothing—or next to nothing—in our record publications to compare, for example, with the considerable series of account books kept in the sixteenth century or earlier by merchants in north German towns and surveyed by H. Thierfelder, *Rostock-Osloer Handelsbeziehungen im 16. Jahrhundert* (Weimar, 1958), 186-193, or with the similar list for Italy drawn up by A. Saporì, *Le marchand italien au moyen âge* (Paris, 1952), 5-6. The two Isham account books have been fruitfully used by Dr. M. E. Finch in her study of *The Wealth of Five Northamptonshire Families* published for the Northamptonshire Record Society in 1956. Her concern was however primarily with the accretion of Isham property in the country and only incidentally with the career of John Isham in the City, so that this book does not materially overlap hers.

In writing the introduction, I have made every effort to be brief. It would not have been difficult to expand it into a full-length book on its own, and much has therefore been omitted. Details of the family and mercantile connexions of John Isham and his colleagues have been sparingly given, and matters of merely antiquarian or genealogical interest have been excluded. His dealings in land and his sales of wool have been mentioned very little: for this side of his activities, the reader should consult Dr. Finch's excellent book mentioned above. Further, I have tried not to repeat what I wrote in *English Overseas Trade during the Centuries of Emergence* (Macmillan, 1957); those who wish to pursue this large subject are referred to it and to the authorities enumerated in the bibliography there. Finally, I have touched as little as possible on the institutions and government of London: this is reserved for a more general study of the Tudor City that I hope to undertake during the next few years.

This book owes much to the generosity of others. In particular, I owe a great deal to Miss Wake, who as General Editor of the series in which it is printed has given me spirited help and encouragement. Its completion would have been long delayed—if not impossible—but for a timely grant from the Houblon-Norman Fund of the Bank of England, which enabled me to take a term away from routine college teaching and concentrate my attention upon the documents printed here and the problems they presented.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the officers in charge of the documents in the various archive repositories at which I worked, for all their patience and help. Without making any invidious selection, I might perhaps be allowed specially to mention Mr. Harniman at Mercers' Hall, where he made every effort to put me at ease in possibly not the most propitious of surroundings. I am also grateful to Mr. H. W. Thomson, Librarian of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales,

for permission to consult the originals and photocopies of early works on accountancy in his custody. Sir Gyles Isham not only permitted the account books to be conveyed to Oxford for my convenience but also put his wide knowledge of family and county history at my disposal. I am under a pleasurable obligation to two friends who gave their valuable time to helping me in the final stages: to Mr. K. G. Davies, who read the typescript of the introduction, and to Mr. R. E. Alton, without the aid of whose skill I would have been baffled by a number of passages in the transcription of the account books. Neither, however, should be held in the least responsible for the shortcomings of this volume. My obligations to my wife are too various to enumerate.

G.D.R.

Oxford,
November 1961.

LISTS OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE FOOTNOTES TO THE TEXT OF THE INTRODUCTION

1. *Unprinted sources*

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) British Museum
Lansd. | Lansdowne MSS. |
| (ii) Guildhall, City of London Records Office
CHPL
JCCC
RCA | Court of Husting, Pleas of Land
Journals of the Court of Common Council
Repertories of the Court of Aldermen |
| (iii) Guildhall, Library
SA 1
SA 2 | Subsidy Assessments for London, 1559 (MS. 2859)
Subsidy Assessments for London, 1572 (MS. 2942) |
| (iv) Mercers' Hall
ACMC 1
ACMC 2
RWAC
LMMC | Acts of Court of the Mercers' Company, 1527-60
Acts of Court of the Mercers' Company, 1560-93
Renter Wardens' Account Book, 1538-1577
List of members of the Mercers' Company from 1347 |
| (v) Northamptonshire Record Office, Delapré Abbey, Northampton
I.(L.) | Isham collection |
| (vi) Public Record Office
C 1
C 2 and C 3
E 115

E 122
E 159
E 178

E 190
LC 4

Req. 2
SP 11
SP 12 | Early Chancery Proceedings
Chancery Proceedings of the reign of Elizabeth I
Exchequer, Queen's Remembrancer, Certificates of Residence
Exchequer, Queen's Remembrancer, Customs Rolls
Exchequer, Queen's Remembrancer, Memoranda Rolls
Exchequer, Queen's Remembrancer, Depositions by Special Commission
Exchequer, Queen's Remembrancer, Port Books
Lord Chamberlain's Office, Entry Books of Recognizances
Proceedings in the Court of Requests
State Papers Domestic, Mary I and Philip & Mary
State Papers Domestic, Elizabeth I |
| (vii) Somerset House
PCC | Copies of wills registered in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury |

2. *Printed sources.* This list includes only those most frequently cited or otherwise of outstanding help.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Barron, <i>Northants Families</i> | <i>Victoria County History of Northamptonshire</i> , supplementary volume, <i>Northamptonshire Families</i> , by O. Barron (London, 1906). |
| Beaven, <i>Aldermen</i> | A. B. Beaven, <i>The Aldermen of the City of London</i> . Vols. I-II. (London, 1908-13). |
| Burgon, <i>Gresham</i> | J. W. Burgon, <i>The life and times of Sir Thomas Gresham</i> . Vols. I-II. (London, 1839). |
| CPR | <i>Calendar of Patent Rolls</i> . |
| CSPD | <i>Calendar of State Papers, Domestic</i> . |

- CSPF *Calendar of State Papers, Foreign.*
 DNB *Dictionary of National Biography.*
 Edler, *Glossary* F. Edler, *Glossary of medieval terms of business. Italian series 1200-1600* (Cambridge, Mass., 1934).
 Finch, *Wealth* M. E. Finch, *The Wealth of Five Northamptonshire Families, 1540-1640*. Northamptonshire Record Society, XIX (1956).
 Goris, *Colonies méridionales* J. A. Goris, *Etude sur les colonies marchandes méridionales à Anvers de 1488 à 1567* (Louvain, 1925).
 Gras, *Customs* N. S. B. Gras, *The early English customs system* (Cambridge, Mass., 1918).
 HMC *Historical Manuscripts Commission.*
 Johnson, *Drapers* A. H. Johnson, *The history of the worshipful Company of Drapers*, Vols. I-V, (Oxford, 1914-22).
 Machyn, *Diary* *The Diary of Henry Machyn, 1550-63*, ed. J. G. Nichols. Camden Society, XLII (1848).
 Marsden, *Admiralty* *Select Pleas in the Court of Admiralty*, ed. R. G. Marsden, Vols. I-II, Selden Society, VI and XI (1892 and 1897).
 OED *Oxford English Dictionary.*
 Smedt, *Engelse Natie* O. de Smedt, *De Engelse Natie te Antwerpen in de 16^e eeuw*, Vols. I-II, (Antwerp, 1950-4).
 Stow, *Survey* J. Stow, *A survey of London*, ed. C. L. Kingsford. Vols. I-II (Oxford, 1908).
 Tawney & Power *Tudor Economic Documents*, ed. R. H. Tawney and E. Power, Vols. I-III (London, 1924).
 Tawney, *Introduction* T. Wilson, *A discourse upon usury*, ed. R. H. Tawney (London, 1925).
 Thrupp, *Merchant class* S. L. Thrupp, *The merchant class of medieval London* (Chicago, 1948).
 Unwin, *Gilds* G. Unwin, *The Gilds and Companies of London* (third ed., London, 1938).
 VCH *Victoria County History.*
 Willan, *Muscovy Merchants* T. S. Willan, *The Muscovy Merchants of 1555* (Manchester, 1953).
 Ympyn, *New Instruction* P. de Waal, 'De engelsche vertaling van Jan Ympyn's Nieuwe Instructie', *Economisch-Historisch Jaarboek*, XVIII (1934), 3-58.

Note on methods of reference

Points to be borne in mind by readers of the Introduction are as follows:

(1) The year is taken as beginning on January 1st. In John Isham's day, it was normally reckoned in England to begin on March 25th. There is therefore an apparent discrepancy of a year in all dates between January 1st and March 24th inclusive mentioned both in the Introduction and the text of the account books.

(2) Capital letters are used to indicate membership of a London livery company. Thus 'Mercer' after a name indicates membership of the Mercers' Company: 'mercier' merely someone who dealt in merceries. The point is of some significance, since the two categories overlap only to a limited degree: *infra*, xxxi-xxxii and lxxiv.

(3) Unless otherwise indicated, all references in the footnotes are to pages.

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

GREGORY ISHAM AND THE ORIGINS OF THE ISHAM FIRM

JOHN ISHAM, the subject of the memoir and the keeper of the two account books printed in this volume, was born and died in Northamptonshire. His forbears had since c. 1300 been small landowners at Pytchley,¹ though his father, as is explained in the memoir, did not survive to come into the family property there.² He lived for the first sixteen and the last twenty-four years of his life in his native county, either in youth as one of the numerous progeny of Euseby Isham on the 'great farm' at Ringstead,³ or in age as a dignified landowner on the estate he had acquired from Sir William Cecil at Lampport. In between these two periods, he spent thirty years in the mercantile world of London, 1542-1572, when he carved out for himself a moderately successful career as a Merchant Adventurer and a member of the Mercers' Company. It is with this middle segment of his life that the documents printed in this volume are chiefly concerned. They provide evidence for the elucidation of his business interests, and incidentally cast a shaft of light—narrow and flickering as it may be—upon the habits and liabilities of City merchants in the mid-sixteenth century. The tally of English sixteenth-century business histories is not a lengthy one, nor are the surviving account books of individual merchants or firms so abundant as to make it likely that it ever will be.⁴ It is hoped that this volume will constitute one small addition to their number.

Like other families of minor gentry, the Ishams of Pytchley had in previous generations sent sons into the church or to study the law. The eldest son of Euseby Isham, Gyles, was admitted to the Middle Temple;⁵ the second son, Robert, matriculated as a scholar at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1537, and in due course took holy orders.⁶ Their careers do not appear to have deeply impinged upon those of the three other surviving sons, Gregory, John and Henry, who were each in turn sent up to the City and apprenticed to merchants there. But it would be unwise to pass them over in complete silence. Gyles was evidently a man of some capacity, for he sat twice in parliament and also became steward to the second Earl of Bedford.⁷ There

¹ On the evidence of British Museum Add. MS. 73066 there was an Isham at Pytchley in 1311—*ex inf.* Sir Gyles Isham.

² *Infra*, 167-8.

³ *Infra*, 168.

⁴ English sixteenth-century account books are discussed by P. H. Ramsey, 'Some Tudor Merchants' Accounts', in *Studies in the History of Accounting*, ed. A. C. Littleton and B. S. Yamey (London, 1956), 185-201.

⁵ *Register of admissions to the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple*, 1, 16.

⁶ *Infra*, 168-9.

⁷ *Infra*, 168. He is doubtless to be identified with the 'Mr. Isham' whose name crops up in connection with Bedford affairs at this time in *HMC Salisbury*, I, 137.

survives an obligation for £400, dated October 1555, of Francis Earl of Bedford and his attorneys Thomas Denton and Gyles Isham to Gregory Isham, one of the witnesses being Sir William Cecil, later the first lord Burghley.⁸ This document may well cloak a loan which Gyles had put his younger brother Gregory in the way of granting to his patron. Gyles also borrowed directly, in a more modest way, from both Gregory and his next brother John.⁹ The latter likewise had dealings with Thomas Denton.¹⁰ Gyles died in 1559, leaving three daughters; the rights of wardship and marriage of these three co-heiresses were later granted by the crown to his surviving brothers and his cousin Ferdinando Poulton.¹¹ But how much Gyles during his lifetime may have helped his brothers in the City to establish advantageous connections with aristocratic borrowers we may only guess.

Robert Isham helped his brother John more than once to buy property in Northamptonshire, but never more notably than when in 1560 he advanced him half the purchase price of the manor of Lamport—an acquisition on which John had set his heart.¹² Perhaps he was the readier to do this since his own career must by then have seemed broken. The prospects of Robert—‘parson Isham’ to his relatives¹³—had long promised to be those of a successful ecclesiastic. After graduation he accumulated the rectories of Grafton Underwood and Islip, in the diocese of Peterborough. He resigned the latter in 1548, the year in which he acquired the rectory of Pytchley. He added to these preferments a prebend at Peterborough in 1553 and a canonry at Windsor in 1558. He became a royal chaplain and, according to family tradition, a favourite of Queen Mary I.¹⁴ It is reasonable to infer that the ecclesiastical changes following the accession of Elizabeth I cast a shadow over his life. He resigned both his stalls in 1559 and his rectory at Grafton Underwood in 1561. To the living of Pytchley, amid the family property on which he dwelt, he clung; but not later than 1561 he installed a curate, one suspects because he did not himself wish to say the liturgy in English. Perhaps it was in connection with this withdrawal from the public exercise of his sacerdotal functions—if such it was—that at this time he made a gift to his college at Cambridge of £20 *per annum* for the support of poor scholars, payable during his lifetime by the farmer of the benefice of Pytchley.¹⁵

⁸ Obligation dated 3 Oct., 3 & 4 P. & M., I.(L.), 1272. The Earl himself would appear to have been out of England at the time—G. S. Thomson, *Family Background* (London, 1949), 148.

⁹ *Infra*, 8, 162.

¹⁰ *Infra*, 7, 58.

¹¹ Grant dated 25 Nov. 1570, enrolled on Patent Roll, 13 Eliz. pt. iii, m. 29 (C 66/1073). I owe this reference to Dr. N. J. Williams.

¹² *Infra*, 45. Another purchase of property in Northamptonshire jointly by Robert and John Isham is recorded in *CPR* 1560-3, 71.

¹³ *E.g.* in his executors' accounts, I.(L.), 3318.

¹⁴ *Infra*, 169.

¹⁵ Information about the life of Robert Isham is to be found in J. Peile, *Biographical Register of Christ's College, 1505-1905*, I (Cambridge, 1910), 22; H. I. Longden, *Northamptonshire and Rutland clergy from 1500*, VII (Northampton, 1940), 219 and 231; Finch, *Wealth*, 5-15 *passim*. For the rectory of Pytchley *vide VCH Northants*, IV, 213. The formal episcopal permission to alienate £20 from the living of Pytchley was dated 3 October 1562, I.(L.), 1357. In this document Robert Isham was described as rector of Pytchley, which would appear to indicate that he had not relinquished the benefice. After his death the rectory of Pytchley passed to the bishopric of Coventry and Lichfield, and there was litigation between two rival claimants to its farm nominated by successive bishops—C 3/127/29.

Robert Isham died not long afterwards, in May 1564—in time to escape further and undoubtedly more awkward decisions concerning his religious allegiance.

Gregory, John and Henry Isham were not the first of their name to establish themselves in the City. In 1513 a John Isham, son of yet another John, had been admitted by patrimony to the freedom of the Mercers' Company.¹⁶ The John Isham, senior, of 1513 was a Merchant Adventurer as well as a Mercer, though the terms of his will are suggestive of a modest stock-in-trade.¹⁷ He died in 1517, and the name Isham was no longer represented in a list of the members of the Mercers' Company drawn up ten years later.¹⁸ It is possible, though far from certain, that this John Isham was an uncle of Euseby;¹⁹ if he was, then Euseby perhaps had his example in mind when he dispatched the three lads successively to London. But there were doubtless other reasons. There was the obvious problem of finding money to educate all five sons in learned professions as well as to provide marriage portions for the five daughters, of whom some had to content themselves as it was with mere yeomen of the locality as husbands.²⁰ Perhaps the younger sons did not take so readily to their books as Gyles and Robert. That John was ignorant of Latin²¹ is evident from the accounts that he kept. He was not always able to spell syllables as they sounded, and even for an age of individuality in spelling his uncertain scrawl produced some astonishing words. The proper name Euseby often defeated him. Sometimes he split words into their component parts and sometimes he ran them into each other: for example, just as he frequently wrote 'somych' as one word, so he was apt to make two of 'a bought'. However, this point should not be pressed, since the general ability of John and his brothers cannot be questioned.

Whatever the family and personal incentives may have been, they were probably slight in comparison with the inducements offered in the thirties and forties of the sixteenth century by a career in business in the City. This was an epoch of abounding prosperity for the merchants of London—especially for the cloth dealers, whose shipments to Antwerp now ran at unprecedented heights. Entry into the ranks of their apprentices involved no crippling initial expense: old Euseby Isham near the end of his life assumed that £5 would enable his youngest son Henry to be bound to a merchant at London.²² Lads of gentle birth and education often made their way to the City. William Chester, sometime undergraduate of Peterhouse, Cambridge, and subsequently Merchant Adventurer and Lord Mayor of London in 1560, was doubtless exceptional, though Sir Thomas Gresham likewise spent a year of his youth at Cambridge.²³ The City was in much closer touch with the 'third university', the Inns of Court, at its gate. The Isham brothers, one learned in the law and others active in trade, were

¹⁶ LMMC, alphabetical order.

¹⁷ PCC 33 Holder.

¹⁸ List of members prefixed to APMC 1.

¹⁹ Such a relative is mentioned by L. G. H. Horton-Smith, *The ancient northern family of Lumley* (St. Albans, 1948), 13, quoting a covenant in the Birmingham Reference Library, MS. 242786. I owe this reference to Sir Gyles Isham, who points out that there are alternative identifications.

²⁰ *Infra*, 168.

²¹ *Infra*, 172.

²² Will of Euseby Isham, Northamptonshire Record Office, I. f. 169.

²³ Chester is noticed in the *DNB* and by Willan, *Muscovy Merchants*, 67-8.

representative of a widespread phenomenon. So was Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the great seal 1558-1579; not only was he closely connected by marriage with Sir Thomas Gresham, but two of his brothers were City merchants, one becoming an alderman, the other sheriff.²⁴ A more remarkable case was provided by John Marsh, admitted to Lincoln's Inn in 1536, but later trading as a Merchant Adventurer: he became common sergeant of the City and was permitted to vary this responsibility in the 1560's with the governorship of the Company of Merchants Adventurers.²⁵ The wonder is that in these dizzy years there were not many more well-born young men joining in the scramble. The alternative outlets, it might be added, were not so many as they had been or were to be. Three or four generations earlier, the young Ishams might have gone to fight in France. An equal span of time later, they might have chosen between a cadetship in the East India Company, tobacco farming in Virginia or sugar planting in the West Indies. But in the sixteenth century, the forces that mould the lives of adventurous youths more than ever beckoned them to London. Hence, perhaps, the peculiar vigour and initiative of the Tudor City.

Gregory, the pioneer, was five or six years older than John.²⁶ He began his apprenticeship to William Chelsham of the Mercers' Company in or about 1537, and he certainly took up his own freedom of the Company in 1546.²⁷ Perhaps he had a hand in fixing the apprenticeship of John in 1542 to Otwell Hill, a young migrant from Rochdale who had married into the great mercantile family of Lock and had taken up his freedom of the Mercers' Company so recently as 1540, after serving his articles with William Gresham.²⁸ When Hill prematurely died in the following year, John transferred his apprenticeship to Thomas Gigges, an older man who had been admitted to the freedom of the Mercers' Company in 1530.²⁹ Gigges may not have been a merchant of large stock-in-trade. But in his activities he was unusual. During the twenty years before his death in 1551, he had established himself at Antwerp, where he frequently bought and sold house property.³⁰ Whether he engaged in this merely for himself or as agent for other Merchants Adventurers does not appear, but it is evident that he was in a position to acquire an exceptionally close knowledge of the great international commodity market. Any apprentice of his would have had special opportunities for familiarizing himself with the ins and outs of the traffic in Italian luxury textiles that were to be a speciality of the Isham firm. It is tempting to suspect that Gregory Isham and Gigges worked hand-in-hand³¹ and that Gregory arranged the apprenticing of his young brother to Gigges

²⁴ Bacon is noticed in the DNB. See also A. Simpson, *The Wealth of the Gentry 1540-1660* (Cambridge, 1961), 26-7.

²⁵ *Lincoln's Inn Admissions Register, 1420-1893* (London, 1896), I, 50; *infra*, cx.

²⁶ *Infra*, 169—on the assumption that he was aged 38 at his death in 1558.

²⁷ LMMC.

²⁸ LMMC. His will is in PCC 27 Spert.

²⁹ LMMC.

³⁰ Smedt, *Engelse Natie*, II, 13-16. There is a reference to Gigges in APC 1550-2, 99, where he and John Marshe of London, esquire, perhaps the later Governor of the Merchants Adventurers, on 6 August 1550 gave bonds to appear before the Privy Council when required. The precise reason behind this is not stated.

³¹ A faint ground for this suspicion is offered by the juxtaposition once or twice of the names of Gregory Isham and Thomas Gigges in the 1547-8 London customs roll, E 122/167/1. Might Gregory have been shipping cloths to Gigges at Antwerp on behalf of them both?

with an eye to his training in the purchase of silks and satins. John may also have acquired his skill in bookkeeping at Antwerp.³² The youngest Isham, Henry, was apprenticed at first to George Hickford, not one of the largest traders, but probably after a short period he was able to transfer himself to Gregory, for whom he worked until he in turn became a master in 1555.³³

Of the lives of the three Isham lads during their years of apprenticeship we know next to nothing. John must have spent a good deal of time with his master Gigges at Antwerp.³⁴ At London, they doubtless all performed the menial tasks customarily exacted from apprentices. We are told that John carried the water tankard buckets to the Thames for his master.³⁵ This may well have been an essential service in days when plumbing was in its infancy, but it was resented. In March 1542, a few months before John Isham came to London, there had been a collective complaint from the apprentices to the General Court of the Mercers' Company, which had forbidden its members to use their apprentices for water-bearing—evidently ineffectually.³⁶ In later years, John Isham very possibly paid his own water-bearer.³⁷ But the only important point is that the Isham brothers all learnt the ropes of the London-Antwerp traffic. Despite their impecunious origins, they were all able to find the requisite capital to set themselves up as independent masters with little or no delay when their terms of apprenticeship had been served.

Even in the flourishing fifteen-forties to find this initial capital cannot have been a simple matter. John Isham married a well-to-do widow, and Henry at one time or another secured loans from both the Mercers' Company and his elder brothers.³⁸ But how did Gregory manage to set himself up in trade? No answer can with confidence be given to this crucial question. But we do know that Gregory Isham within a year or so of his emergence as a fully-fledged Mercer and Merchant Adventurer was doing business on a surprisingly large scale. His annual turnover in the fiscal year 1547-8 was in the region of fifteen hundred pounds at least.³⁹ Old Euseby Isham of Pytchley had died in 1546, bequeathing to Gregory no more than a mourning gown, or alternatively a heifer,⁴⁰ so that as a source of capital he may be dismissed. However, it must be remembered that the Isham brothers, despite their slender means, were well-connected youths. Their paternal grandmother had been a Vere of Addington and they were therefore related to the Mordaunts and other noble families.⁴¹ Perhaps Gregory was able to exploit these connec-

³² *Infra*, ci.

³³ LMMC.

³⁴ Cf. the lists printed by Smedt, *Engelse Natie*, II, 444-450.

³⁵ *Infra*, 170. The mere mention of this appeared in retrospect so degrading to John Isham's gentle grandson that he made every effort to erase the passage. Only the application of infra-red photography has made it possible to resurrect this curious piece of information.

³⁶ APMC 1, f. 147. Cf. the statute 28 Hen. VIII. c. 5: 'An acte for avoydyng of exactions taken upon Prentices in Cyties . . .'

³⁷ *Infra*, 77.

³⁸ *Infra*, 24, 163.

³⁹ *Infra*, xxiv.

⁴⁰ Will of Euseby Isham, Northamptonshire Record Office, I, f. 169.

⁴¹ Cf. P. A. Kennedy, 'A Gentleman's Home in the Reign of Henry VII', *Northamptonshire Past and Present*, II, 1 (1954), 17-28; also R.E.C. Waters, *Genealogical memoirs of the extinct family of Chester of Chicheley, their Ancestors and Descendants* (London, 1878), I, 50-1, for a pedigree showing some of the ramifications of the Veres of Addington.

tions, in seeking loans or sureties. Some of his difficulties may have been resolved with his marriage in December 1548 to one of the two daughters of Matthew Dale of the Haberdashers' Company, formerly of Bristol and now a substantial Merchant Adventurer.⁴² That she had a welcome dowry may be inferred from the enumeration of the property her sister brought to her husband Walter Marler, also a Merchant Adventurer and Haberdasher.⁴³ But however he came by his initial capital, Gregory Isham made very good use of it. He was a man of parts, fairly certainly the ablest of the family, and the founder of what might with approximate justification be called the Isham firm. His business capacity enabled him to become before his premature death in September 1558 a very rich man, certainly more opulent than his younger brothers were ever to be. His business headquarters lay at his house in the City, in the parish of St. Michael Paternoster.⁴⁴ In addition to this, he had been building up an estate in his native county centring round the manor of Braunston, which he acquired from the Earl of Rutland in December 1554.⁴⁵ The ramifications of his business extended from Devon and Yorkshire to Antwerp, and he was not only a dealer in commodities but also a moneylender on no mean scale.

The success of Gregory Isham was in some measure due to the commercial boom that prevailed during his first few years as an independent merchant. Then came the crisis of 1551-2, after which the market largely recovered, though the Antwerp Bourse remained uneasy and there were some sharp ups and downs in the essential traffic with the Netherlands.⁴⁶ But favourable trade conditions would not suffice to explain the progress of Gregory Isham in the City. He must have had a rare talent for business. At his death he was in the thick of his enterprises, and the inventory of his personal goods drawn up within a few weeks preserves for us the most striking details of their nature and scope.⁴⁷ The backbone of his fortune consisted of the landed estate already mentioned. It does not figure in the inventory, but we are told elsewhere that it was worth £400 *per annum*.⁴⁸ This would imply a capital value of £8,000 or so.⁴⁹ Apart from this, the description of his stock-in-trade is sufficiently impressive. The goods in store at his London warehouse were valued at twelve hundred pounds odd; they consisted mostly of luxury textiles—silks, satins, damasks and so forth, of Italian origin and doubtless imported from Antwerp—together with fustians, also Italian,⁵⁰ and various types of worsteds not then made in England and probably woven in the

⁴² *Register of St. Pancras, Soper Lane*, ed. W. Bruce Bannerman, Harleian Society, Registers, XLV (1915), 440.

⁴³ To be found in the will of Walter Marler, PCC 25 Loftes. When Dale died in 1550, his property went to his five sons—PCC 11 Code.

⁴⁴ Where his widow was living in 1559—SA 1.

⁴⁵ *CPR 1554-5*, 369-70. Other acquisitions are mentioned in the same volume, 134-5, and in *CPR 1557*, 286-7. There had recently been trouble at Braunston with regard to the collection of tithe—C 1/1377/85-6.

⁴⁶ F. J. Fisher, 'Commercial trends and policy in sixteenth-century England', *Economic History Review*, X (1939-40), 103-5; F. Prims, *Geschiedenis van Antwerpen*, VIII (Antwerp, 1942), 165-8.

⁴⁷ The inventory is printed in appendix II, *infra*, 155-165; save where other references are supplied, the remainder of this paragraph and all the next are based upon it.

⁴⁸ *Infra*, 169.

⁴⁹ H. J. Habakkuk, 'The long-term rate of interest and the price of land in the seventeenth century', *Economic History Review*, second series, V (1952-3), 44-5.

⁵⁰ *Infra*, 160, where 'mapelles' may indicate Naples.

Netherlands. The wholesale traffic in these costly wares was, as already mentioned, an Isham speciality originated by Gregory. At Antwerp he held a more commonplace stock of English woollen cloths, the goods in which every Merchant Adventurer dealt, worth at cost price over three thousand pounds. These included not only Suffolk and west-country broadcloths of various types but also western and northern kerseys. The market for kerseys was expanding much more rapidly than that for broadcloth in the fifteen-fifties, and the large investment in these is what might be expected of an alert merchant.⁵¹ At his country house at Braunston, Gregory had already begun to store wool. Beside all the accumulated wealth represented by these stocks of commodities, the furniture of his houses at London and Braunston seems modest. His best gown, though faced with satin, was valued at no more than 48s., five shillings less than the price of a velvet jerkin.⁵² Conspicuous consumption was a habit he had not yet had time to learn.

No less interesting is the financial structure of his business. The delicate fabrics he had transported from Antwerp to his London warehouse evidently passed from owner to owner entirely on credit. We may assume that the six thousand pounds odd that he owed at Antwerp were preponderantly for these. He was a customer of some of the largest houses that dealt in Mediterranean wares there, among them Maiolo and Moneglia of Genoa and Balbani of Lucca.⁵³ Fortunately, most of these easily damaged goods were off his hands, only some twelve hundred pounds' worth remaining in store at London. No doubt a large proportion of the five thousand pounds owed to him there was for the rest. It looks as if payment for English products included a markedly smaller element of credit, for Gregory had in store at Antwerp over three thousand pounds' worth of kerseys and other woollen cloths and was owed additionally some two thousand pounds there, while he owed in London, presumably chiefly for the goods represented by these debts and the contents of the Antwerp warehouse, less than two thousand eight hundred pounds. There can be no certainty about these figures; allowance must be made for the fact that his biggest single debtor at home was the crown, while substantial sums were owing to him by his relatives and other Merchants Adventurers that may have been unconnected with his main lines of business. But although there were cloth manufacturers such as Anthony Hurst and William Carter of Halifax to whom he was indebted for fair-sized sums, the inference remains that the English country clothmakers expected to be paid if not on the nail then with fair speed. One other point worth remarking is the small quantity of ready money kept by Gregory in reserve—£145 1d., approximately two-thirds of which was held at Antwerp. His next line of defence was doubtless the plate, valued at £73 odd at London, plus a further fifteen pounds' worth at Braunston. Since his debts ran into between eight and nine thousand pounds and his net working capital may be reckoned at not a great deal less than three thousand pounds,⁵⁴ his business was evidently marked by what in the jargon of the economist would be called a surprisingly low liquidity ratio.

⁵¹ *Infra*, xxv.

⁵² As sold to Thomas Bowes by John Isham in June 1559, *infra*, 30.

⁵³ Cf. Goris, *Colonies méridionales*, 617-625; and W. Brulez, 'L'exportation des Pays-Bas vers l'Italie par voie de terre, au milieu du XVI^e siècle', *Annales*, XIV (1959), 489-91.

⁵⁴ Calculated by subtracting the total of what he owed from the value of his stocks of silks at London, wool at Braunston and English cloths at Antwerp plus debts due.

There can be no doubt that Gregory Isham, like other outstanding capitalists of his day, was expert in the manipulation of credit. His skill in this led him before his death some distance along the classic career of the exceptionally successful merchant, beyond the mere buying and selling of goods and into the realm of pure finance. The first step was to lend money on the security of land: like all wealthy citizens of London, he did this. One example of this sort of operation may be quoted. In November 1553, Gregory Isham joined with his brother-in-law Walter Marler and with Thomas Revett of the Mercers' Company to lend £3,700 to the Earls of Westmorland and Rutland, upon the security of various properties in Northamptonshire and Devon. This at least was the sum to be repaid approximately a year later, on St. Andrew's Day in 1554 'at the Founte stone . . . in the Cathedrall Church of Saynt Paule in London . . . betwyxte the howres of nyne and xij of the Clock in the forenoone . . . in golde or in newe fyne silver monye currant in England'.⁵⁵ Since the giving of interest had recently been made illegal, the terms of the agreement made no reference to this, while we may suspect that the sum originally lent was £3,000. No doubt Gregory participated in other loans of this sort, though no record of them now remains.

Gregory did not merely seize his opportunities for profitable lending—he created them. The next step for him was to exploit his credit by borrowing at a low and lending at a high rate of interest—the essential function of the banker. Only the very greatest and most forceful merchants of the age can have been able to do this in a deliberate and systematic way, but Gregory Isham was among them. In the will he made shortly before his death, he stated that he had owing to him over £1,050 from a total of four borrowers, all of them men of consequence. One of them was Mr. Justice Morgan of Northampton, almost certainly to be identified with one of the judges of the King's Bench. Another was Sir Humphrey Stafford, owner of extensive estates in the Midlands but best remembered as the builder of Kirby Hall near Deene.⁵⁶ The third was Mr. John Throckmorton, Master of Requests; and the last, 'Mr. Tanfeild of Gayton', Northamptonshire.⁵⁷ The money for making these loans had not been withdrawn from his working capital—it had been 'taken up of other men'.⁵⁸ We can therefore offer some explanation of the indebtedness of Gregory at his death to five London brokers, English and foreign:⁵⁹ they were the individuals who enabled him to place his loans. It might be added that professional banking of this sort was rarely practised by his younger brother John, who indeed often lent money, but merely as opportunity offered. As far as the evidence goes, John Isham rarely used the

⁵⁵ Tripartite indenture dated 29 November 1553, I. (L.), 1232.

⁵⁶ J. Bridges, *History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire* (Oxford, 1791), II, 314-5; there is an engraving of Kirby Hall in G. Baker, *History and Antiquities of the County of Northampton* (London, 1822-30), I, 6. There is further information about Sir Humphrey Stafford in C 1/1158/58-9, C 1/1165/42-3, C 1/1267/44-5, C 3/54/44 and C 3/159/16.

⁵⁷ Presumably the Francis Tanfeild listed *infra*, 163. His will is in PCC 15 Welles, and he may be identified as an uncle of Sir Lawrence Tanfield, Chief Baron of the Exchequer 1607-1625, q.v. in DNB. The Tanfield pedigree is in *The Visitations of Essex*, ed. W. C. Metcalfe, Harleian Society, XIII (1878), 295. A generation later, the posthumous daughter of Gregory Isham was to marry the nephew of Francis Tanfield's wife—Waters, *Chester of Chicheley*, I, 80-1.

⁵⁸ Will of Gregory Isham, PCC 75 Noodes.

⁵⁹ *Infra*, 164.

services of a broker.⁶⁰ He lacked the initiative and the confidence—and perhaps the credit—of his elder brother, and as a man of business never launched out on such uncharted waters.

Yet for all his boldness, Gregory must have been shrewd enough in his judgment of men. The four debtors mentioned in his will were perhaps slow in paying—the executors of Tanfield taking more than a year, those of Morgan over eighteen months and the two others over two years—but, despite the difficulties of the time, the money did reach the hands of his executors in the end.⁶¹ Gregory was less adventurous in the spread of his commercial ventures, for there is nothing to suggest that abroad he ever looked further than Antwerp. He took his risks in the luxury import trade and in money-dealing, rather than in the new-fangled traffic to Guinea or Muscovy. In the short run—which was all he survived to experience—he was fully justified. If the assessments for the City loan to the crown in the autumn of 1558 are any index of wealth, we may infer from the fact that only four merchants at Mercers' Hall were obliged individually to contribute larger sums than he, that at the time of his death he was probably already among the twenty or thirty richest men in London.⁶² He was rated for more, for example, than his slightly senior contemporary Lionel Duckett, who rose to the highest civic honours and survived to be one of the dominant personalities of the Elizabethan City.⁶³ Gregory Isham was indubitably of much the same standing as the four patricians to whom in his will he commended his wife and children—one a former Lord Mayor, the others all to hold that office within the next few years.⁶⁴

For the two younger Ishams, the death of Gregory must have been a devastating shock. We do not know precisely how much he had done to support and encourage them. But it may be presumed that most of the large sums of money that they owed him at his death represented long-term loans of capital: John then owed him £400, payable in June 1562, and Henry £456 net.⁶⁵ Apart from this, we know that he had gone surety for the loan of a further £150 made to John by another City merchant.⁶⁶ It is likely enough that in their traffic in commodities the brothers were closely linked. In the sixties, John and Henry did a good deal of their trading in partnership, and it may well have been that some similar arrangement connected Gregory and John in the fifties. We get a single glimpse of their factors, Anthony Morgan and John Barker, attesting together to the contents of the bales of silks, apparently the joint property of the two Isham brothers, that they had bought at the Pask mart of Bergen-op-Zoom in 1558.⁶⁷ It can hardly have been mere chance that so many of the customers of John Isham in the sixties had been in debt to Gregory in 1558—from the widows Hickes and Worleye

⁶⁰ *Infra*, 102-3.

⁶¹ 'The ordar houghe the detts of Gregorye Isham stoud at the daye of his dethe', I. (L.), 2999. It might be added that Gregory instructed his executors to remit the interest if repayment was punctual.

⁶² The Mercers' assessments are in *ACMC* 1, ff. 302-3.

⁶³ Lionel Duckett is noticed in the *DNB* and by Willan, *Muscovy Merchants*, 92-3.

⁶⁴ Sir Rowland Hill, Lord Mayor in 1549; Thomas Leigh, Richard Malory and Roger Martin, in 1558, 1564 and 1567.

⁶⁵ *Infra*, 40, 163, 164.

⁶⁶ *Infra*, 39, 93-4.

⁶⁷ H. J. Smit, *Bronnen tot de geschiedenis van den handel met Engeland, Schotland en Ierland. Tweede deel, 1485-1585* ('S Gravenhage. 1942), 776 (no. 944).

to the Mercers Clement Newce and Richard Barnes; indeed, the persistent pattern of Isham trade and financial relationships, from the clothiers of Bath and the West Riding to the Italian merchants Geronimo Bartolini and Tommaso Balbani at Antwerp, further suggests a continuity if not an identity of business between the brothers. We may thus conceive that there was an Isham firm, which with the death of Gregory had lost the equivalent of a managing director.⁶⁸ But trading relationships in the sixteenth century were so empirical and uninstitutionalised that, in the absence of further evidence, it would be unprofitable to pry further into its organization during the lifetime of Gregory.

The death of Gregory not only left the younger brothers John and Henry bereft of their mentor and partner: it posed the complex problem of the disposal of his estate. Gregory had sufficient warning of his death to compose a lengthy and detailed will, though not to put his affairs in order. How thoroughly his capital was tied up in the business we have seen.⁶⁹ His son, young Euseby, was aged five, and one of his daughters yet unborn. He appointed his four surviving brothers his executors, and directed that if his wife re-married they were to be the guardians of his children. Years later, when Euseby came of age, John explained to him that the will had been so intricate that to interpret its meaning no less than five lawyers had to be consulted.⁷⁰ Much of the burden of sorting out and disposing of the widely scattered pieces of property fell upon John and Henry Isham. They duly paid Gregory's creditors, advancing over £1,100 out of their own pockets for this purpose, though this did not save them from a very unexpected series of lawsuits some years later.⁷¹ They also sold his cloths, crediting the estate not with the cost price but with what they fetched in the market—as John Isham pointed out for the benefit of young Euseby, they would have been entitled in law to pocket the difference had they so chosen. It was in fact a significant sum: the cloths that had cost £3,136 7s. 7d. were sold for some £6,000. On the other hand, not all Gregory's debtors at Antwerp proved financially sound. Even before his death, Sylvester Skarine had gone bankrupt and proved unable to pay the £212 17s. 4d. that he owed, while the bankruptcies of Carlo Benevento and of Crystyfor Powne respectively accounted for further petty losses of £4 and £31 4s. 4d. each.⁷²

Among the outgoings of the estate, the payments to the Court of Wards in respect of the wardship of Euseby were stated by John Isham to have involved 'great sums'.⁷³ Then in 1562, after what in the circumstances was a very decent interval, Gregory's widow re-married, her second husband being William Rosewell, solicitor-general to the queen⁷⁴ and owner of Ford Abbey in Dorset.⁷⁵ Inevitably there was variance between Rosewell and the

⁶⁸ This topic is considered at greater length *infra*, xciii *et seq.*

⁶⁹ *Supra*, xvii.

⁷⁰ *Infra*, 145.

⁷¹ *Infra*, li.

⁷² In addition to the will of Gregory Isham, PCC 75 Noodes, the inventory printed *infra*, 155-165, and the entries *infra*, 145-7, the documents supplying these facts are 'Desperate debts owing to Gregorie Isham', I. (L.), 3162, and 'The ordar hough the detts of Gregorie Isham stoud', I. (L.), 2999.

⁷³ 'The ordar hough the detts of Gregorie Isham stoud', I. (L.), 2999.

⁷⁴ He was appointed in December 1558—APC 1558-70, 33.

⁷⁵ Then in Devon.

surviving Isham brothers as executors of Gregory. In June 1565 they brought their differences before the Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City. Here there was 'long debatement', and the parties then agreed to accept the arbitration of two old friends of the Isham family—Henry Becher and Thomas Aldersey, both of them Merchants Adventurers and members of the Haberdashers' Company.⁷⁶ Rosewell died in the following year, and thenceforward until young Euseby came of age in 1572 John seems to have looked after the estate of Gregory. Euseby came meanwhile into more property on the death of his uncle Robert Isham in 1564. He was educated in a manner befitting the heir to a substantial fortune: there was evidently no expectation that he should make his way, like his father, to the City. He followed his uncle Robert to Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1568, and his uncle Gyles to the Middle Temple two years later.⁷⁷ The cost of fitting him out on the latter occasion with clothes, horse harness and books was no less than £15, inclusive of silken doublet, chaublet gown, 'a newe Rydyng cloke', and boots and spurs. Expenses connected with his chamber accounted for another £13 6s. 8d., while a further £5 was absorbed by an entrance fee and a 'contribution to the new hall'.⁷⁸ By the standards of the age, these sums were not trifles. The list of items, duly entered by his uncle John, nicely illustrates the expenditure required to enable young gentlemen to enter this training academy of the governing class.

Meanwhile, John and Henry Isham were left to face the perplexities of the business world as best they could. As far as the affairs of the City were concerned, even in the hour of his death Gregory had been fortunate, for the times were soon to worsen. Severe as the buffetings of the fifties had been, they were far surpassed by the tempests that rocked London and England in the sixties. It is safe to assert that they were a period of trade insecurity and adaptation such as had never before been experienced, and altogether the most difficult decade of the century. John Isham had his own prudent methods for avoiding squalls and collisions, and in normal times would doubtless have followed in the wake of Gregory, picking his way warily along the more adequately charted channels of trade. But the times were to prove anything but normal. Overclouding everything was the fateful sundering of the City and the Antwerp market, which forced even the most cautious merchant to join in the hunt for new outlets. We may believe that it was largely the sharp and persistent anxieties of overseas trade that spurred John Isham to devote himself more and more to the development of his country estate and as early as 1572 to sell up and remove to Northamptonshire. Nevertheless, the fourteen years that separated this event from the death of Gregory were full of endeavour. The basic activity of John Isham during this period continued to be the purchase of English woollen cloths transported to London from all quarters of the kingdom, and their shipment for sale overseas. These exports were for at least some years more than balanced by an import trade in silks and other luxury textiles, as well as other goods, the difference being made up by exchange transactions. These in turn shaded off into the moneylending and borrowing which for John

⁷⁶ RCA 15, ff. 440 and 441v.

⁷⁷ J. Peile, *Biographical Register of Christ's College, 1505-1905*, vol. I (Cambridge, 1910), 50.

⁷⁸ *Infra*, 147.

Isham, as for all other merchants of his day, were an integral part of his traffic. In the City, he was as assiduous a member of the Mercers' Company as circumstances allowed, for social as well as for business reasons. In the ensuing pages of this introduction some effort will be made to discuss these various aspects of his career as a merchant of London.

CHAPTER II

THE PURCHASE AND EXPORT OF WOOLLEN CLOTHS

JOHN ISHAM dealt in both the two major types of cloth exported from England in mid-sixteenth century. The standard products of the English woollen industry were the broadcloths manufactured chiefly in East Anglia and in the western counties of Gloucester, Somerset, Oxford and Wiltshire, and consumed largely in central Europe. The other type was the kersey in its variant forms—a lighter fabric woven in smaller pieces. It was made in and around the Kennet valley in Berkshire and Hampshire, in Devonshire and in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Kerses were consumed not only in Germany and farther east, but also in Spain, France and the countries of the Mediterranean. But whatever the cloth, the country manufacturer who brought it up to London for sale was legally bound to take it to the market at Blackwell Hall in Basinghall Street, within a stone's throw of the Guildhall. The City tried ceaselessly to ensure that country cloths should be sold there and nowhere else, and it was probably successful enough at this period in its efforts to stamp out hole-and-corner bargains. Access to the booths in Blackwell Hall was a valuable and strictly guarded privilege, taken away from the members of the German Hanse in 1552 and thenceforth a monopoly of the Merchants Adventurers. It was here—on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays—that they met the country clothiers and concluded their bargains. The Isham brothers must have been very familiar with the ways of the place, and no doubt John's loan of five shillings to one of the porters there was made with an eye to some advantage in his business.¹

It would be inexact to imagine that all cloths were freely offered to buyers at Blackwell Hall before export. John Isham, like other Merchants Adventurers, sometimes paid in advance for cloths which were delivered direct to him without ever being offered for sale to other parties. His account books indicate that he had plenty of contacts with his clothiers before they came up to London with their wares and that he built up special connections with some of them. He was ready to advance them money if they needed encouragement,² and—especially after he had built up for himself an estate in the country—to sell them wool. Even as early as January 1559 he had accumulated over a hundred and fifty pounds' worth of wool in his London house—the storage space must have been roomy—and he did not dispose of it for a couple of months.³ In the summer of 1564 he sold over a hundred pounds' worth to Thomas Potticary, a clothier of Wilton.⁴ Another and even larger deal was with John Bridges, a clothier of Kingswood, Gloucestershire, in 1571; in this case, there was a special link, for Bryges and Isham had been trafficking for some years with each other and a son of the clothier was one of the Isham apprentices. Further, Bridges paid for the wool, which

¹ *Infra*, 2.

² *Infra*, 64, 90 and 121.

³ *Infra*, 33.

⁴ *Infra*, 95.

was delivered over two years, by a consignment of eighty cloths valued at £410;⁵ Potticary had paid partly in money and only partly in cloths⁶, and the same was true of the complicated transactions with the Blackborsows of Lullington in Somerset.⁷ The final entry in the second account book marks the sale in 1572 of £24 worth of wool to Brian Chamberlain, a large kersey manufacturer of Newbury. But by now John Isham was out of active business, and the account was settled wholly by the payment of money to his agent in London.⁸

Although anything like certainty is impossible, we may guess that the Isham firm originated with the shipment of broadcloths from London. As has already been remarked, Gregory Isham was quite a large exporter in 1547-8, when the prosperous years of the Antwerp market had not yet been interrupted and the fleets of the Merchants Adventurers were sailing regularly for the seasonal fairs.⁹ When John Isham joined Gregory in this activity, the first serious jolt had been experienced; but whatever the outlook in the City, the brothers were sufficiently resilient in their business operations. For the year from Michaelmas 1553, Gregory and John Isham were both among the middling exporters of cloth from London: Gregory's turnover was much as it had been some six years earlier while John's was a little less, hardly as much in terms of cost value as fifteen hundred pounds. This may well represent the maximum amount of capital the latter could raise at this early stage of his career. Caution is necessary here, since customs documents, from which this information is derived, are apt to conceal as much as they reveal. Gregory and John, as already suggested, may have been in partnership, and we cannot be sure that cloths were always entered in the exact name of the owner. But one further point is worth mentioning in connection with the 1553-4 cloth exports: the two Isham brothers together with their three brothers-in-law Henry Bellamy, Thomas Barker and Walter Marler accounted for something like a twentieth of the total petty custom paid to the crown on the cloth shipments from London.¹⁰ Three years later, in 1556-7, the Isham brothers were doing if anything rather better, the cloths shipped in the name of John being about a fifth more than those in the name of Gregory. They had now been joined by Henry, who shipped cloths to the approximate value of a thousand pounds.¹¹ Since Henry Isham was glad to borrow £50 a

⁵ *Infra*, 138. Kingswood was then a detached part of Wiltshire.

⁶ *Infra*, 95.

⁷ *Infra*, 115, 116 and 121.

⁸ *Infra*, 151. Presumably the bankrupt of that name; cf. *infra*, lv.

⁹ The exports of Gregory in 1547-8 were at least 426 short cloths—E 122/67/1. This document is difficult to decipher, and the true total is probably slightly larger. If the cost price of each cloth be taken as £3 10s., this would make his annual turnover something like fifteen hundred pounds at least—*supra*, xv.

¹⁰ The 1553-4 figures can be extracted from E 122/87/4. The quantities of cloths on which export duty was paid by these five merchants were as follows: Gregory Isham, 428; John Isham, 386; Henry Bellamy, 171; Thomas Barker, 70; Walter Marler, 60. As several membranes are so torn or faded as to be illegible, these figures, like those for 1547-8, are minima. Bellamy was the husband of the Ishams' sister Elee and Barker of Esbell; Barker's sister was also John Isham's wife. Gregory Isham and Walter Marler were married to daughters of Matthew Dale *ut supra*, xvi.

¹¹ The figures for 1556-7 are yielded by E 122/86/7. They are as follows: Gregory Isham, 466; John Isham, 556; Henry Isham, 282; Henry Bellamy, 196; Thomas Barker, 42; Walter Marler, 476.

year or so later from the Mercers' Company, ostensibly to provide his initial stock-in-trade,¹² this might at first sight seem surprising; the explanation probably lies in the existence of a joint-stock or similar arrangement which all three brothers helped to run.

Broadcloths were of many different kinds. They were known in the first place by their county of origin, occasionally by the village or town where they had been woven, and were further distinguished as dyed or undyed, coarse or fine, long or short. Their weight and dimensions were fixed by law.¹³ We know from the account books that John Isham bought goods from clothiers in Oxford, Gloucester, Somerset and Wiltshire, but it is only from 1565 that the London port books are available to offer more exact evidence of the types of cloth he shipped. He exported to Antwerp during the six summer months from Easter 1565 some twenty-eight short Gloucesters and as many short Wiltshires, together with fifteen short Wiltshires coarse. Henry Isham paid duty within the same period on eight short Gloucesters, twenty-eight short Wiltshires and twenty short Wiltshires coarse, together with sixteen Devon dozens.¹⁴ These were meagre quantities compared with the hundreds of short cloths that Gregory and John had been shipping nearly a dozen years earlier. The apparent diminution may be explained by the concentration of the Isham firm during this year upon kerseys, though it may also be that as a result of the severe trade crisis of 1564 the brothers were risking less capital in the business. John in these same months paid duty on 702 northern kerseys and Henry on no less than 802.¹⁵ In this, the firm was fairly certainly adapting itself to the general trend of the market, which was more favourable in the fifties and sixties to kerseys than to broadcloths.¹⁶ Since Gregory at his death in 1558 had some hundreds of kerseys in store at Antwerp,¹⁷ we may believe that he was the promoter of this up-to-date policy.¹⁸ It was modified subsequently, probably because the Antwerp mart from 1569 onwards was replaced by new outlets at Hamburg and Danzig. In the six summer months of 1571, duty was paid in the name of John Isham on 284 broadcloths, of which thirty-two were dyed, only 279 kerseys, and 80 Devonshire dozens, together with twenty-eight 'ultra-fines'. Henry Isham was probably something more than a sleeping partner in the firm although his name does not figure in the customs returns, perhaps because he himself was a customs official. Danzig in this period took about

¹² *Infra*, lxi.

¹³ Notably by the elaborate clothing statute of 1552 — 5 and 6 Ed. VI, c. 6.

¹⁴ These figures have been obtained by totting up the entries in the London port book E 190/2/1.

¹⁵ *Ib.*

¹⁶ Cf. M. G. Davies, *The enforcement of English apprenticeship; a study in applied mercantilism, 1563-1642* (Cambridge, Mass., 1956), 116.

¹⁷ *Infra*, 160.

¹⁸ As the custom rolls (E 122) available for the fifteen-fifties do not distinguish broadcloths and kerseys and merely enumerate 'short cloths', the official fiscal unit, it is impossible to be sure when the policy began, or indeed to know how many kerseys are concealed in the figures for 1547-8, 1553-4 and 1556-7. But the Isham brothers, we may guess, were too canny to have devoted themselves from the beginning to the less important branch of the cloth traffic. At the same time, it is not without interest to observe that so early as 1534-5 Thomas Gigges was concentrating on the kersey trade—Smedt, *Engelse Natie*, II, 430.

half the broadcloths shipped for the firm; all the kerseys went to Hamburg.¹⁹

The interest of the Isham brothers in the export of northern kerseys is represented in the account books of John Isham by the entries of his dealings with the various clothiers of Halifax. The manufacture of kerseys in the West Riding can be traced far back into the middle ages, and Halifax together with Leeds and Wakefield was a major centre of the industry. The development of the large-scale international traffic in kerseys was reflected in the rapid growth of the population of Halifax parish—a phenomenon that counted as a marvel in Tudor England. The oft-cited Halifax Act of 1555 somewhat arbitrarily mentioned the previous forty years as the period of initial expansion, marked by the settlement upon the barren moorlands of a thriving textile industry, carried on chiefly by very small producers.²⁰ The five hundred odd tithe-paying householders of Halifax in the fifteen-sixties were by the end of the century to number half as many again.²¹ But in all probability John Isham did not deal directly with these hill-side weavers, who trudged with their cloths to the market held every Saturday in the town. Even as early as his day there existed to shelter their goods some covered premises, the oldest of the Yorkshire cloth halls, known locally by the imitative name of 'Blackwell Hall'.²² Here the weavers sold their kerseys to bigger men—the merchanting clothiers from whom the Ishams acquired them. Like other London buyers, John Isham then conveyed them south overland. Only one or two Merchants Adventurers had their northern purchases shipped coastwise from Hull, though among them was the famous pioneer Edward Osborne.²³

Some of the Halifax clothmen with whom John Isham had dealings must themselves have been merchants on a scale above the smallest. Some can be identified as men of importance locally.²⁴ Both Edward Hill and William

¹⁹ E 190/5/1. The county origins of cloths are not specified in this document. A Devonshire dozen was smaller and lighter than the kersey. For fiscal purposes, three kerseys or four Devon dozens were equated with a 'short cloth', i.e. the normal broadcloth. The Isham exports for these six months may be tabulated thus:

	HAMBURG	DANZIG	TOTAL
Short cloths	141	111	252
do., finished	—	32	32
kerseys	279	—	279
Devon dozens	80	—	80
ultra fines	17	11	28

Since the Baltic trade was concentrated within the six summer months, the Danzig figures may well represent totals for the year.

²⁰ 2 & 3 P. & M., c. 13, printed in Tawney & Power, I, 187-8; H. Heaton, *The Yorkshire Woollen and Worsted Industries* (Oxford, 1921), 76-7, 94-5.

²¹ J. Lister, 'Elizabethan Halifax', *Transactions of the Halifax Antiquarian Society* (1921), 34.

²² M. Garside, 'The Halifax Piece Hall', *Transactions of the Halifax Antiquarian Society* (1921), 169-70, quoted also by K. L. McCutcheon, *Yorkshire Fairs and Markets*, Thoresby Society, XXXIX (1940), 135. Garside quotes Duchy of Lancaster Pleadings 81/1 as his authority.

²³ Hull port books, E 190/304/2, ff. 22-4 and E 190/305/4, ff. 16-8. The William Hewet mentioned as shipping also to London was almost certainly a kinsman of Osborne's wife.

²⁴ E.g., John Lister, *infra*, 124, who was possibly the John Lyster of Backall listed by H. P. Kendall, 'The rental of the freeholders and copyholders of Halifax, 1587-8', *Transactions of the Halifax Antiquarian Society* (1930), 19. Cf. also A. G. Dickens, *Lollards and protestants in the diocese of York 1509-1558* (London, 1959), 218.

Carter traded directly with London through the port of Hull, procuring in this way their supplies of dyestuffs and cleansing materials, as well as groceries, ironmongery, oil, wine, raisins and other miscellaneous wares.²⁵ Perhaps the Isham firm helped them in this, though there is only circumstantial evidence to suggest it. Nor can we be sure how far back the Isham connection with the Halifax clothiers went. It would certainly seem to reach to the days of Gregory Isham, who at his death, in 1558, owed money to a number of Yorkshire clothmen; among these, the largest single sum was £85, due to William Carter.²⁶ At least one bill payable to a Halifax clothier by Gregory was taken up by John early in 1559.²⁷ The longstanding nature of these dealings is embroidered by the record of the jocular bargain—probably of 1571—with William Carter for the payment by John Isham of £1 13s. 4d. on the birth of the first child of Mary Andrews, the elder daughter of Gregory.²⁸ But John Isham was assiduous in nursing the traffic. He obliged Carter by lending him the large sum of £100—duly repaid ‘at dyvers tymys’.²⁹ He was ready to accept his bill payable to a London Draper in settlement of a debt of the latter.³⁰ He developed a special link with William Tattersall of Halifax, who in 1559 exhibited the convenient virtue of delivering cloths without waiting for payment, and to whom in subsequent years he sold wool and lent money, and indeed for whom he seems virtually to have acted as a sort of London agent or banker.³¹

The dexterity of John Isham as a business man is displayed by the devices he employed to entice the Halifax clothiers to deliver their kerseys to him. It was not enough to lend the bigger ones money or to help them in their other dealings at London. Most were probably too circumscribed in their lives to come south to Blackwell Hall, and if left to themselves would, as we may imagine, have parted with their wares to some local trader. Isham therefore rode regularly himself to Halifax. Nor did he come empty-handed. Apart from the money to cover his immediate purchases, he brought other temptations to ensure that future products were ear-marked for himself. The chink of coins certainly sounded when he paid a visit in 1559; he distributed between various clothiers at least eight half sovereigns in October 1560, and in the following February ten sovereigns and a further forty-five half sovereigns—in return for the promise of a checked kersey for each half sovereign at his next visit.³² These golden pieces were without doubt welcome to a remote community lacking cash or suffering from the circulation of debased coins.³³ A few years later, Isham was still offering precious metal to his Halifax friends, but this time the bait took the form of gilt spoons. Some of the clothiers took more than one; John Lister accepted also a pottiger, and William Carter bought a goblet ‘with parcell gylt’. Isham delivered the latter, ‘for the which’, he noted, ‘I have no bill’.³⁴ By now, he undoubtedly

²⁵ Hull port book, E 190/305/4, ff. 11-12.

²⁶ *Infra*, 164.

²⁷ *Infra*, 35.

²⁸ *Infra*, 125.

²⁹ *Infra*, 125. William Carter figured on a list of bankrupts c. 1571—cf. *infra*, lv.

³⁰ *Infra*, 25.

³¹ *Infra*, 40, 101, 115 and 121.

³² *Infra*, 34-6, 40, 73-4, 101 and 123-4.

³³ Cf. Dickens, *Lollards and protestants*, ut *supra*, 3-4. Only a year or so earlier, a local merchant had got into trouble for proffering forged coins—CPR 1557-8, 451.

³⁴ *Infra*, 123-4.

knew his man. One result of these regular visits to Halifax is to be seen in the preponderance of northern kerseys among the cloths he dispatched to Antwerp in the summer of 1565.³⁵ But for the pains he took, most of the kerseys would probably have found their way to York or Hull. We have here an instance of the way in which ingenious or aggressive buying tactics could help to deflect goods to London and so increase the already great preponderance of the City in the foreign trade of England.

The selection and purchase of cloths made in the country was only the first task of the Merchant Adventurer of London. He had then to sort and store them, to arrange for their carriage through the narrow crowded thoroughfares—Thames Street or Seething Lane—to the waterside at Billingsgate, to see them through the customs and pay the various subsidiary charges involved, and finally to ensure their shipment to the overseas mart and their disposal there. Although the short sea route to Antwerp via Calais or Dunkirk was sometimes used, the cloth ships usually made direct for the Scheldt.³⁶ There was a well-developed market in maritime assurance in sixteenth-century London, though the evidence suggests that John Isham interested himself in it rather as insurer than insured.³⁷ Assurance might well be necessary for covering long-distance trips to Spain or Portugal, especially in time of war. But for the short haul to Antwerp, the Isham firm was content to follow the usual practice of protecting itself by distributing its goods among a number of ships. Thus when on the second of July 1565 John Isham dispatched to Antwerp a fair-sized consignment of cloths, on which he paid a total of £58 in petty custom, he put 28 short Gloucesters on the *Lion*, and an equal number of short Wiltshires on the *Dragon*, while a total of 354 northern kerseys was divided between the *Saviour*, the *Maye Flower*, the *Prymerose* and the *John Baptist*.³⁸ The carriage of this valuable cargo to the river and its loading on the various ships, none of which was of more than eighty tons burden, must have involved much bustle, labour and calculation on the part of the ships' masters and crews, the lightermen who ferried the goods from quayside to ship, the customs and other port officials, the porters of Cheapside and Billingsgate, and the owner and his various employees. City porters until 1579 were an unorganized body of men, their numbers fluctuating with the ups and downs of trade.³⁹

³⁵ *Supra*, xxv.

³⁶ Smedt, *Engelse Natie*, II, 201-8. Perhaps this short sea route explains the references to France *infra*, 2 and 54.

³⁷ Marsden, *Admiralty*, II, xv-xvi and 45-59; *infra*, 87 and 98. Two Merchants Adventurers were among the supporters in 1556 of Ferufini's scheme for an official monopoly of maritime assurance at Antwerp—Goris, *Colonies méridionales*, 187n. They were John Fitzwilliam and Thomas Revett, both of them men of note, the former being sometime Governor of the Company. On the latter, cf. *infra*, lix n.

³⁸ London port book, E 190/2/1. Cf. Smedt, *Engelse Natie*, II, 259-61.

³⁹ W. M. Stern, *The Porters of London* (London, 1960), 9-13.

CHAPTER III

THE IMPORT OF MERCERIES AND THE EXCHANGE DEALINGS

THE official valuation, for customs purposes, of the goods imported at London during the fiscal year from Michaelmas 1565 was £469,519.¹ They were the products of many parts of the world: the spices of the Far East, the raisins, skins and chamois leather of Spain, the luxury textiles and the glass of Italy, the canvas of Normandy and Brittany, the sugar of Barbary, the tapestry of the Netherlands and so forth. But whatever their origins, it is safe to assume that the overwhelming proportion of these wares had been procured on the international market at Antwerp; only French and perhaps Spanish and Barbary products all came directly from their countries of origin. The bulk imports of fustian and linen cloth constituted the largest category of goods, and were valued at £113,484—not far short of a quarter of the total. They had been woven, some in the Netherlands, some in Germany and some in Italy; but we may be certain that they had all come *via* Antwerp. Fustians were light cloths compounded of cotton and linen yarn. They supplied an essential ingredient in the garb of ordinary English men and women, and the Ishams were only one among many London firms to import them. But the other wares on which the Ishams paid custom were rather in the nature of specialities. They dealt in the worsted cloths, frizadoes and mockadoes, still made in the Netherlands but soon also to be produced in quantity as the ‘new draperies’ in England. The value of these was reckoned at a mere £24,774 in the London imports of 1565-6, *i.e.* about a twentieth of the total, but they accounted for nearly half of the goods imported in the name of John Isham in the year from Michaelmas 1567.² Luxury textiles of Italian origin provided the other speciality of the Isham firm. Gregory had taken these up in a big way:³ the proportions of worsteds and silks in his London warehouse at his death suggest that John ten years later was investing less in them. But they still comprised not far short of a quarter in value of his imports in 1567-8, as compared with about an eighteenth part of the total London imports of 1565-6. Insignificant quantities of madder, flax and other goods completed the list of imports entered in the name of John Isham in 1567-8.

The fustians and worsteds must have been distributed for consumption all over England, though we lack information about the channels through which the Ishams disposed of their imports of these goods. The Italian luxury tex-

¹ An account of wares or merchandize brought from abroad to the Port of London, 1565, Lansd. 8/16. Statements about London imports in 1565-6 are derived from this document.

² Imports in the name of John Isham for the year 1567-8 can be worked out from the entries in the London port book, E 190/4/2. Their total official valuation was £1,508 odd, of which the Italian luxury goods accounted for £348, fustians for £375 and worsteds &c. for £695 odd.

³ Inventory of Gregory Isham, *infra*, 160 and 165.

tiles were consumed to a larger degree in London. John Isham seems to have sold much of his stock of these to other City merchants who took on the role of middlemen for their further distribution.⁴ There was much buying and re-selling among London merchants, each of whom had his own little circle of customers, not only for particular types of goods, but also socially and even geographically. Since personal contacts were all-important, there could be no rigid specialization in City commerce. For example, John Isham was once commissioned to purchase 'dyvers things' for his Northamptonshire neighbour lord Zouch, to a total cost of £10; on another occasion he bought beads in quantity from a fellow merchant; he was ready to deal in sugar or Rhenish wine for re-sale; and the silver tankards, pots and similar objects he sold to his relations and other persons in the country he had doubtless ordered on their behalf from their maker in the City.⁵ He was prepared to sell to William Barker of Sonning, Berkshire—a connection by marriage—'apparell . . . for hys wyffe' to the value of £6 13s. 4d.; to other fellow Londoners a Turkish ring for £3 or a gilt salt-cellar for the high price of £10; and to his client Thomas Bowes a jerkyn of velvet for £2 13s. 4d.⁶ There must have been countless smaller deals that went unrecorded in the surviving account books. Like all other merchants of his age, John Isham was wholesaler, middleman and retailer all in one, though in his case we may believe that it was the first that predominated.

The trade in silks was full of pitfalls. There was an obvious danger in venturing great sums of money in delicate fabrics that offered readier temptation to the thief than more bulky goods. The most careful inspection must have been needed before they were purchased at Antwerp, and the most rigorous precautions must have been essential to ensure that they did not suffer damage in transit. Further, the capital locked up in these luxury stuffs was long immobilized. When John Isham in January 1559 compiled an inventory of his unsold stock, it included no fustians or worsteds. But he still held quantities of silks and satins, to a total value of £276 15s. 7d.⁷ Only gradually did he manage to dispose of them, the last chamblets not being sold until the following October, though the greater part of them were off his hands before the summer. A year or more might thus elapse between the purchase for export of broadcloth in Blackwell Hall and the final payment for a few Italian silks by some dilatory customer. There was also the competition of the Italian and Netherlandish firms operating from Antwerp, whose London agents played a very important part in supplying the many retailers both within the City and outside its walls. There had been a time when the Mercers' Company had wielded a monopoly of the sale of silks at London, but in the days of the Isham firm that had slipped from its grasp.⁸ Finally, and perhaps most dangerous of all, there was the concern of the government, which looked with disfavour upon extravagance of apparel for reasons of both social order and industrial protection. The wearing of costly raiment by persons of incongruous social standing was forbidden, and a series of sumptuary enactments placed on the statute book in 1510, 1515,

⁴ *Infra*, 31-2, &c.

⁵ *Infra*, 31, 65, 69, 129 and 142.

⁶ *Infra*, 3, 30, 65, 71 and 90.

⁷ *Infra*, 31-2.

⁸ *Infra*, xxxi-xxxii.

1533 and 1544 purported to regulate in some detail the wearing of luxury fabrics, from cloth of gold downwards.⁹ Like so much Tudor legislation, these laws were no doubt often disregarded; but there is evidence that a serious effort was being made to have them observed from 1559 onwards, especially at London.¹⁰ This can hardly have been without effect upon the consumption of the goods imported by the Isham firm.

The traffic in silks was also liable to more direct interference on the part of the government. When in 1551 the coinage debasement was markedly accelerating the rise in prices, the government intervened to prevent commodities of all sorts from becoming dearer.¹¹ One fruit of this action was a request in July that year from the Lord Mayor to the Mercers' Company, to explain why its members were selling their wares at such high prices. The answer given to this was that they had to buy dear at home, with consequent losses in the market abroad which could be recouped only by an appropriate profit on the sale of imports; and a protest was added that 'although they do sell deare yet were they never lesser gaynors'.¹² Early in 1552 came the currency revaluation achieved by Sir Thomas Gresham. Then in June came another message to the Mercers' Company from the Guildhall, relating that there had been grievous complaints from the lords of the council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen because, despite the restoration of the coinage, commodities were 'no better cheape' in the City, 'wherby the libertyes of the Citie is (sic) threatened sore to be Seased yf remedye and Redrese be not the soner had'. This was surely an unpleasant threat. The response of the Court of Assistants at Mercers' Hall was a panic-stricken order to members of the Company to sell their wares if need be at a loss, 'seeinge the tyme is now come that everye man is glad to lose because ther is no remedye to be had or founde to the contrarye'.¹³ How far the Mercers sacrificed their profits cannot be known; but the crisis passed without any abrogation of City liberties.

After the next reform of the currency, early in the reign of Elizabeth I, there was an even blunter interference. On this occasion, the Lord Mayor was not used as an intermediary. In December 1561, the wardens of the Mercers' Company were abruptly summoned, at a few hours' notice, to appear before the lords of the council at Westminster, where they were asked why the price of silks remained so high. This time, a different answer was given—that the Company had ceased to control the retail sale of silk. The Privy Council, undeterred by this, gave order to the wardens to list the dealers in silks and to see that the latter brought down their prices. At Mercers' Hall, when Sir Richard Malory as senior warden had recounted the ominous nature of the interview, a committee was named to draw up a petition to the

⁹ 1 Hen. VIII, c. 14; 7 Hen. VIII, c. 6; 24 Hen. VIII, c. 13; and 1 & 2 P. & M., c. 2.

¹⁰ JCCC 18, ff. 33v-36, 40, 379, 383. The whole question is discussed by W. Hooper, 'The Tudor sumptuary laws', *English Historical Review*, XXX (1915), 433-449. Two statutes of 1563—5 Eliz., cc. 6 and 7—look like an attempt to hamper the consumption of imported textiles.

¹¹ APC 1550-2, 272; C. Wriothesley, *A chronicle of England during the reigns of the Tudors*, ed. W. D. Hamilton, vol. II, Camden Society, new series, XX (1877), 48-9; RCA 12, ff. 367v, 368, 369v and 401.

¹² ACMC 1, f. 250. Cf. the answer of the Drapers, printed by Tawney & Power, II, 191-2.

¹³ ACMC 1, f. 256v.

Council to bring all retailers of silk under the control of the Company. It consisted of the four wardens and four other merchants, of whom one was John Isham—a recognition of his prominence as a distributor of luxury textiles.¹⁴ There is nothing to indicate that this committee ever accomplished anything other than the compilation of a list of over a hundred merchants, not free of the Mercers' Company, who traded in silks, which was submitted to the government.¹⁵ In fact, the whole nasty incident blew over. Perhaps—there is no evidence—Sir Thomas Gresham helped to assuage friction. Perhaps it was not entirely a coincidence that seven months later, in July 1562, three of the most important privy councillors, the Earls of Pembroke and Bedford and lord Robert Dudley, soon to be Earl of Leicester, were wining and dining at Mercers' Hall.¹⁶ Meanwhile, the Mercers still hankered after the restoration of their lost jurisdiction over the retailing of silks and merceries in the City. In May 1571, a bill drafted by the customs officer Thomas Coleshill, then warden, was approved by the Court of Assistants at Mercers' Hall: its object was to bring all retailers of silk into the Company and to confine its sale to Mercers 'as of olde tym hathe bynne accustomed'. It was agreed that after the text of the bill had been improved with the advice of lawyers the aid of Sir Thomas Gresham should be enlisted to recommend it to Mr. Secretary Cecil and the Earl of Leicester.¹⁷ But nothing seems to have come of it.

While the import trade in silks was a business needing the closest scrutiny and subject to many hazards, it had one enormous advantage—it was a material and profitable method of repatriating the money gained by the sale overseas of English woollen cloths. But it was not one conveniently open to many merchants: it was appropriate chiefly for the very rich man, such as Sir Thomas Gresham, who could afford to maintain a first-rate agent of his own at Antwerp, or perhaps for the younger men who had the energy to travel frequently overseas and the special ability to grapple with the problems of the foreign market.¹⁸ There was, in fact, a remarkable lack of identity between the exporters and importers of goods at London in John Isham's time. The former were preponderantly Merchants Adventurers, secure in their privileges and possessing from 1552 the monopoly of access to Blackwell Hall. Only a small proportion of the English woollen cloths shipped from London in 1565 was owned by foreigners, and some at least of this consisted of 'shreds' and 'rashes' disdained by the English merchants.¹⁹ In striking contrast, imports at London were entered in the names of all sorts of people: Merchants Adventurers, including John Isham, were among them,

¹⁴ APMC 2, ff. 23v-25. The other three merchants (not wardens) were Philip Cockeram, Richard Springham and John Ellyot. On Cockeram and Springham see *infra*, lxxxviii. Ellyot is doubtless to be indentified with the former factor of Sir Thomas Gresham of that name—Burgon, *Gresham*, I, 106, 160, 180, &c. Cf. B. Heath, *Some Account of the Worshipful Company of Grocers of the City of London* (London, 1869), 72.

¹⁵ It is to be found in SP 12/20/63. Many prominent Londoners figure in it, including at least half-a-dozen occupants, past or to come, of the mayoral chair. The name of John Isham's close friend Thomas Aldersey is included. There were also eleven 'merchant strangers', mostly the London representatives of well-known Antwerp firms, and bearing the names of Compagni, Cavalcanti, Guicciardini, Spinola, &c.

¹⁶ *Infra*, lxxi.

¹⁷ APMC 2, ff. 184, 192v-193v, 291-2.

¹⁸ Cf. draft of a royal letter, 28 August 1560, printed in Tawney & Power, II, 154.

¹⁹ E 190/1/4.

but German and Italian traders were prominent.²⁰ These foreigners were mostly acting on behalf of one or another of the great international firms seated at Antwerp. In one document for 1565, goods were sometimes entered in the name of the consumer: a barell of ginger and a pot of rose water for the Queen herself, velvets and other costly cloths for the Earls of Leicester and Pembroke, and, more prosaically, timber, fish and cheese for the Lord Treasurer.²¹ Perhaps these were ordered through Sir Thomas Gresham, though the textiles may well have been dispatched by one of the Italian firms at Antwerp. But whether this was so or not, it is evident that the lack of identity between the exporters and importers at London was good reason for a brisk traffic in bills of exchange—needed by Merchants Adventurers at Antwerp to repatriate all or some of the money realized by the sale of woollen cloth, and by foreigners at London to supplement the tin and lead and such small quantities of cloth as the hampering English restrictions allowed them to dispatch to Antwerp.

This is not the place for any lengthy examination of the working of the London-Antwerp money exchange in mid-sixteenth century—a mystery perennially suspect to the English government, which appointed commissions to enquire into it in 1557, 1564 and 1576.²² But it will at once be evident that as a considerable importer of foreign wares John Isham, and doubtless Gregory before him, was in a position of some advantage for dealing in bills of exchange. He had a use for Netherlands money. In this, he was unlike many other Merchants Adventurers and their factors who were anxious, once they had disposed at Antwerp or Bergen-op-Zoom of their woollen cloths, only to take up a reliable bill on London and be gone. This, it may be inferred, was how Gregory Isham had originally come to take a hand in the exchange business and was in due course joined by John. One thing could easily lead to another, and so the Isham firm in one of its activities came—in the sixteenth-century sense—to be a banking concern. John Isham was to be found in the spring of 1559 taking up bills for large sums of sterling at London from Thomas Gresham and various other merchants, all save one Englishmen, to be honoured—we may presume—in favour either of himself or, more probably, his agent Humphrey Ramsden in Flemish currency at Antwerp when a sufficient quantity of English wares had been sold.²³ When at the end of 1564, trade with Antwerp was resumed after the experiment of the Emden mart, John Isham was quick to ship on behalf of his firm no less than 152 cloths, and he accompanied this by considerable exchange activity, taking up bills in London for payment at Antwerp, and also repatri-

²⁰ E 190/4/2, for 1567-8. This document deserves close analysis.

²¹ E 190/3/2.

²² Exchange problems of the sixteenth century have been recently extensively re-interpreted by R. de Roover, especially in 'Early accounting problems of foreign exchange', *Accounting Review*, XIX (1944), 381-407; 'What is dry exchange? A contribution to the study of English mercantilism', *Journal of Political Economy*, LII (1944), 250-266; *Gresham on Foreign Exchange* (Cambridge, Mass., 1949); *L'Evolution de la lettre de change* (Paris, 1953). Considerable use has been made of these works in this and subsequent paragraphs.

The evidence for the appointment of the royal commission of 1557 is in *CPR 1557-8*, 71-2; no report can be identified, though it may well be that the document printed by R. de Roover in *Gresham on Foreign Exchange*, 290-309, had something to do with it. The report of the 1564 commission is printed in Tawney & Power, III, 346-359.

²³ *Infra*, 60-2.

ating some money through Richard Clough, the factor of Thomas Gresham.²⁴

The working of the exchange meant more than a simple transfer of money to facilitate the purchase of commodities abroad. Whether the Flemish pound stood high or low in terms of the pound sterling, there was usually, though not quite always, a discrepancy between the rates prevailing at London and Antwerp. When John Isham delivered a bill for a sum of money in sterling at London, he undertook to pay the equivalent in Flemish currency at Antwerp 'at usance', or very occasionally 'at half usance' or 'at double usance'. Usance was the time conventionally allowed by merchants for the completion of the exchange operation, and between London and Antwerp this was one month. The discrepancy between the rates at the two places represented a concealed interest on the sum paid to the taker of the bill in London. There was therefore a profit to be earned on every bill, save for the rare occasions when a sudden upward movement of the pound sterling at Antwerp might momentarily wash it out. We may be fairly sure that John Isham had always the fullest confidence in the deliverers of his bills—doubtless he knew them very well personally. Given this confidence, there was little risk in exchange dealings—they offered a fair profit though no spectacular gain, and were in fact just the sort of business opening to suit his cautious temperament. Although most of John Isham's exchange customers were fellow Merchants Adventurers he also took up a few bills for foreigners in London. Among these latter was German Cyall, son-in-law of Sir John Gresham and thus a cousin by marriage of Sir Thomas. Cyall must have been a prominent member of the Italian colony beside the Thames. He was closely associated with the great firm of Bonvisi, Lucchese by origin and with a seat at Antwerp.²⁵ He and Alexander Bonvisi—also a customer of John Isham—had in the fifties helped Thomas Gresham to buy arms and raise money at Antwerp for the English crown, and doubtless it was this that enabled him to secure certain trading privileges by royal grant.²⁶ In 1559, he was bold enough to challenge the right of the crown to levy the extra duties on French wine announced the previous year.²⁷ His financial dealings must have been large-scale, for on one occasion he arranged for a loan of £500, camouflaged as exchange, at the request of the first lord Paget.²⁸

Bills of exchange could be exploited for a further end—the making of a

²⁴ *Infra*, 112-3.

²⁵ There is an account of the Bonvisi and other Lucchese firms operating from Antwerp at this time by J. Denucé, *Italiaansche koopmansgeslachten te Antwerpen* (Amsterdam, n.d.), 43-56. Only one of the international concerns at Antwerp has been studied in a book: *vide* W. Brulez, *De firma della Faille en de internationale handel van Vlaamse firma's in de 16e eeuw*. Verhandelingen van de koninklijke Vlaamse Academie voor Wetenschappen, letteren en schone kunsten van België, XXXV (Brussels, 1959). See also E. Coornaert, *Les Français et le commerce international à Anvers* (Paris, 1961), esp. II, 68-95.

²⁶ There is a good deal of scattered information about German Cyall in print; *Abstracts of inquisitions post mortem relating to the City of London*, ed. G. S. Fry, part I (London, 1896), 116 and 183; CPR 1553, 24-7; CPR 1554-5, 100; CPR 1557-8, 301-2; Burgon, *Gresham*, I, 191, 193-4; *infra*, lv. His surname was properly de Ciollo—CPR 1558-60, 226.

²⁷ Gras, *Customs System*, 93. The exchequer reference is E 159/340, m. 43.

²⁸ Noticed in DNB. When Paget died in 1563, his son contested the debt, and there was a chancery lawsuit—C 3/34/65. Cyall agreed that his charges for raising the £500 by way of exchange 'according to the order of the marchaunts' were £116 11s. 9d., but denied that this was 'for Usurie, as is . . . untruly suggested'.

covert but legally protected loan at interest. For this purpose they provided a very valuable device, since for almost the whole of John Isham's career as a City merchant there was in force the sweeping act of 1552 forbidding 'anny manner of Usurie, encrease, lucre, gayne or interest';²⁹ even when in 1571 it was modified, this was merely to allow the unrealistically low rate of 10%.³⁰ We may believe that this ham-handed legislation did not basically alter the trends of the market, but it was undoubtedly a nuisance for merchants, who had to invent their own devices for mitigating its consequences.³¹ The bill of exchange provided one such. A bill taken up by John Isham at London and duly received by Humphrey Ramsden at Antwerp might be honoured not by the payment of Flemish money there but by the simple dispatch back to Isham of another bill, a process known as 'dry exchange'. In fact, the original deliverer of the bill at London would have received a loan for two months of the money he had pocketed, with the usance charges each way to represent the interest paid. Dry exchange was in mid-sixteenth century already an ancient practice.³² John Isham must have been one among many London merchants of his day to make regular use of this device for fortifying interest-bearing loans with legal protection: instances are indicated in his account book by the use of the phrase 'for the exchange and rechange' of such-and-such a sum. He once even recorded the specific rate of interest charged³³—which makes one wonder whether perhaps he was practising not merely dry but out-and-out fictitious exchange. Thomas Bowes seems to have habitually paid 15% on this type of loan, while Robert Pytter, servant to the Earl of Warwick, was charged 24%.³⁴ Normally, Isham may have trusted his debtors sufficiently to render this elaborate make-believe unnecessary.

²⁹ 5 & 6 Ed. VI, c. 20, printed in Tawney & Power, II, 142-3.

³⁰ 13 Eliz., c. 8, printed in Tawney & Power, II, 160-3.

³¹ Cf. *infra*, xlvii-xlviii.

³² It had been expressly forbidden by an act of 1487—3 Hen. VII, c. 6, printed in Tawney & Power, II, 135-7. It is explained by Ympyn, *New Instruction*, 46. Cf. the discussion by Tawney, *Introduction*, 73 *et seq.*

³³ *Infra*, 64.

³⁴ *Infra*, 29-30, 64-5, 82-3 and 114.

CHAPTER IV

JOHN ISHAM'S CAPITAL: ITS ORIGINS AND EMPLOYMENT

How did John Isham obtain the initial capital to begin his career as a merchant? It could not have come from his father, who when he died in 1546 bequeathed him no more than £3 6s. 8d.¹ He himself vaunted in old age that he had started life with no more than twenty nobles.² In his early years, he must have relied greatly upon his elder brother Gregory, who among other things helped him to borrow money and himself lent him some—on the death of Gregory in 1558, John owed him £440.³ But the bulk of his working capital fairly certainly came from his wife Elizabeth, whom he married in October 1552.⁴ She was a daughter of Nicholas Barker of the Armourers' Company, who on her first marriage had provided her with a dowry of £60.⁵ More important, she had on this occasion become the second wife and was now the widow of Leonard Barker, Mercer and Merchant Adventurer, who had died less than a year earlier.⁶ In London as much as anywhere else, marriage to a well-to-do widow had long been a conventional stepping-stone to fortune,⁷ and it provided the chief means by which John Isham made his way in the City. This is not to say that his marriage was merely one for material gain. There is no evidence that the parties were other than happy. There was a family of six sons and two daughters. Two other marriages united the Barkers and the Ishams in these years: John's sister Esbell married Elizabeth's brother Thomas Barker, Armourer and Merchant Adventurer, and his step-son Leonard Barker was later to marry one of the daughters of his eldest brother Gyles.⁸ John Barker, another brother of Elizabeth, was articled to John Isham and was helped by him in trade.⁹ All the evidence goes to suggest that John Isham was on excellent terms with his relatives by marriage.

Under the matrimonial arrangements, John Isham came into the management of much of Leonard Barker's estate, either as the husband of Elizabeth or as trustee on behalf of her infant sons Thomas and young Leonard Barker, only the latter of whom survived childhood.¹⁰ The Barker inheritance included half-a-dozen houses in London, some of them leasehold, as was the home of Leonard and Elizabeth in Ironmonger Lane. This was well but not sumptuously furnished, in keeping with the middling station of Leonard Barker as a merchant. He had been a warden of the Mercers' Company in 1549,¹¹ but at the moment of his death—perhaps owing to ill-health—he was

¹ Will of Euseby Isham, Northamptonshire Record Office, I f. 169.

² *Infra*, 170.

³ *Infra*, 162.

⁴ Barron, *Northants Families*, 155.

⁵ Will of Nicholas Barker, PCC 6 Powell.

⁶ Will of Leonard Barker, PCC 3 Powell.

⁷ Cf. discussion by Thrupp, *Merchant class*, 105-7.

⁸ *Infra*, 168.

⁹ *Infra*, xcvi-xcvii.

¹⁰ Cf. the discussion of the Barker connection by Finch, *Wealth*, 6-7.

¹¹ LMMC.

not an active trader. His movables were valued for probate at £1,787 10s. 8d. gross, the items including £373 8s. 2d. for 'good debts', £78 8s. 10d. for napery and linen and—possibly because he had disposed of his stock-in-trade—the enormous sum of £235 3s. 9d. in ready money. No doubt John Isham was able to find a speedy investment for any cash that reached him. Leonard Barker's 'Raiment or apparell' was valued at £20 6d., the chief item being 'a new fyne gown of pewicke furred with squirrells and faced with martenes' appraised at £6.¹² Perhaps he had bought it for his second marriage or for his wardenship at Mercers' Hall. John Isham had to face difficulties as well as formalities in his administration of the Barker property. In January 1559 he noted that he held the sum of £456 2s. 9d. in trust. Sureties for the repayment of this money to young Leonard Barker when he came of age had been registered at the Guildhall, according to the custom of the City, in the persons of five other merchants, one of them being Gregory Isham, and two others brothers-in-law of Gregory.¹³ This was fairly certainly a less troublesome matter than the maintenance of the Barker houses. One of John Isham's first acts seems to have been the cleansing of the latrines belonging to three premises in 'Bassingshawe Street', at the surprisingly high cost of a pound apiece.¹⁴ He had also to find suitable tenants, more creditworthy than the 'very poor goodwife' who died before he could recover the rent.¹⁵

One evidently very wearisome episode concerned certain woodlands called Kilridge, near Pyrton in southern Oxfordshire, which were held for the Barker estate by a lease from the Dean and Canons of Windsor granted in October 1550. Isham in November 1557 gave a sub-lease of this relatively distant property for £120 to one John Venner, gentleman, of Henley-on-Thames,¹⁶ but persistent disagreement arose out of the arrangement. Into the details of what was clearly a most tiresome squabble it is not necessary to enter. John Isham in his ledger noted various journeys to Henley, an attempt at arbitration, a lawsuit, and what one suspects to have been bribes in the shape of pieces of satin and sarcenet given to influential persons in the cloisters at Windsor, all while £10 as interest on the £120 was mounting up each year to the account of young Barker.¹⁷ Venner in fact filed a bill in chancery, and John Isham when drawing up his answer seems to have consulted the highly-placed lawyer Rosewell who had married Gregory's widow.¹⁸ The most vividly personal note ever struck by John Isham in his account books is undoubtedly to be found in the outcry he penned in April 1566, clearly intended for the eye of his wife, where he pleads that he gave the lease to Venner in good faith and that William Barker of Sonning—presumably a relative of Leonard Barker senior—had approved of the transaction.¹⁹ Only in the winter of 1567-8 does some sort of settlement seem to have been

¹² Inventory of Leonard Barker, I.(L.), 194.

¹³ *Infra*, 42.

¹⁴ Thus in the will of Leonard Barker, though John Isham refers persistently to them as 'at Bassing Haull'. Sanitation improvements were apt to be costly—*vide* E. L. Sabine, 'Latrines and cesspools of mediaeval London', *Speculum*, IX (1934), 315-6.

¹⁵ *Infra*, 42.

¹⁶ Indenture dated 10 November 1557 between John Isham and Venner, I.(L.), 675A.

¹⁷ *Infra*, 42-3 and 85.

¹⁸ C 3/184/99; Isham's answer is endorsed 'Rosewell'. Venner in his bill alleged that Isham had gone behind his back to the Dean and Canons to procure a fresh lease in order to eject him. Venner was defendant in another chancery suit, C 3/105/14.

¹⁹ *Infra*, 42.

reached.²⁰ But whatever the occasional embarrassments and expenses of the Barker heritage, they were vastly outweighed by the irreplaceable advantages they conveyed to Isham. He paid off Anne Barker, the daughter of Leonard Barker by his first wife, in 1562;²¹ and in 1571, when young Leonard Barker came of age, the latter allowed his stepfather Isham to retain the £600 then due on payment of a modest £50 interest for one more year—his last in the City.²²

While the Barker inheritance evidently provided the nucleus of John Isham's working capital, other sources helped to enlarge it. In the first place, there was the joint stock—'the accompte partybell' or 'the accompte of clothes'²³—which represented a pooling of certain amounts of trading capital between John Isham and his younger brother Henry. This joint stock provided the financial basis of the Isham firm. In less than two months, from 26 November 1558 to 15 January following, John Isham paid into it £800, followed by a further £600 in March and April 1559.²⁴ These round figures might at first sight suggest the setting afoot of some new commercial venture. But it must be remembered that Gregory Isham had died only the previous September. It is far more likely that these payments indicate merely the renewal of a previous association in which he had played the dominant part.²⁵ The surviving brothers, we might suggest, were reconstructing the organization of the firm. The finance of the joint stock was reckoned separately in its own set of books, which included the 'journall of the accompte partybell' and 'the greate bocke'²⁶—i.e. the day-book and ledger, neither now extant. These joint stock account books must have recorded the regular purchase and shipment of woollen cloths together with the import of wares from Antwerp and the exchange transactions in which the firm also engaged. They are sharply to be distinguished from the personal account books of John Isham printed in this volume. A further point to be borne in mind in connection with the joint stock is that the goods entered in the customs registers in the name of John Isham were usually the property of the firm, though on exceptional occasions they belonged to him personally or might even be owned by Humphrey Ramsden or someone else.²⁷ The joint stock was still functioning in 1571.²⁸ It probably existed during the seventies, after the retirement of John Isham to the country, with his former apprentice Edmund Burlase as its managing director.²⁹

²⁰ The documents are I.(L.), 674, 676, 2110, 2293.

²¹ *Infra*, 39-40. The final quittance of Ann Barker and her husband Richard Knight is dated 28 Nov. 1570—I.(L.), 3776.

²² *Infra*, 143.

²³ *Infra*, xciii-xciv. The expression 'accompte partybell' was doubtless derived from the Italian *conto da parte* or *ragione da parte*—Edler, *Glossary*, 87 and 237. Cf. *Infra*, ci.

²⁴ *Infra*, 25-8, 110-111 &c.

²⁵ *Supra*, xix.

²⁶ *Infra*, 26, 27 &c.

²⁷ The major personal shipment of John Isham was of 651 kerseys to Emden in 1564—*infra*, lxxxiv. Probably little financial significance need be attached to the fact that the name of Henry Isham, to be found in the lists of importers and exporters for the fiscal year 1565-6, should be absent in 1567-8. It may well be no more than a change in accounting habit resulting from his acquisition of a post in the customs. Cf. *supra*, xxv.

²⁸ *Infra*, 140.

²⁹ *Infra*, lxxxviii.

Long-term borrowing offered another means for John Isham to increase his working capital. There were individuals in sixteenth-century London ready to lend if assured of a reasonable return *per annum*, whatever the usury laws might be. One such rentier was Otwell Wyllde, a member of the Barber Surgeons' Company, who at some date not later than 1558 showed sufficient faith in John Isham to lend him money at 10% interest. This was paid only occasionally, being for the most part allowed to accumulate. What had been a debt of £165 in January 1559 had by March 1565 mounted up to £240 14s. 4d., when John Isham gave him a receipt for this sum.³⁰ It was made payable from the previous midsummer, presumably because Wyllde was entitled to reckon further interest from that date. By April 1567, the debt was £330, when another bill passed.³¹ We have yet another glimpse of Wyllde in May 1572, just before Isham quitted the City, when the debt, now reduced to £275, was 'cleryd by a new composycyon'.³² In 1579, the debt, now over twenty years old, was still in process of liquidation.³³ Equally a rentier, though on a much more modest scale, was Jone Willson, 'an olde mayde', who entrusted her little nest-egg of £30 to John Isham no later than 1558, in return for annual payments of £2. These were recorded for ten years.³⁴ It was a cheap loan, at a mere £6 13s. 4d. per cent. A third long-term loan was the £150 raised in June 1557 with the help of Gregory Isham from Henry Becher of the Haberdashers' Company: the agreement stipulated that the interest—at 10%—was to mount up for four years before any repayment should fall due.³⁵ In the event, this debt was not paid off until April and June 1565, so that it had been outstanding for twice as long as originally envisaged.³⁶ A final example of this type of loan is that from Harman van Nefferhod and the widow Foxe of Antwerp in August 1565—terms, 10% for two years.³⁷ There was capital enough for lending on the Antwerp money market at this time, though it is not to be supposed that the Isham brothers and their two associates could have raised money there without giving good security.

These long- or middle-term debentures, for which John Isham paid interest at 10% or less, are clearly to be distinguished from the short-term loans that in one emergency or another he had suddenly to raise. His working capital was immobilized up to the hilt in debts due to him, in the commodities that he bought and sold, or—increasingly—in land. Liquid funds were always scarce. He was probably unusually flush when on 15 January 1559 he noted that he had £68 1s. 4d. 'in the cheste'.³⁸ Right at the end of his City career, he had to borrow £20 from one of his servants at his 'going to London'.³⁹ Consequently any unexpected demands or opportunities were liable to force him into the market to borrow best as he could, which normally meant at interest of 15% or thereabouts for a short-term loan. This was less than men of slighter credit might have to pay; there is a record of one borrower, a

³⁰ *Infra*, 38.

³¹ *Infra*, 110.

³² *Infra*, 142.

³³ Receipt from Otwell Wyllde to John Isham, 30 October 1579, I.(L.), 556.

³⁴ *Infra*, 33-4.

³⁵ *Infra*, 39.

³⁶ *Infra*, 93-4.

³⁷ *Infra*, 115. There is doubt about the name 'Nefferhod'.

³⁸ *Infra*, 30.

³⁹ *Infra*, 144.

knight, covenanting to give a hundred pounds in the mid-fifties for the loan of £440 for a year.⁴⁰ John Isham could usually do a good deal better than this, as when on one fortunate occasion he was able to persuade a country clothier to lend him fifty pounds for a year at £6 13s. 4d. interest.⁴¹ He was forced to contract less favourable short-term loans especially in the calamitous year 1564 and immediately afterwards, paying up to 16% interest.⁴² They were not always repaid very punctually. In this awkward period, John Isham fell into arrear even in his regular disbursements, the hundred pounds due for the rectory of Finedon on Lady Day 1565 not being forthcoming until late in May.⁴³ We may be reasonably sure that his difficulties at this time are to be traced to the unsettled trade conditions induced by the havoc of the plague in 1563 and the setback of the Emden mart the following year.

The spur of opportunity was present on one memorable occasion. It is hardly possible to doubt that the £250 raised on 14 February 1560 was urgently required to finance the purchase of the manor of Lamport the same day.⁴⁴ John Isham had had his eye on this bit of property for some time and he doubtless was aware that ready money would be a powerful argument to induce Mr. Secretary Cecil to sell. The three lenders were Sir Thomas Leigh, John Marsh and John Hare the elder—all fellow members of the Mercers' Company and Merchants Adventurers to boot.⁴⁵ No rate of interest was specified in John's account book, nor indeed could it have been legally enforced; but the parties all knew each other very well. Marsh may fairly certainly be identified with the Common Sergeant of the City, for many years Governor of the Merchants Adventurers. He was also connected with Northamptonshire, where he owned the manor of Sywell; this may help to explain why he stipulated for the pledging to him of Isham's lands at Barford in the county.⁴⁶ It does not appear that the others made any such conditions. In the event, the debts were discharged at uneven intervals—to Hare early the following April and to Marsh in mid-May, but to Leigh only in the course of the difficult year 1564.⁴⁷ We may suspect that Leigh, an elderly man who had recently been Lord Mayor, might under more normal circumstances have been ready to let the debt run on even longer, especially if—as we may guess—there had been a fair rate of interest to accrue.

Far more often than he borrowed money, John Isham was a lender. Given the circumstances of the money market in the sixteenth-century City, this was inevitable, though he did not go in for money-dealing in the systematic professional way of his elder brother Gregory.⁴⁸ As far as the surviving evidence goes, he only twice dealt with a broker—once in his efforts to keep Thomas Bowes supplied with money,⁴⁹ and on another occasion in December 1564, when he hired out fifty pounds to a member of the Cloth-

⁴⁰ C 1/1366/43. The date was 1553-5.

⁴¹ *Infra*, 90. Cf. Finch, *Wealth*, 14.

⁴² *Infra*, 40-1, 94, 97 and 99-100.

⁴³ *Infra*, 79.

⁴⁴ Half of the £610 required was put up by Robert Isham—this was to supply the other half. Finch, *Wealth*, 14-15; *supra*, xii; *infra*, 45 &c.

⁴⁵ *Infra*, 63-4.

⁴⁶ *Infra*, 63-4; Willan, *Muscovy Merchants*, 112; VCH Northants, IV, 133. It is just possible that it was the Governor's father and namesake.

⁴⁷ *Infra*, 63.

⁴⁸ *Supra*, xviii.

⁴⁹ *Infra*, 65.

workers' Company for two months at what on any calculation seems a fantastically high rate of interest.⁵⁰ His loans were either mortgages on land or else they grew out of his habitual trading activities. The export of merceries, as has already been pointed out, led straight to exchange operations and these in turn to loans buttressed by the acceptance of a bill of exchange.⁵¹ In a more general way, the disposal of goods always involved the giving of credit; to advance a straight loan might be no more than a small step further, as the sale of luxury textiles to Henry Compton, esquire, well illustrated.⁵² Or there might be a sudden and widespread need of ready money, as when in 1559 the government, on the prompting of Sir Thomas Gresham, decided at the shortest of notice to levy a forced loan of £1 on each cloth being shipped by the Merchants Adventurers.⁵³ In this crisis, John Isham was able to come to the rescue of his brother Henry, his brother-in-law Henry Bellamy, his associate Humphrey Ramsden, his factor Drew Mompesson and his friend Walter Marler, who was also the brother-in-law of Gregory.⁵⁴ The royal bond and the 12% interest may have made it seem worth while. Even in the Northamptonshire countryside, John Isham sprinkled his loans: here they were usually for small sums, and their purpose was doubtless similar to that behind those of his contemporary Jean-Baptiste Pocquelin, a draper of Beauvais, who was lending widely to tenants and other clients on his country estates near by.⁵⁵

One series of loans deserves further scrutiny—those to Thomas and Martin Bowes, more particularly the former. They were the sons of Sir Martin Bowes, a very wealthy Goldsmith and one of the leading personalities of the mid-sixteenth century City.⁵⁶ Sir Martin was a northerner; he had been born in the city of York, in the parish of St. Cuthbert, and was descended from more than one mayor of York.⁵⁷ Doubtless he came south at an early age. He was an alderman of London from 1536 and was elected Lord Mayor in 1545. He held high office in the Mint, which incidentally involved him in the heavy fine of £10,000 in 1551.⁵⁸ He sat in various parliaments and was a justice of the peace for the counties of Kent, Essex and Middlesex. He was a benefactor to the cities of both London and York. At Goldsmiths' Hall he was long a dominating figure, and at court assemblies there his opinions on matters of the day were respectfully noted by the clerk.⁵⁹ At his death in August 1566 he was dwelling in 'a great mansion house' in Lombard Street.⁶⁰ The

⁵⁰ *Infra*, 102.

⁵¹ *Supra*, xxxiii.

⁵² *Infra*, 95-6. Probably to be identified with the first lord Compton (1539-89), ancestor of the Earls and Marquesses of Northampton—*The Complete Peerage*, ed. V. Gibbs, III (1913), 390-1.

⁵³ Letter of Sir Thomas Gresham reprinted in Tawney & Power, II, 150-3.

⁵⁴ *Infra*, 22-5. Marler was one of the merchants with whom Gresham suggested that the government should negotiate the levy—Tawney & Power, II, 151.

⁵⁵ P. Goubert, 'Une fortune bourgeoise au XVI^e siècle. Jehan Pocquelin, bisaciel probable de Molière'. *Revue d'histoire moderne et contemporaine*, I (1954), 9-24.

⁵⁶ He is noticed in the DNB.

⁵⁷ There are references to him in *York Civic Records*, ed. A. Raine, IV, Yorkshire Archaeological Society, CVIII (1945), 172-3; V, Y.A.S. CX (1946), 19, 152-3; VI, Y.A.S., CXII (1948), 27 &c.

⁵⁸ APC 1550-2, 188; J. Craig, *The Mint* (Cambridge, 1953), 101-113 *passim*.

⁵⁹ W. S. Prideaux, *Memorials of the Goldsmiths' Company*, I (s.l., n.d.), 43, 51, 53, 58-65 *passim*; CPR 1563-6, 23-4, 41 &c.

⁶⁰ Will PCC 3 Stonarde.

two sons Thomas and Martin had long since been provided with lesser office in the Mint.⁶¹ As they had been admitted to the freedom of the Goldsmiths' Company in 1542⁶² they are unlikely to have been born much later than 1520; this would make them a few years older than John Isham and middle-aged men during the period of their dealings with him. Thomas must have stood high in favour with his father when in 1555 he married Cecily, the widow of Thomas Haynes, executor and sometime overseas factor of Sir William Bowyer, Draper and Merchant Adventurer, Lord Mayor in 1543. Sir Martin regarded him then as his 'son and heir' and proceeded to settle on the newly-wedded pair a whole congeries of properties at London, consisting of houses, gardens, stables and barns on Tower Hill and elsewhere to the north-east outside the City walls.⁶³ By virtue of this gift alone, Thomas Bowes became a fairly rich man, though it was not the only present or loan he received from his father.

Thomas Bowes had already been borrowing money on his own. In 1549 he had raised £400 from Sir Edmund Peckham, a high government official and a colleague of his father at the Mint;⁶⁴ and together with his brother Martin two further sums of £400, one from Robert Maddy of London, *generosus*, and his wife, and the other from William Cranoo, Merchant Tailor, and Mounser Cranoo his son.⁶⁵ Old Sir Martin can hardly have been unaware of these borrowings; indeed, he may well have arranged them, perhaps in order to set up his sons in the cloth export business, then so greatly flourishing. Thomas Bowes was an exporter of cloth in 1557, when he shipped the not inconsiderable quantity of 188 short cloths, which must have cost him something in the region of six or seven hundred pounds.⁶⁶ He was of sufficient standing in June 1559 to go surety, in the company of a number of eminent merchants, for Mr. Customer Smyth when the latter took up the collectorship of the subsidy on imports at the port of London.⁶⁷ Meanwhile, John Isham's many loans to Thomas and his brother Martin Bowes had been in progress since the summer of 1558 if not earlier, and they continued for almost ten years. Perhaps they were connected in their origin with the right granted to Thomas Bowes in 1557 to ship 40,000 kerseys at a privileged rate of customs duty.⁶⁸ It is conceivable that Bowes's need of silver and gold for his business as a goldsmith dovetailed conveniently into Isham's operations on the London-Antwerp exchange and even possible that the silverware dangled before the Halifax clothiers may have been acquired from him.⁶⁹ But Bowes had other and far-flung commercial interests, including the export of corn and Suffolk cloths to Spain and the import thence of sack, and also the shipping of wine from Bordeaux⁷⁰—the sort of fluctuating or peripheral

⁶¹ Craig, *Mint*, 105.

⁶² Prideaux, *Goldsmiths' Company*, I, 51.

⁶³ CHPL, 248 item 23. Sir Martin was an extensive landowner—*vide* C 3/124/35 &c.

⁶⁴ LC 4/87, f. 376.

⁶⁵ LC 4/87, f. 374.

⁶⁶ E 122/86/7, 3 Feb., June 15 and 25.

⁶⁷ E 159/340, Brevia Baronibus, m. 63 (arabic).

⁶⁸ CPR 1555-7, 360-1. Suggested by Finch, *Wealth*, 13n. There is a copy of the grant in Lansd. 114/22.

⁶⁹ Also suggested by Finch, *Wealth*, 12 and 13n. But we cannot know to what extent if at all, Thomas Bowes continued in business as a working goldsmith.

⁷⁰ *Infra*, 26-7, 29-30, 64-6 and 81-3.

trades shunned by the cautious Isham for himself, but offering profit to those who were prepared to take the risks. Isham collaborated here by disposing on occasion of the sugar and spices imported by Bowes, and by inspecting—'gauging'—the cloths before dispatch.⁷¹ He shielded Bowes by a timely loan when a Spaniard had a writ served upon him, he enabled him to redeem his plate, he took up his bills from Italian merchants at Antwerp and he borrowed and went security for him as required.⁷² Indeed, one gets the impression that Isham was ready to fill an avuncular role as a sort of banker-cum-salesman for Bowes.

Unhappily, there was a seamy side to the career of Thomas Bowes. From time to time, he involved himself in a number of awkward and even dangerous scrapes. Even his marriage got him into hot water, for it was followed by a demand for property that had allegedly belonged to Sir William Bowyer but that had been retained by Haynes, and Thomas and Cecily had to seek refuge in Chancery from the rigour of the common law.⁷³ He was alleged in 1559 to have misused his kersey privilege by paying no customs at all, and to have been exporting corn to Spain from Portsmouth without the necessary royal licence.⁷⁴ He seems to have narrowly escaped an unpleasant death for false coining in 1561,⁷⁵ and to have been involved in a piratical venture in the Atlantic in 1564-6.⁷⁶ Old Sir Martin was doubtless aware of the feckless streak in the character of his son Thomas. Accordingly, when in 1562 he made his will he bequeathed directly to him only a small portion of his fortune. A good deal was put in trust for Thomas's children, and something was allocated jointly to Thomas and his wife Cecily.⁷⁷

Sir Martin's feelings towards Thomas must subsequently have hardened. In August 1565 he executed another will, in which he made his younger son Martin his heir and cut Thomas off with a shilling—or, to be more exact, with a mourning gown, a ring and 'a Cuppe of silver and gilte made like an Acorne'. He further referred to Thomas in highly uncomplimentary terms, pointing out that he had already received 'fowre tymes more then ever his parte shuld coom to', asking that 'god forgive him his follie and send him grace to amende', and stipulating that if he were to make any attempt to upset the provisions of the will then he should become liable to repay all the debts he owed to the testator. Thomas may have been a rash and unprincipled man, or he may merely have had a flair for running into trouble. It is difficult not to feel some sympathy for the son and to wonder if Sir Martin had not been a trying parent. The provision in his will authorizing the distribution of £40 lying 'reddy tolde in a Bagg in newe myll monney within my yron Cheste' to the poor when he lay on his death-bed but before the actual moment of dissolution and 'the tolling of the bell' is suggestive of a pharisaical turn of mind. His remark that when making the will he did not

⁷¹ *Infra*, 30, 65, 82 &c.

⁷² *Infra*, 29-30, 64-5 &c.

⁷³ C 1/1407/55-61. There is further information in the interrogatories to the case of *Serle v. Chaloner et al.* in Chancery, Town Depositions, C 24/68.

⁷⁴ E 190/340, mm. 4 and 6.

⁷⁵ CPR 1560-3, 24, quoted by Finch, *Wealth*, 13n.

⁷⁶ CSPD Addenda 1566-79, 14-5 and 23, quoted by Finch, *Wealth*, 13n; cf. APC 1558-70, 318. Perhaps the depressed state of legitimate trade in the year of the Emden experiment may account for this exploit—*vide infra*, lxxxv.

⁷⁷ An abstract of the will of 1562 is printed by R. R. Sharpe, *Calendar of Wills proved and enrolled in the Court of Husting, London* (London, 1890), II, 728-9.

owe £20 has a smug ring about it. A further glimpse of his character is afforded by his endowment of a weekly series of sermons for a year, each of an hour in length, during which the congregation was to be exhorted 'to Flye from sinne and to fall to repentaunce and so to Leade a newe lief': not a topic, when thus repeated, to the taste of everyone, even in the sixteenth century.⁷⁸

The interests of John Isham were not damaged by the resolution of old Sir Martin Bowes to disinherit his son Thomas. Isham had taken his precautions to ensure that the basic security for his loans should be as solid as possible. He reckoned that Sir Martin would not let his name be dishonoured—hence the stipulation on at least one occasion for an immediate repayment in the event of his death.⁷⁹ But he had also taken further care to cover himself when this occurred by securing pledges of land or houses, the 'pawning' or 'assewraunce' of which is mentioned more than once.⁸⁰ In November 1562, Thomas Bowes mortgaged to Isham a bakery and two other tenements at Billingsgate in return for a loan of £160;⁸¹ these properties were duly handed back in October 1568 on the receipt by Isham of 'a certeyn competent somme of lawfull money of England'.⁸² It looks as if the Bowes-Isham connection now terminated. Sir Martin was no longer alive. But Thomas Bowes was not after all a completely disinherited outcast. His father had changed his mind, and a few days before his death on 4 August 1566 had added a codicil, in which Thomas was restored to a modest share in his inheritance.⁸³ The family—perhaps after some litigation in the ecclesiastical court to test the validity of wills and codicil—had reached some sort of temporary arrangement.⁸⁴ The great mansion in Lombard Street, where Sir Martin had planned that his heirs male should reside and his widow find shelter, had been sold for £1,175 to a rising Grocer and Merchant Adventurer.⁸⁵ Thomas, with some portion of the paternal fortune in his hands, was settling his affairs, paying even the nineteen-year-old debt to the heirs of Mounser Cranoe⁸⁶ and disposing of large portions of his property in London and Kent before retiring in qualified affluence to Essex.⁸⁷

There remained, it must be admitted, one or two loose ends of business for Thomas Bowes to fix. Only a couple of months after the death of his father, a ship of his on its way from Stockholm had sailed for repairs at

⁷⁸ The will of 1565 was registered in PCC 9 Stonarde. An abstract was printed by Sharpe, *ib.*, 694-5; it omits mention of the parts derogatory to the character of Thomas.

⁷⁹ *Infra*, 92.

⁸⁰ *Infra*, 91 and 114.

⁸¹ CHPL 252, item 25; cf. *infra*, 114.

⁸² CHPL 255, item 178; *infra*, 114, where the last payment is stated to be due on 24 December 1568.

⁸³ The codicil was abstracted by Sharpe, *Calendar of Wills*, II, 729. It was added to the will of 1562, not that of 1565. The latter was not proved in PCC until the following January.

⁸⁴ Its nature can be inferred from the two chancery cases a generation later of Bowes v. Bowes, C 2/B4/48 (1591) and Clarke and others v. Pelham and Bowes, C 2/C13/1 (1599). Lengthy disputes about the wills of Sir Martin may be inferred from the curious fact that the will of 1562, with the codicil of 1566, was enrolled in the Court of Hustings only in February 1603.

⁸⁵ CHPL 255, item 37. The purchaser was Thomas Ramsey, to be Lord Mayor in 1577.

⁸⁶ LC 4/27, l. 374. There was a lawsuit connected with this, C 3/19/79. Other financial matters connected with Thomas Bowes are recorded in C 3/26/49.

⁸⁷ CHPL 256, items 5, 91 and 128; CPR 1566-9, 348.

Danzig, but while in the Vistula was seized by pirates. The damages he estimated at £2,519. As late as 1576, he was still seeking to exact compensation.⁸⁸ Then there was the curious and intricate episode of the obligation for £1,000, dated 1545 and signed by Sir John Thynne, the builder of Long-leat, which originated in connection with the administration of the estate of Sir William Bowyer and subsequently found its way into the hands of a 'doctor of Phisick'. Bowes paid £60 to get it into his hands, and the document was the subject of a Chancery lawsuit in 1573, after having been disputed in the Court of Requests.⁸⁹ This however lay beyond the concern of John Isham, and need not detain us here. The subsequent bickerings of the Bowes family in the last decades of the century are equally irrelevant.⁹⁰ The essential point is that the judgment of John Isham in financing Thomas Bowes for so many years was substantially vindicated. At least so long as old Sir Martin lived, Bowes was a good risk, indeed, hardly a risk at all. Not less important, the Bowes brothers paid well for services—usually at 15%, though on one occasion Martin Bowes gave £50 for the 'forbearance' of £300 for three years, i.e. 162⅓%.⁹¹ There was much to be said in favour of becoming a well-secured debenture holder in the projects of the Bowes family, hare-brained as they might sometimes be, as against the obvious commercial alternative of the fifteen-sixties—audacious trading ventures to little-known shores. To such enterprises, the temperament of John Isham was not attuned.

⁸⁸ *Danziger Inventar 1531-1593*, ed. F. Simson (Munich and Leipzig, 1913), 388, no. 5108; 399, nos. 5230 and 5233; 550, no. 7036. The identity of this Thomas Bowes with the client of John Isham is no more than inherently likely.

⁸⁹ Req. 2/138/60; C 2/L12/6. The Thomas Bowes imprisoned in the Fleet for debt in 1578 was probably not our man—APC 1577-8, 209. Cf. *infra*, cix.

⁹⁰ Evidence is available in the two Chancery suits of 1589 and 1591 mentioned *supra*; there is also the will of Thomas Bowes, son of the Thomas with whom Isham dealt, in PCC 99 Lewyn (1598); and the inquisition printed by E. A. Fry in *Abstracts of Inquisitions post mortem for the City of London*, III, Index Library, XXXVI (1908), 266-7; and the discrepant pedigrees printed by W. C. Metcalfe in *The Visitations of Essex*, Harleian Society, XIII (1878), 5, 27, 355-6.

⁹¹ *Infra*, 91.

CHAPTER V

CREDIT, BOOKKEEPING AND BANKRUPTCY

THE business life of London had already in the sixteenth century long depended on the functioning of an interlocking trinity of devices—the giving of credit, the making of loans and the taking of interest. The widespread use of the phrase ‘the forbearance of such-and-such a sum’, which crops up frequently not only in the account books of John Isham but also in other documents of the period, suffices to indicate that the mercantile community with its rough common sense treated money like any other commodity and expected that a price should be paid for its hire. The Church had long disapproved of this attitude, and amid the religious passions of the sixteenth century its condemnations were successively reinforced and mitigated by secular legislation, which between 1552 and 1571 forbade altogether the taking or giving of interest. But the City in the course of centuries had worked out its own methods for eluding the extravagances of the usury laws. Its great men, from Sir Thomas Gresham downwards, ostensibly abhorred the sin of usury. Yet their daily practices flouted theological principle. They had inherited a whole arsenal of devices, from simple pawning and mortgaging to dry exchange—with all of which John Isham was intimately acquainted—to provide shelter from the operation of the statutes that limited or forbade the taking of interest. It was the small men, the inexperienced dabblers, who got entangled in these inept regulations, not, as the account books of John Isham help to illustrate, the canny merchants who knew their way around them. In all this, Londoners were in no way exceptional, for surreptitious usury characterized business life in western Christendom for centuries.¹

Of the continuance of technically usurious practices during the fifteenths and sixties in the City some mention has already been made, with reference to the working of the exchange, and the case of the London merchant who charged £100 for the loan of £440 for a year has also been cited.² For further illustrations, it is unnecessary to go beyond the account books of John Isham. Discount—though the word was not used—might be expected on an obligation paid before it had matured.³ Two widely contrasting instances may suffice to show how interest at the market rate was normally allowed on loans of money at all levels of society. When Bridget Barker, spinster, placed her £50 with John Isham, she was assured of ‘some

¹ Even in sixteenth-century Spain, the native merchants normally lent for interest—B. Bennassar, ‘En Vieille-Castille: Ventes de rentes perpétuelles, première moitié du XVI^e siècle’, *Annales*, XV (1960). 1115-7. Cf. B. Schnapper, *Les rentes au XVI^e siècle* (Paris, 1957), 77-8.

² *Supra*, xl. There was also the curious case of the lender who was caught by the passage of the 1552 act after the contract had been completed and who by the terms of the latter was not entitled to recover his capital for two years. One of the arguments used by the borrower was to the effect that the lender had made his loan because of the deteriorating standard of the coinage—C 1/1298/4-5.

³ *Infra*, 37. Cf. Brulez, *De firma della Faille*, 404-5.

Consideration for the same';⁴ and when the crown itself wanted to raise a loan in the City in 1558, it was ready to pay 12%, with a free dispensation from the consequences of the usury statute.⁵ There could be no more thorough demonstration of the unrealistic nature of the usury laws. This is not to assert that they did not greatly deform the business technique of the City. But their impact did not extend to the essentials of economic life, save perhaps by causing a slight rise in the market level of interest.⁶ Their chief significance lies in the evidence they provide of the rift between the abstract and unpractical theories of theologians and philosophers on the one hand and the vitality and realism of the Lombard Street chaffers on the other.⁷

Of immeasurably greater practical import than the peculiar operation of the usury laws was the smooth running of the wheels of credit on which all commercial dealings in mid-sixteenth century were carried. The money market was sensitive to varied influences and was sometimes uneasy, as when in the black year 1564 the privy seal debenture warrants entitling the bearer to receive the repayment of sums lent to the crown were changing hands at a discount, to the displeasure of the government.⁸ But in one notable respect, London was a fortunate city as compared with contemporary Antwerp, Augsburg, Lyons or Madrid, for it never directly experienced the shock of a royal or imperial default. The Tudors always paid up, however tardily. There were however other causes of disturbance. We do not know whether the buoyant trading conditions of the reign of Henry VIII, a major epoch of capital formation in English history, affected the rate of interest, but we may surmise that they stimulated an increased willingness among merchants to give credit. Hence the sharper temptation to the swindlers who 'craftelye obteyning into theyre handes greete substaunce of other mennes goodes doo sodenlie flee to partes unknowne or kepe theyre houses, not mynding to paie or restore to any theyre creditoures theyre debtes and dueties'. It was to establish a procedure for dealing with such folk that the first Bankruptcy Act was passed in 1543.⁹ It empowered any three of the judges or privy councillors to order the imprisonment of such defaulters and arrange for the distribution of their property among their creditors. In less than nine years, however, the secular bull market collapsed, and from 1552 onwards there was a perceptible change in the climate of the City. The cycle of lean years began in earnest in the sixties, with safe profits scarcer and the volume of charity, that suggestive index of prosperity, markedly contracting.¹⁰ There were many honest men who fell into bankruptcy in the fifties and still more the sixties. But before entering upon any discussion of their plight some attention must be given to the methods employed by merchants in the days of the Isham firm for making their payments and keeping their accounts.

There is a close connection between the phenomena of commercial credit

⁴ *Infra*, 97.

⁵ *Infra*, 24-5.

⁶ Tawney, *Introduction*, 156.

⁷ The existence of the classic discussion of the usury laws in the sixteenth century by R. H. Tawney makes it unnecessary to pursue the topic here any further—Tawney, *Introduction*, especially 121-134.

⁸ JCCC, 18, f. 275v.

⁹ 34 & 35 Hen. VIII, c. 4. The quotation is from the preamble.

¹⁰ W. K. Jordan, *The Charities of London 1480-1660* (London, 1960), 23, 141, 423.

and bankruptcy. The very appearance of a law of bankruptcy bears testimony, if such were necessary, to the ubiquity of credit and the habitual reliance of merchants on pieces of paper or parchment that promised payment by their debtors at some time in the future. In John Isham's day, there were many accepted varieties of credit instruments, nicely graduated in their complexity from the simple bill of debt to the obligation with its elaborate indenture of covenants and the detailed recognisance formally registered at one of the courts at Westminster. It is not necessary here to do more than explain that these instruments were, broadly speaking, of three main types. First came the mere bill, the 'bill of debt', or the 'bill of my (or his) hand', a short promissory note written on paper and in English quite possibly by the debtor himself.¹¹ It might be made payable to the creditor, or to his attorney, or to bearer. It was used, we may believe, for relatively small amounts, or in intimate dealings. Scores of bills must have been drawn and discharged daily in the City. There was, secondly, the 'obligation', a much more cumbersome and formidable document, and one that could assume various guises.¹² It was drawn up on parchment and in Latin by a scrivener doubtless for a fee, and in the form of a bond it was not merely signed but also sealed and witnessed. It might bear further legends in English specifying third and other persons who had committed themselves as sureties for the discharge of the debt, and signed by them; or laying down stipulations concerning possibly the mode of payment or possibly the performance of further acts by the contracting parties. These legends if written on the front of the obligation were known as 'conditions', if on the back, as 'endorsements'.¹³ Or, as a different sort of safeguard, the obligation might be registered as a recognisance in one or another of the various courts of record at Westminster and elsewhere. London merchants doubtless frequently used the Mayor's Court at Guildhall. A popular variant of the recognisance was the Statute Merchant or Statute Staple, instruments in the form of the latter being deliberately encouraged by Act of Parliament in 1532.¹⁴

Any merchant in doubt whether to require a bill or an obligation as

¹¹ For references to such, *vide infra*, 2 *et seq.*

¹² The Isham papers contain examples of both bills and obligations dating from the fifteen-fifties. Here is the text of a simple bill:

'I Androwe Awstyn of London Joynar dothe owe unto Gregorye Isham of the same cyttye mercer the some of xxs. To be paid to the sayd Gregorye Isham or to the bringar herof at all tymes at the wyll and plessure of the sayde Gregorye. In wyttness herof I have subscrybyd this bille with mye owne hande the iiijth daye of Maye Anno domini XVCLVIIth.' (mark of A. Awstwn). I.(L.), 3157. Cf. the specimen bill and obligation printed in [John] B[rown], *The Marchants Avizo*, ed. P. McGrath (Cambridge, Mass., 1957), 51.

¹³ 'There be diuerse formes of endormentes, called commonly conditions, some in Latin, some in English . . . —T. Phaer, *A boke of presidentes exactly written in maner of a register newly imprinted and corrected* (London, 1550), 78. This use of the word endorsement is a good deal earlier than any other hitherto observed in England; it doubtless crops up in the first edition of Phaer's book, which I have not seen, in 1547. Cf. the discussion of the endorsement of bills of exchange in England by R. de Roover, *L'évolution de la lettre de change*, 109-113; also H. Lapeyre, 'La banque, les changes et le crédit au XVI^e siècle', *Revue d'histoire moderne et contemporaine*, III (1956), 284-297.

¹⁴ 23 Hen. VIII, c. 6. The reference, *infra*, 72, is presumably to a statute merchant or staple. There is an account of the working of the Statute Staple by H. R. Trevor-Roper, 'The Elizabethan Aristocracy: an anatomy anatomized', *Economic History Review*, second series, III (1950-1), 281-2.

security for a debt presumably made up his mind by balancing the size of the sum of money involved, together with the creditworthiness of the debtor, against the expense and bother involved in hiring a scrivener or notary, invoking the paraphernalia of sureties and witnesses and attending with them a court of law. Many a merchant must have hesitated between the disagreeable alternatives of paying the fees of these legal gentry on the one hand or running the risk of finding his bill deficient in law on the other. Fortunately, in foreign business the existence of another type of credit instrument spared him this dilemma. This third variety of document was the bill of exchange, reserved for transactions with the Continent, though these might be no more than part of the mechanism of dry exchange.¹⁵ In the days of the Isham firm, these three sorts of paper or parchment were the essential lubricants of City business.¹⁶ They had been so for a century or more past, though it may well be that their quantity, and down to 1551 the habit of transfer by assignment, was on the increase.

These credit documents lacked many of the properties of paper money. Their employment depended upon a number of circumstances—the vigour of trade, the inadequacy in quantity and quality of the coinage, the degree of confidence between merchant and merchant, and the attitude—or rather attitudes—of the law courts. This last deserves further attention. It must be recalled that in Tudor England a uniform system of law can hardly be said to have prevailed: there were several systems, partly complementary, but partly also overlapping and competing. Bills of exchange in their proper usage fell within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Admiralty, which in mid-sixteenth century was developing its own principles for coping with the problems they raised. Matters of debt which involved the use of ordinary bills and obligations were determinable in the common law courts, when the appropriate legal fiction (where necessary) and writ had been invoked. Beyond them, there lay a very valuable right of appeal to Chancery, and it was also possible to engineer in certain cases a hearing in the Court of Requests or, if violence were alleged, in Star Chamber. For Londoners, the court of first instance in most cases was one of the City tribunals, the most important of which were the Mayor's Court and the Sheriffs' Courts.

Venturesome suitors who engaged in the rough-and-tumble of sixteenth-century litigation hunted their quarry in whatever courts offered the best prospects, perhaps in more than one at the same time.¹⁷ It may well be that in mid-sixteenth century, in the brief interval between the decline of the staple courts and the extensive conquests of the common law from c. 1580,

¹⁵ No bills of exchange survive among the Isham papers. But specimens have been printed, for example, by R. de Roover, *Gresham on Foreign Exchange*, 123; Johnson, *Drapers*, II, 434-5; Marsden, *Admiralty*, II, 65-76; Ympyn, *New Instruction*, 45 and B[rown], *The Marchants Avizo*, 50.

¹⁶ Their character a generation or so earlier has been discussed by M. M. Postan, 'Private financial instruments in medieval England', *Vierteljahrschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, XXIII (1930), 26-75. The situation near the end of the sixteenth century is given from a legal angle by W. West, *Symbolaeographia, which may be termed the art, description, or image of Instruments, Couenants, Contracts, &c., or the Notarie or Scrivener* (London, 1590). There is a general survey of the problem by J. M. Holden, *The History of Negotiable Instruments in English Law* (London, 1955), 1-29, and also a useful bibliography.

¹⁷ For an example of identical lawsuits being prosecuted in more than one court, vide *Springham v. Wallett*; C 3/169/41 and 200/109, and Marsden, *Admiralty*, II, 120-22

the most realistic body of commercial law was that being abortively formulated in Chancery. Here there was incessant litigation, in which London merchants played a prominent part, concerning bills and obligations—lost, stolen, strayed or merely assigned. The common law courts with their cumbersome and literal approach gave large scope for the deployment of fraud and perjury, and common lawyers were tending to lay obstacles to the simple assignment of instruments of debt.¹⁸ The way therefore lay open for the administration of justice by the application of the principles of equity in the Chancery. Sir Nicholas Bacon, keeper of the great seal for the first twenty years of the reign of Elizabeth I, was well fitted to do this in commercial cases, for he had several near relatives prominent in the business world, and he must undoubtedly have been very familiar with the ways and the needs of the City.¹⁹ But unfortunately for the smooth working of the money mechanism of the City, the jurisdiction of the more flexible courts was based on precarious foundations. Chancery, Admiralty and indeed the prerogative courts in general were increasingly under attack from the common law judges in the later decades of the century. So early as 1570, the Admiralty was being harassed by common law encroachments upon its jurisdiction.²⁰ This was occurring at a time when, as already suggested, the common law courts were becoming increasingly finicky in their handling of bills and obligations—so much so, in fact, as to discourage the use of the former and leave merchants with less and less choice but to accept the wearisome and expensive option of the latter.²¹ It was not until the early seventeenth century that the mercantile community outflanked the lawyers by the development of the inland bill of exchange.²²

On the other hand, it would be unfair to blame the lawyers alone for any clogging of the money market in the Elizabethan City. It may well be that the more complex and variable business conditions of the later sixteenth century called for greater caution and reticence on the part of the merchant than had been necessary in the expansive years before 1551. It was more dangerous to take a chance. After the middle of the century, the unscrupulous pursuit by City creditors of their country debtors (and others) led to such an abuse of the writ *latitat* that a statute to check it was enacted in 1566.²³ Behind this, we may smell a long-term contraction of credit. But there had from the beginning existed in any case between merchants a striking lack of trust, to which the best witness is the universal practice of

¹⁸ There is an example of this in *Swayne v. Franke*, 1553-5, where the plaintiff sought refuge in Chancery because a bond assigned was found 'insufficient in the lawe', C 1/1382/62-3.

¹⁹ In striking contrast to his predecessors the archbishop of York and the bishops of Winchester and Ely, 1551-8.

²⁰ Marsden, *Admiralty*, II, xii.

²¹ The decreasing transferability of credit instruments in the common law courts of the later sixteenth century is admitted by W. S. Holdsworth, *A History of English Law*, VIII (London, n.d.), 113-126, 147-151. G. de Malynes unfavourably compared conditions at London with those of the more flexible money markets abroad—*Lex Mercatoria* (London, 1622), 98-103.

²² There are instances of their inland use in *Memoirs of the Verney Family during the Civil War*, ed. F. P. Verney (London, 1892), I, 229 and II, 140. Cf. R. Ashton, *The Crown and the Money Market 1603-40* (Oxford, 1960), 3n.

²³ M. Blatcher, 'Touching the writ of *latitat*: an Act "of no great moment"', in *Elizabethan Government and Society*, ed. S. T. Bindoff, J. Hurstfield and C. H. Williams (London, 1961), 188-212.

taking pledges in land and offering sureties and indeed the elaborate rites of witnessings, endorsements and indentures out of which common lawyers and scriveners made their fortunes. Yet even behind the customary bulwark of parchment, there might in any transaction lurk belated and embarrassing demands, as John and Henry Isham on at least one occasion discovered to their cost. Their brother Gregory in some ill-advised moment had gone surety for a debt of his brother-in-law Walter Marler to a certain Mrs. Lun. Gregory, it may be recalled, had died in September 1558, and Marler followed in the summer of 1561, so that the debt was of long standing when Mrs. Lun subsequently took the two surviving Isham brothers to law, as Gregory's executors, for no less a sum than £586. In turn, the Isham brothers sued the executors of Marler, but the issue must long have been doubtful. John and Henry stood their ground for three years, facing litigation 'in the kings bench, the chauncerye and the guildhall', 'and yet in the end spent in suits and lost of the principall the some of £100'.²⁴

In the present state of our knowledge, the transferability of credit instruments in the sixteenth century remains a dark topic.²⁵ There was certainly no generally negotiable document that might change hands in the fashion of the bill of exchange a century or so later. Up to a point, bonds and even bills were assignable by debtor to creditor as need demanded and confidence between merchant and merchant permitted. The author of a text-book of accountancy published at London in 1553 included some simple instructions both how 'to deliuer a Debitours bill, to a Creditour', and 'to receiue another mannes bill, of a Debitor', and make in each case the appropriate entry in the books.²⁶ The difficulty lay in the first place in the suspicious scrutiny to which the assignment of a bill or bond was subjected in the common law courts—perhaps one should say the increasingly suspicious scrutiny. This in turn made it more and more difficult to combine rapid passage from hand to hand with full security. The collection of witnesses, and still more the employment of a scrivener, took time. But legal requirements could not be neglected. As the author of another bookkeeping manual published in 1567 pointed out, the merchant should 'take alwaies good billis and obligations pleadable'.²⁷

Some fragmentary evidence of the situation is supplied by the entries in John Isham's ledgers, which suggest that debts could well be squared by the assignment to a third party of an obligation, even if the debt had been partly discharged and only a residue remained to be collected. The essential yardstick was one of confidence and reputation—as Isham in retirement used to quote, 'if credit is lost, all is lost'.²⁸ The priest Thomas Thourland paid him most of his debt of £50 odd by handing over an obligation signed

²⁴ *Infra*, 80 and 145; 'The ordar hough the detts of Gregorye . . .', I.(L.), 1999; 'The charge and discharge of the stoke at London', I.(L.), 2997.

²⁵ The situation has not changed since R. de Roover over a dozen years ago remarked on the controversial nature of the question of the negotiability and assignment of debts in the sixteenth century—*Gresham on Foreign Exchange*, 119n.

²⁶ J. Peele, *The maner and fourme how to kepe a perfecte reconyng, after the order of the moste worthie and notable accompte, of Debitour and Creditour* (London, 1553), chapter iv.

²⁷ J. Weddington, *A Breffe Instruction, and manner, howe to kepe. Merchant's Bokes, of Accomptes* (Antwerp, 1567), preface.

²⁸ *Infra*, 172.

by Christopher Anderton.²⁹ There was the discharge by Richard Knight, presumably the husband of John's wife's step-daughter, of a debt of £30 by means of a bill of alderman Langley for £25³⁰—one wonders what was the rate of interest it carried. Alexander Caulfield, Merchant Taylor, paid £20 by an overdue bill on two others of his Company³¹—to take but three examples out of a number. On the other hand, a letter of attorney was employed to facilitate the transfer to John Isham of a debt owed to John Ramridge the elder by Edward Bashe and John Lande. They duly paid their annual instalments at the Mercers' Chapel in the early afternoon each Lady Day for a number of years, though the recipient was sometimes Peter Baker.³² This general impression is corroborated by evidence from Chancery proceedings, which goes some way to suggest that in the third quarter of the sixteenth century a debt was sometimes carried over from the creditor to a third party, in whole or part, by a simple assignment of the original bond—though, if this were done, then in the absence of personal knowledge it was prudent for the first creditor to secure an acquittance or state the terms of the transfer in an endorsement.³³

The heavy reliance of City merchants upon credit instruments in the sixteenth century, together with the increasing complexity of trade, must have made the keeping of accounts an ever more intricate task. But for a community whose life floated upon credit, the merchant class of Tudor London had a great deal to learn in the vital technique of bookkeeping. The City in this as in other financial matters still lagged behind the great commercial centres of the continent, from Venice to Antwerp, though the disparity was decreasing. The home of systematic accountancy in the middle ages had been Italy, and southern Europe in general was well ahead of northern in financial method. The technical standard reached in fourteenth-century Italy was not significantly bettered in Europe for three centuries.³⁴ The alignment of debit and credit entries had been followed before the end of the thirteenth century by the emergence of bookkeeping by double entry³⁵ i.e. the keeping of accounts not only for persons but also for goods.³⁶ This was an innovation whose significance has, it may well be agreed, been often overlooked. It was at least as important as a major invention in industry or agriculture, for it made possible the calculation of profits and thence the

²⁹ *Infra*, 16 and 80. 'Parson Thurland' was a prominent, not to say notorious, figure in mining ventures early in the reign of Elizabeth I. Vide R. Somerville, *The Savoy* (London, 1960), 238 and references there.

³⁰ *Infra*, 109.

³¹ *Infra*, 7 and 18.

³² *Infra*, 86. It is not always clear in these instances whether Isham refers to a bill or an obligation. Perhaps it was not always easy to distinguish between a 'bill' and a 'bond'. In law, they were on the same footing.

³³ C 1/1382/20-3, C 1/1411/63-4, C 1/1470/24. In this last case, which cannot be dated more closely than to 1556-8, the 'wryting obligatory' was 'indorsed upon Condiscon' of a further payment having taken place. The sum 'mencyoned in the seyde Indorsement' was the subject of a different lawsuit. For the earliest notice of endorsement, cf. *supra*, xlviii.

³⁴ R. de Roover, 'Early accounting problems of foreign exchange', *Accounting Review*, XIX (1944), 402.

³⁵ R. de Roover, 'New perspectives on the history of accounting', *Accounting Review*, XXX (1955), 411.

³⁶ R. N. Carter, *Advanced Accounts* (London, 1925), 3.

organization of business with a sureness previously inconceivable.³⁷ Without this innovation, the emergence of the firm as a business entity would have been grievously hampered, and so would the unfolding of English foreign trade under Elizabeth I. There were three phenomena likely to stimulate the introduction of bookkeeping by double entry—the ubiquity of credit, the prevalence of partnerships and of joint trading, and the development of the principal-factor relationship.³⁸ They were all present in the commercial life of the City in the days of John Isham: so many pre-requisites of a managerial revolution as yet unexplored by historians. It is therefore not surprising to learn that manuals of accountancy were being published in English from 1543 onwards, both translations and original works, nor to find that John Isham was himself a methodical accountant and knew something about bookkeeping by double entry, even if he practised it only to a small extent.³⁹

Meanwhile, many a London merchant, especially if he were doing business on a large scale, must sometimes have found it difficult to know how his balance stood, upon how much ready money he could count in the near future, or even whether he were trading at a profit or a loss. Such evidence as there is rather suggests that the keeping of books was often regarded as a dark and tedious art, a drudgery that might well be entrusted to an apprentice but that could hardly be expected to yield very quick or even accurate results. One well-known London merchant could plausibly be accused in 1562 of major accounting discrepancies ‘by mysrekening, omytting and other errors and myspryzyons of dewe accompte’.⁴⁰ Another in 1557 admitted to allowing his apprentice to carry off the account books covering ‘all the charges and affairs of his trade and occupieng of marchandise’ to Exeter, where to the great inconvenience of his master he fell ill.⁴¹ The Ishams do not appear to have been remorseless sticklers for complete accuracy in their accounts. Gregory in his will left to his overseas factor Anthony Morgan £13 6s. 8d. because he had ‘in his accompte making com short £12’ and to enable him to ‘mak his accompt straight to my executours’.⁴² When the final accounts of Gregory’s estate were scrutinized by his brothers and executors, they discovered that Richard Poulton his apprentice, who had ‘kept his reckynyges’, was short of his proper total of assets by £223 19s. 9d. This was not apparently regarded as an entirely damning lapse on the part of Poulton, since the brothers merely expressed the opinion that ‘in all reason’ it ‘ought to be allowed for’.⁴³ Given the range of Gregory’s activities, Poulton had a more exacting task than most clerks of his generation

³⁷ It was compared by W. Sombart to the discoveries of Galileo and Newton, not without reason—*Der moderne Kapitalismus*, II, i (Munich and Leipzig, 1919), 119.

³⁸ This is succinctly argued by R. de Roover, ‘Aux origines d’une technique intellectuelle: la formation et l’expansion de la comptabilité à partie double’, *Annales*, IX (1937), 172-6.

³⁹ *Infra*, ciii.

⁴⁰ C 3/54/52. The merchant was Blaise Saunders, Grocer, on whom *vide* Willan, *Muscovy Merchants*, 121-2.

⁴¹ C 1/1454/50-2.

⁴² PCC 75 Noodles.

⁴³ ‘The charge and discharge of the stoke at London’, I.(L.), 2997. Poulton was fairly certainly a relative. Cf. the more serious case, somewhat later in date, cited by Willan, *Studies in Elizabethan foreign trade*, 31-2.

in the City. Merchants conceded the need for giving both time and reward to their accountants. John Isham's first master Otwell Hill, a smaller man than Gregory, allowed in his will no less than six months to his book-keeping apprentice in which to clear up his accounts,⁴⁴ and in 1563 alderman Humphrey Baskerfield, Mercer and Merchant Adventurer, bequeathed the not inconsiderable legacy of £66 13s. 8d. to one of his apprentices, payable when he had completed 'a just, true and perfecte accompte' of all his assets and liabilities to the satisfaction of his executors.⁴⁵

Both credit and book-keeping methods had a close bearing upon the problem of bankruptcy that increasingly haunted the City in the sixteenth century. To this we must now return. London was still being plagued in the reign of Elizabeth by scoundrels who fled into the country or overseas or into sanctuary to cheat their creditors.⁴⁶ Walter Marler, brother-in-law of Gregory Isham, invoked the help of the Privy Council against one such in January 1559, apparently with success.⁴⁷ There were others who thought to defeat the purposes of the Bankruptcy Act of 1543 by collusively conveying their goods to friends to hold until their creditors had been shaken off. But the issues were changing their character and becoming more complex. The technique of accountancy being what it was, not all merchants who delivered an unsound bill in the days of John Isham can have known that they were defrauding the taker. A bankrupt from the fifties onwards, and perhaps especially from 1564, was not necessarily a rogue. The sheer complexities of accounting might have hindered him from properly comprehending his position until it was too late. He might merely be some luckless merchant unable to mobilize his assets with sufficient speed to satisfy an impatient creditor. Personal knowledge, normally the surest safeguard in business dealings, was by no means a guarantee of security. Bankruptcy in the second half of the sixteenth century was in fact like some sort of disease, a plague that was known to be all too contagious, that could smite the most unexpected persons and that often could be diagnosed only when it was too late to save the patient. Indeed, an honest merchant as soon as he realized his inescapable predicament might in fairness to his creditors voluntarily seek the protection of the 1543 Act.⁴⁸

Opinion was slow to grasp these implications of changed trading conditions, though in course of time the Company of Merchants Adventurers did come to make allowances for the luckless member who could show that 'his Bankruptinge and Insolvencie proceedeth of pure necessitie or of suche accyidents or occasions as no merchant or trader can well eschew'.⁴⁹ Meanwhile in December 1562 the Court of Aldermen appointed a committee of six, all identifiable as Merchants Adventurers, to draft a bill for submission to Parliament 'against suche Cytyzens of this Cyty as hereafter of a corrupte mynde and lacke of good conscience shall absent theym selves and become bankrupt without any good, iust or reasonable cause, having grete quantytes

⁴⁴ PCC 27 Spert.

⁴⁵ PCC 9 Stevenson.

⁴⁶ On abuses of sanctuary *vide* C 1/1467/23 and C 1/1468/58; also APC 1558-70, 32-3.

⁴⁷ APC 1558-70, 47.

⁴⁸ One such individual figures in C 1/1293/15, c. 1551-3.

⁴⁹ W. E. Lingelbach, *The Merchant Adventurers of England. Their laws and ordinances with other documents* (Philadelphia, 1902), 117. This entry is undated, but probably belongs to the later sixteenth century.

and store of other mens goods and substaunce in their hands and possession'.⁵⁰ Serious as the situation was, not until 1571 was another Bankruptcy Act enacted in parliament.⁵¹ Before then, even the prudent Isham firm had its fill of dealings with bankrupts.

On the death of Gregory Isham in 1558, it was not long before his executors discovered that various debtors of his, both at London and Antwerp, were now alleged to be bankrupt.⁵² Even in the middle fifties the Isham brothers must often have scratched their heads over the creditworthiness of their customers. But the trials of the sixties were to prove immeasurably greater. The enforced severance from the Antwerp mart in 1564 brought special hardship to the Italian merchants at London, so closely linked as they were with the Netherlands. John Isham's business associate Santino Santini not only went bankrupt at some unspecified date at this period, but was also alleged to have entered into a conspiracy to cheat his creditors, together with certain of his fellow-countrymen. These included Niccolo Balbani, Geronimo Bartellini and Acerbo Volutelli, with at least one of whom John Isham did business.⁵³ The wealthy Lucchese merchant German Cyall, another business connection of John Isham, was reported early in 1566 by his relative Sir Thomas Gresham to have 'fallen in decay only by losse of sea and Bank-rowts', and in the same year he had to sell the great mansion of Crosby Place, once the town house of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, later Richard III. It subsequently passed into the hands of Sir Thomas More, who sold it to Cyall's predecessor Antonio Bonvisi, who had lived there in great style.⁵⁴ Trouble was not confined to the foreign colony in London, for in the English hinterland there were some heavy crashes. Brian Chamberlain, the big clothier of Newbury with whom John Isham did business, went bankrupt for £6,000. William Carter, the Halifax clothman whose kerseys were bought in quantity by the Isham firm, failed for the lesser sum of £1,000. They each must have fallen not—it would seem—later than 1571, though no trace of these calamities is to be detected in the entries of John Isham's surviving ledgers.⁵⁵

The most spectacular crashes were those of native London merchants. There was the failure, in 1553, of the large firm of Johnson & Company, with far-reaching repercussions.⁵⁶ Its affairs were still unsettled as late as June 1557, when the Lord Chancellor appointed a commission of seven merchants

⁵⁰ RCA, 15, f. 158v; 16, f. 118. The six members were John Marshe, Governor of the Company, Lionel Duckett, Richard Hilles, William Peterson, Richard Springham and Laurence Wither.

⁵¹ 13 Eliz., c. 7. The early history of the bankruptcy laws is discussed by W. S. Holdsworth, *A History of English Law*, VIII (London, n.d.), 229-245.

The government was not entirely displeased to observe some thinning of the mercantile community through bankruptcies: cf. Cecil's jottings in SP 12/35/33, printed in Tawney & Power, II, 45-47.

⁵² 'Desperate debts owinge to Gregorie Isham', I.(L.), 3161; *infra*, 163-4.

⁵³ C 3/100/61; *infra*, 80 &c.

⁵⁴ Burgon, *Gresham*, I, 419-20 and II, 453-5; E. I. Carlos, *Historical and antiquarian notices of Crosby Hall, London* (London, 1832), 14-8. The purchaser was alderman William Bond, Haberdasher and Merchant Adventurer, on whom *vide* Willan, *Muscovy Merchants*, 81. Cf. Stow, *Survey*, I, 172-3 and notes.

⁵⁵ 'A list of bankrupts in several parts of the kingdom . . . 1571', Lansd. 13/13.

⁵⁶ Some account of its history is offered by B. Winchester, *Tudor Family Portrait* (London, 1955), 266-305.

to distribute equitably its assets.⁵⁷ Even this disaster was outclassed by the bankruptcy of Sir Thomas Lodge in 1563-4, one of the awful events of the Elizabethan City. Lodge was Lord Mayor in 1562-3 and one of the very greatest merchants of London.⁵⁸ He was a member of the Grocers' Company, and a Stapler as well as a Merchant Adventurer. He had trading connections with the ports of western and northern Europe and was an importer of silks, sugar and other southern products. The most notable side of his business lay off the beaten track of usual City trade. He had long been specially interested in mining and metallurgical enterprises. In 1547, he had engaged himself to buy the enormous quantity of 600 fother of lead from Lord Lisle for £2,600, payable in instalments spread over a number of years.⁵⁹ There is other evidence to indicate that Lodge at this time was shipping large amounts of lead at Hull, presumably for London.⁶⁰ Rather later, he appears as holder of a lease of some ironstone mines and 'five smithies or Iron mylles' at Tunstall in Staffordshire.⁶¹ He was evidently a capitalist of outstanding enterprise. Together with his friends Sir William Garrard and Sir William Chester he led the significant group of a score of merchants who provided the necessary backing for those ventures that from 1552 onwards were opening up new foreign markets, from Muscovy to Guinea, and thus beginning to lessen the dangerous over-dependence upon Antwerp. The little we know of him as a man is suggestive of a brash and vehement personality, ready to defy convention by wearing a beard while holding the mayoral office.⁶² What occasioned the toppling of his mercantile stability is not clear; perhaps the expenses of civic office had something to do with it. But in these difficult years the margins of safety for most merchants must have been unusually slender. City life was thoroughly disrupted in the later part of 1563 by the plague; then came the breach with Antwerp that lasted throughout 1564. Lodge had plenty of landed property, but to raise money on it in the middle of a depression can hardly have been easy.

As the affairs of the Ishams sufficiently demonstrate, large-scale trade was sustained chiefly by credit, so that it is easy to understand how it was feared that the collapse of Lodge might involve the whole mercantile community. There was great alarm at the highest level on the news of his distress. In December 1563 the Lord Treasurer Winchester, who described him as 'a wise man and a gre[a]t occupier [sc. of trade] as any is in the Cite', was urging the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Robert Dudley and Sir William Cecil—

⁵⁷ SP II/II/II.

⁵⁸ Lodge is noticed in the DNB and there is a supplementary account of his trade in Willan, *Muscovy Merchants*, 109-10. His life has been chronicled in detail in *Thomas Lodge and other Elizabethans*, ed. C. J. Sisson (Cambridge, Mass., 1933), 7-79. The remainder of this paragraph owes a good deal to these three authorities, none of which, however, is exhaustive. In view of the many and unexpected places in the records in which the name of Sir Thomas Lodge crops up, any claim to completeness would be hazardous.

⁵⁹ E 159/340, mm. 79-80. Lord Lisle is better known by his later titles of Duke of Northumberland and Lord Protector. He had acquired the lead from the crown—perhaps it represented the spoils of monastic buildings.

⁶⁰ C 1/1149/75-7.

⁶¹ C 3/116/35; Sisson, *Thomas Lodge*, 23-25.

⁶² *Three Fifteenth-century Chronicles*, ed. J. Gairdner, Camden Society, new series, XXVIII (1880), 127, quoted by N. B. Paradise, *Thomas Lodge* (New Haven, Mass., 1931), 5, and by Sisson, *Thomas Lodge*, 18.

the three most important men in the kingdom—that some remission of customs duties and even a royal loan should be allowed him, to ‘cause him ship the more to his interest’ and so escape from his predicament.⁶³ At Guildhall, consternation prevailed. Early the following February, a remarkable motion was passed by the Court of Aldermen that no action was to be received against Sir Thomas Lodge or any other alderman until the Lord Mayor had been consulted. This was followed a week later by a further resolution that Lodge should ‘purchase the queen’s majesty’s writs for the stay of such actions as shall be commenced against him by anyone he cannot otherwise entreat or stay’. Before the end of the month, a sense of realism had returned and both these resolutions were ‘utterly revoked’.⁶⁴ A royal commission was subsequently issued to eight merchants, one of whom was Sir Martin Bowes, to investigate Lodge’s affairs and report on them.⁶⁵ These efforts did not rescue Lodge from imprisonment in the Fleet, for how long cannot be determined. He was after all a very rich man, and what he suffered from was almost certainly a lack of liquid funds rather than an insufficiency of property. He was a victim of the new-style trade uncertainties. From 1567, charitable loans were being raised on his behalf at Guildhall and the Halls of the City Companies,⁶⁶ and in time he regained his freedom. Meanwhile, the Isham firm had been caught. Lodge owed £110 sterling to the joint account for a bill of exchange taken up abroad on behalf of the brothers. They were paid off by a £50 share in a trading expedition to Guinea that was wound up in 1568 with no profit and the loss of half the capital⁶⁷—an experience that must have confirmed them in their dislike of speculative ventures.

⁶³ Letter of the Lord Treasurer dated 3 December 1563, Lansd. 6/42, printed by Sisson, *Thomas Lodge*, 162-3.

⁶⁴ RCA, 15, ff. 309v, 313, 314; Sisson, *Thomas Lodge*, 32-3.

⁶⁵ CPR 1563-6, 120.

⁶⁶ RCA, 16, ff. 254; 461v; *infra*, lxxiii.

⁶⁷ ‘Good detts dew to John Isham and to Harry Isham mercers of ther oulde accounte partabyll’, I.(L.), 1331; cf. Finch, *Wealth*, 12n. The expedition was doubtless the second voyage of Sir John Hawkins to Guinea and America, in which Lodge was one of the shareholders—R. Hakluyt, *Principal Navigations* (Glasgow, 1904), VI, 262; also W. R. Scott, *The constitution and finance of English, Scottish and Irish joint stock companies*, II (Cambridge, 1912), 7-9.

CHAPTER VI

MERCERS AND MERCHANTS ADVENTURERS

THE buying and selling of goods and the lending and borrowing of money by which John Isham throve were all carried on beneath the lee of various great institutions—municipal, national and international. As he acknowledged in his will, he had received his preferment through his being 'a Merchaunt Adventurer of the Cittie of London and free of the Company of Mercers', and his life in the business world lay within the framework provided by these two remarkable societies, the Merchants Adventurers' and the Mercers' Companies. They were very different in their organization and their purposes, though in their working most curiously intertwined. The former was a severely practical *ad hoc* body of comparatively recent origin: its earliest charter was no older than 1407, while for formal incorporation it had to wait until 1564. It comprised the exporters of English woollen cloth to the Netherlands, and at least in theory it was national and not merely civic in its membership. It had grown with the expansion of the cloth trade in the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, and in the days of John Isham it was a large and powerful society. It was now overwhelmingly dominated by Londoners, even to the point of appearing no more than a City trading company.

Nevertheless, its seat of government lay abroad, at the overseas mart, which from the later fifteenth century until 1564 was organized at Antwerp. Here its Governor was elected and its Court of Assistants held their meetings, though this did not prevent a good deal of independent action by its leaders at London. This was especially marked from the mid-century onwards, when trading conditions began to deteriorate and when the final struggle to oust the German merchants from their grip on English foreign commerce had fairly begun. In July 1552, when Anglo-German tension was at its height, the London Merchants Adventurers secured permission from the City to use for a period of months the chapel of the Guildhall for their meetings¹—presumably because with frequent gatherings and full attendances the usual accommodation at Mercers' Hall was inconvenient. It looks as if a specially militant phase in the history of the Merchants Adventurers' Company had started. But it would be unwise to stress this. The Merchants Adventurers were perennially entangled in the meshes of international diplomacy and their fortunes delicately poised upon the maintenance of peace in north-west Europe.² Dynamism was of the essence of their Company, improvisation and compromise its characteristic methods, and its rules were perforce severely practical and geared to the needs of a great international traffic.

In contrast to the parvenu growth of the Merchants Adventurers, the Mercers' Company was antique and static in its ways. It was a corporate body with an organization which, like that of the other City Companies,

¹ RCA, 21, f. 515v.

² This aspect of the Merchants Adventurers' history is examined by Smedt, *Engelse Natie*, I, *passim*.

reflected the trading and social conditions of a bygone age, chiefly the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. It had a long history extending backwards past the days of Dick Whittington, a member and benefactor and thrice Lord Mayor of London, to the more shadowy figure of Gilbert Becket, father of the twelfth-century archbishop of Canterbury. It was formally governed, like the other livery companies, by an oligarchy of wardens and assistants—normally ex-wardens. This dignified inner ring, numbering in 1562 less than thirty,³ annually chose two master wardens and two renter wardens to preside and administer; a further rung downwards were the masters admitted to wear the livery of the Company, then the master bachelors 'out of the livery' and finally the apprentices. For the regulation of the Company, there were quarterly 'general courts of the livery' and after these, 'the livery and the yonge men departed and gone', the aldermen, wardens and assistants remained as the 'court of assistants' to take more detailed decisions on the topics of the moment.⁴ In emergencies, there were also extraordinary meetings of the General Court and of the Court of Assistants. Much of the business of the General Courts lay in the transmission of messages and instructions to the liverymen and other masters; attendance was compulsory, and in 1558 a newly-admitted liveryman who 'walked in Cheape in his Cloke the daye of thelleccion of Newe wardeyns and did not come and do his dewtie as other brethren of this Companye lovynglye dyde' was made to apologise for his transgression.⁵ The Court of Assistants was mainly concerned with the administration of the considerable endowments possessed by the Company in its corporate capacity.

The Mercers' Company with its settled ways might at first sight seem by the sixteenth century already somewhat of a fossil, even a shell. Control of the mercery trade of the City, as we have seen, had slipped from its grasp. Yet in other ways it could still wield a good deal of authority. Its importance depended chiefly upon its peculiar connexion with the Merchants Adventurers. This had arisen owing to the fact that the importers of mercery wares had in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries balanced their accounts by the shipment of English cloth: it had been natural for the cloth exporters therefore to meet at Mercers' Hall, whether or not they belonged to the Mercers' Company. It thus came about that the Mercers' Company provided a sort of institutional matrix for the emergent Merchants Adventurers, who long maintained their custom of using Mercers' Hall for meetings at London.⁶ At Mercers' Hall too they stored their precious charters and title-deeds;⁷ as late as 1568, the Mercers' Company agreed that in return for a small rent the Merchants Adventurers should keep their muniments in 'a hansome presse' to be constructed at Mercers' Hall.⁸ In view of the unsettled condition of the Netherlands it was no doubt prudent of the Governor of the Merchants

³ There is a list of names prefixed to the entries in ACMC 2.

⁴ The constitution of the Mercers' Company is printed in *The Charters, Ordinances, and Bye-Laws of the Mercers' Company* (London, privately printed, 1881). For Company liveries in the City vide Unwin, *Gilds*, 190-2.

⁵ ACMC 1, f. 297. He was Thomas Revett, Merchant Adventurer and a man of substance. Cf. *supra*, xxviii n.

⁶ The origins of the connections between Mercers and Merchants Adventurers have been elucidated by E. M. Carus-Wilson, *Medieval Merchant Venturers* (London, 1954), 143-182.

⁷ ACMC 1, ff. 70v, 76, 285v.

⁸ ACMC 2, f. 131.

Adventurers to remove these documents from Antwerp. So long and so closely did the two societies overlap that only in 1555 was a regulation made that Mercers' apprentices who wished to qualify as Merchants Adventurers should have the words *ac mercatores adventurerii* expressly inserted into their indentures of apprenticeship: 'according to an order newelyc established and made in the yengelythe house be yconde the sea for the same', i.e., by the Merchants Adventurers at Antwerp.⁹ In John Isham's day, an overwhelming majority of the leading Mercers were in business as Merchants Adventurers;¹⁰ conversely, numerous Merchants Adventurers, perhaps as many as a third, were Mercers.¹¹ John Marsh, Governor of the Merchants Adventurers for much of the sixties, was also a warden of the Mercers' Company in 1559 and 1566. The shell had, in fact, acquired a new and vigorous tenant.

The Mercers' Company as a result of the expansion of the cloth trade accordingly entered in the sixteenth century upon its silver age. Into its venerable institutions and its homely ritual the prosperity of the Merchants Adventurers injected a new life. Its Wardens and Assistants in the days of John Isham were wealthy and vigorous entrepreneurs, the natural leaders of a resilient capitalist society. The outstanding figure among them was Sir Thomas Gresham, warden in 1555, 1560, 1570 and 1579, with a career in high finance and politics far outstripping the activities of other merchants. Membership of the Mercers grew from 144 masters in 1527 to 216 in 1560,¹² when, to judge by the numbers of men each Company was required to muster for the escort of the queen at her ceremonial entry into London in April that year, it must have been the largest in the City.¹³ It was also the richest. For example, in the assessments of the Companies by the City for their contributions to the corn supply in 1548/9 and in 1562, the Mercers had the doubtful honour of topping the lists.¹⁴ But possibly the most cogent illustration of the peculiar significance of the Mercers' Company in the government of London during these years is to be found in the fact that of the thirty-two men to fill the office of Lord Mayor during the years 1542-72 inclusive, when John Isham was in business in the City, no less than eight belonged to it. Next came the Merchant Taylors', with five lord mayors, the Grocers' with four, and the Drapers' Company, with three. Of the other eight great livery companies, none supplied more than two lord mayors, and the Vintners' Company not even one.¹⁵ Of the whole thirty-two, half and more can be identified as Merchants Adventurers.¹⁶

The Company still exercised a very real supervision over the lives of its members. It insisted that apprentices should be enrolled at the Guildhall,

⁹ APMC 1, f. 277.

¹⁰ This is evident from the list of contributors at Mercers' Hall to the forced loan of 1558, APMC 1, ff. 302-3.

¹¹ The chief members of the Merchants Adventurers' Company are listed in the charter of 1564, CPR 1563-6, 178-9.

¹² Lists prefixed to APMC 1 and 2.

¹³ JCCC, 17, f. 230.

¹⁴ C. M. Clode, *Early History of the Merchant Taylors' Company* (London, 1888), I, 405.

¹⁵ The lord mayors are listed, with their Company membership, in Stow, *Survey*, II, 182-4.

¹⁶ Cf. the calculation of R. H. Tawney that of the 92 lord mayors during the period 1509-1605, 72 had made their money by dealing in cloth—*Introduction*, 96.

then formally presented to the Wardens, that they should not be dismissed without some explanation being offered, and conversely that those who 'of there owne free will and follye of stobernes and arrogance' changed masters should be examined by the master wardens before they were admitted to the freedom of the Company.¹⁷ It sought to protect them by forbidding masters to use them for water-bearing—ineffectively, as we have seen.¹⁸ An injunction directed in 1555 against 'dyce playing and unlawfull gamynge' by apprentices and servants of Mercers was probably no more compelling—gaming was a common pastime, and on one occasion John Isham lost thirteen shillings at dice to his brother-in-law Henry Bellamy.¹⁹ A similar doubt attaches to the repeated warning to observe the sumptuary laws. It was doubtless easier to enforce the order of 1545 solemnly prohibiting the wearing of beards as contrary to 'the laudable Custume of this Realme of Englande hertofore of olde and Auncyente tyme used'.²⁰ Of greater importance was the rule forbidding Mercers to go to law with each other until the Court of Assistants had looked into the matter, and there were many instances of its successful arbitration. The Company had more tangible means of helping its members. There were funds available for starting young men in business, provided due sureties were forthcoming. The usual sum allowed was £50; the recipient paid interest at 6%, much less than the market rate. John Isham did not borrow in this way—his wife presumably brought him enough capital—but his brother-in-law Bellamy got such a loan in 1551,²¹ and in 1558 John Isham, Bellamy and their brother-in-law Thomas Barker stood surety for a loan of £50 to Henry Isham.²² Mercers who had fallen on evil days, perhaps in old age, were given small annuities, and occasionally money was subscribed to help towards the discharge of a freeman in prison.²³ In the background there was always the threat of coercion for the nonconformist—not only for the liveryman who neglected to attend meetings, but also for the backbencher who might try to evade the responsibilities and expenses of serving as warden.²⁴

The General Court and the Court of Assistants met at the headquarters of the Company—Mercers' Hall in Ironmonger Lane, abutting on Cheapside. These premises had been rebuilt in stone during the years 1517-22 at the great cost of £2,735 16s.²⁵ In 1541, the adjacent church 'called Thomas buckets' together with other buildings formerly comprising the Hospital of St. Thomas of Acon was bought for £969 17s. 6d. from the crown with the aid of a loan from Sir John Gresham, and the chapel of the Company was merged into it.²⁶ It was one of the notable places of worship in the City, and in John Isham's day a free school for twenty-five boys was kept there. In addition to

¹⁷ ACMC 1, ff. 270, 275, 277, 286. It was possibly not mere co-incidence that these efforts were made in the same year (1555) as the enactment of the Weavers' Act, 2 & 3 P. & M., c. 11, printed in Tawney & Power, I, 185-7.

¹⁸ *Supra*, xv.

¹⁹ ACMC 1, f. 273v; *infra*, 23.

²⁰ ACMC 1, f. 196v, 199v.

²¹ ACMC 1, f. 254v. It was a larger sum than usual—100 marks, i.e. £66 13s. 4d.

²² ACMC 1, f. 303. For similar loans at Drapers' Hall, *vide* Johnson, *Drapers*, II, 229.

²³ *E.g.* ACMC 1, f. 264. Cf. Johnson, *Drapers*, II, 230-1.

²⁴ ACMC 2, f. 3. Cf. Johnson, *Drapers*, II, 215-7.

²⁵ Accounts prefixed to ACMC 1; J. Watney, *Some account of the Hospital of St. Thomas of Acon &c.* (London, 1892), 105, has £2,735 18s. 10½d.

²⁶ Watney, *Some account of the Hospital of St. Thomas of Acon*, 126-37, 153-4.

this enlarged chapel and to the actual hall above it, there were other rooms—a parlour, doubtless used by the wardens especially, a 'Wardrobe . . . where the gentill womens maides usually do sitt', a kitchen and other domestic offices.²⁷ In 1558 a resolution was passed that 'a handsome and proper library' should be added.²⁸ The whole complex of buildings must have formed an impressive monument to the wealth and prestige of the society: 'a very curious peece of worke', was Stow's comment on the original hall and chapel.²⁹ It was during the wardenship of John Isham, in 1567, that it was agreed to set up monuments to Whittington, Dean Colet and other benefactors 'with there severall armes to the same adjoynd' in the hall, and that a book to record coats of arms of outstanding members of the Company should be started.³⁰ The staff in attendance at Mercers' Hall included a clerk, a rentgatherer, a beadle, a butler and presumably cooks and other servants. There was also the master of the barge kept by the Company on the river. Nearby, off Coleman Street, there was a stable yard 'of Mr. Whittington's gift' with fifteen stables; these were let for an annual rent of 20s. each. The tenants were normally prominent Mercers. John Isham never hired one—he had one at his own house—but his young brother Henry rented one from 1567 onwards.³¹ Altogether, Mercers' Hall was a very comprehensive establishment, with some at least of the features of a select club.

While the business interests of the individual Mercers lay chiefly under the protection of the Merchants Adventurers' organization, the Mercers' Company also did what it could to safeguard them. The Court of Assistants was quick to pounce in March 1559 upon a freeman who was discovered to have been misusing his privilege of buying cloth in Blackwell Hall by acting as agent for a rich Stapler, alderman David Wodderofe.³² He admitted to accepting eightpence commission per cloth, but pleaded that he had in fact bought less than eight hundred in all. What appears to have angered the Court was his allegation that 'other were as great offenders as he', and so for his breach of the rights of the Company he was sent to prison for ten days and fined £10 as an example to the others.³³ Conversely, a reward was available for the individual who had been of service to the Mercers. In 1560, the Company bestowed its freedom upon Anthony Jenkinson, the pioneer in exploring the market potentialities of Russia and Central Asia: the favour was granted to him 'as he hathe ben as farre a traveller in all partes as ever anye engelyshe man hathe ben, Whiche is to the Comoforde of our engeleshe merchaunts'.³⁴ In March 1565, he and Henry Isham were among the seventeen freeman admitted to the livery.³⁵

Such was the nature of the two complementary metropolitan societies to which John Isham, a country lad, became linked by his apprenticeship in

²⁷ ACMC 1, f. 293v; ACMC 2, f. 131.

²⁸ ACMC 1, f. 298.

²⁹ Stow, *Survey*, I, 269.

³⁰ ACMC 2, ff. 99 and 105. The book is still extant in the archives of the Company.

³¹ RWAC (unfoliated), *passim*. Tenants were listed each year.

³² For the commercial activities of Wodderofe *vide* Willan, *Muscovy Merchants*, 129-30.

³³ ACMC 1, ff. 305v-306.

³⁴ ACMC 2, f. 7v. It might be added that Jenkinson, who is noticed in the *DNB*, married a daughter of John Marsh, Governor of the Merchants Adventurers during the sixties.

³⁵ ACMC 2, f. 76.

1542. Some account of his activities in trade as a Merchant Adventurer has already been given, and it now remains to observe his promotions at Mercers' Hall. He was formally admitted to the freedom of the Mercers' Company in 1551, and he was one of the twelve merchants taken into the new 'livery of pewke' in February 1555;³⁶ his brother Gregory had been admitted to the 'livery of brown blue' three years earlier.³⁷ John Isham was an unsuccessful candidate for the renter wardenship in January 1564, during the aftermath of the plague, when he received no votes;³⁸ but he was duly elected to the office in 1566.³⁹ He stood for master wardenship in 1575 and 1576, after he had retired from active business in the City, before being elected in 1577.⁴⁰ The occasional references in the account books to the holding of office in the Mercers' Company suggest that he valued the tenure of these positions.⁴¹ It was not simply a matter of business. Mercers' Hall was perhaps even more important for him as a social centre. The great occasion there was the annual supper held after the election of the new wardens on the Monday after St. Thomas's day in July. There were other feasts also from time to time. It was usual for a well-to-do merchant to bequeath ten, fifteen or even twenty pounds for a dinner to be held by his Company on the day of his burial. The Mercer 'within the livery' might also expect sometimes to find a place at City festivities, even if he himself never became an alderman. The proudest moment for the Company came when one of its number was elected Lord Mayor. He was ceremonially conveyed upstream to Westminster on the Company's barge, he was escorted by Mercers in their livery on his presentation to the judges, his procession gained much of its pageantry at their expense, and his inaugural banquet was organized with their aid.⁴² Our first festive glimpse of John Isham in the City dates from the autumn of 1558, when he was one of the twelve Mercers appointed 'to settle the geastes' at the banquet given at the Guildhall by his colleague Sir Thomas Leigh on his installation as Lord Mayor.⁴³

It need not be supposed that the office of renter warden, held by John Isham for the year beginning July 1566, represented any specially onerous stewardship, though the corporate endowments of the Mercers' Company were scattered over several counties and carried with them the responsibility for the management of various schools and almshouses. The most famous institution controlled by the Mercers was St. Paul's School in London; its affairs were administered separately from the other business of the society. They therefore did not figure in the financial statement for the year presented by Isham in July 1567 as his share of the duties of renter warden. The total revenue for which he accounted to the Company amounted to £424 6*d*. It

³⁶ ACMC 1, f. 272v. 'Pewke' signifies bluish-black or inky in colour: *vide OED sub puke*, where it is also stated that high quality cloth is signified.

³⁷ ACMC 1, f. 256.

³⁸ ACMC 2, f. 53.

³⁹ ACMC 2, f. 94. The other three wardens then elected were Lionel Duckett, William Chelsham and Philip Cockeram.

⁴⁰ *Infra*, lxxxix.

⁴¹ *Infra*, 44, 91, 127.

⁴² For the Lord Mayor's Show in the sixteenth century *vide* Unwin, *Gilds*, 267 *et seq.* Cf. *The Charters, Ordinances, and Bye-Laws of the Mercers' Company*, 91-2; *A Calendar of Dramatic Records in the Books of the Livery Companies of London*, ed. J. Robertson and D. J. Gordon, Malone Society, Collections, III (1954), 37-51.

⁴³ ACMC 2, f. 300.

was derived mainly from over a hundred properties in the City—houses, shops, inns, gardens and stables, ranging from the mansion house in Cheapside for which alderman Sir Thomas Leigh was charged a rent of £22 to the humble tenement in Mitre Alley for which a widow paid 4s. The money was expended upon the maintenance of the Company's schools and almshouses at Horsham, West Lavington and elsewhere, in necessary repairs to the buildings, in the upkeep of the sedate institution at Mercers' Hall and in the payment of a number of small annuities and other charitable gifts. The allowances to wardens and clerk amounted to no more than £13 5s. 8d. There remained a credit balance of £69 14s. 6d.—slightly above the average for the decade, though only half the yield of the previous year. The accounts concluded with the usual inventory of the goods in the yard of the Hall: pieces of timber, paving stones, ladders, a hod for mortar, a grindstone, ropes, and other odds and ends of gear that included 'a standing or a stage to be sett in Cheapside at the receyte of the Prince'—perhaps a relic dating from the civic reception of Philip of Spain a dozen years earlier—and two altar stones, valued at a few shillings. Who could be sure that a fresh turn of events might not lead to their restoration in the Mercers' chapel?⁴⁴

The renter wardenship also brought John Isham into the Court of Assistants, though he did not attend all its meetings during his year of office.⁴⁵ The most prickly matter confronting the Court during this period was probably the dispute with the clerk, evidently a controversial personage, who was believed to have embezzled the Mercers' funds: when he was finally dismissed, in July 1567, his successor was given an increased salary and the fee of the rentgatherer was doubled.⁴⁶ Of personal interest to Isham was the pertinacious effort of his former servant Drew Mompesson to secure leave to migrate to the Grocers' Company.⁴⁷ There were also the proposals for the setting up of memorials in the hall and the keeping of an armorial book⁴⁸—one suspects, from Isham's own instructions at Lamport, that he strongly favoured these. Otherwise the business awaiting the Court of Assistants was mostly of a routine and administrative nature. The minutes of the meeting on 29 April 1567, at which Isham was present, conjure up a picture of perhaps a dozen middle-aged merchants conferring at Mercers' Hall after enjoying a good dinner on the anniversary of Sir Ralph Warren.⁴⁹ The senior warden and chairman was Lionel Duckett, as yet no more than alderman, but well on the road to mercantile fame and soon to be Lord Mayor and knight. The court took into its consideration the plight of a causeway at Colchester and a dispute about six acres of land at Wendover,⁵⁰ and finally passed an uncompromising resolution that all tenants of the Company who did not pay their rents should be ejected by lawful means. After this clear expression of policy it is not recorded that the members dealt with any more business. They doubtless departed contentedly to their homes.

⁴⁴ The information in this paragraph is derived from RWAC, folios covering the year 1566-7.

⁴⁵ He was not listed as present in August—ACMC 2, f. 94v.

⁴⁶ ACMC 2, ff. 112-3.

⁴⁷ *Infra*, xcvi.

⁴⁸ *Supra*, lxii.

⁴⁹ ACMC 2, f. 106.

⁵⁰ Doubtless the property concerning which the Mercers' Company filed a bill in Chancery—C 3/121/23.

At the expiration of his year as renter warden, John Isham gave the customary banquet at Mercers' Hall, on 28 July 1567. It was the climax of his career in the City. The difficult years had been surmounted, the country estate at Lamport was taking shape, and within five years he was to sell his London house and retire to Northamptonshire. Thirty years afterwards, his son Thomas, then a lad of twelve, could remember the visitors gazing at the thirty-three 'fat and large' bucks contributed for the occasion by his friends and stored in a gallery of his house—a record number, as it appeared to the admiring throng.⁵¹ The donors of all this meat were doubtless drawn from his personal circle of acquaintances, and they comprised many sorts and conditions of men.⁵² Four carcasses were contributed by his cousin and neighbour in the country, Thomas Brooke of Oakley; other Northamptonshire friends included his neighbour Thomas Nicholls of Faxton, John Wake of Piddington, and 'Mr. Dyssleye'.⁵³ The Earl of Warwick, with whom John Isham had some business connexion, was also numbered among the givers. Many others were City men; amongst them might be mentioned Isham's old friend and business colleague Thomas Aldersey of the Haberdashers' Company, William Byrde the customs officer, Edmund Gresham, Anthony Calthorpe, Richard Hilles and other Merchants Adventurers, and the Barber-Surgeon Otwell Wyllde, who was a debenture holder of long standing in the Isham firm.⁵⁴ If all the donors of meat actually foregathered at Mercers' Hall for the feast, the company must have been splendidly composite.

⁵¹ *Infra*, 171. However, by City standards of the period it may not have been so extraordinary: forty bucks were consumed at the Drapers' dinner in 1564—Johnson, *Drapers*, II, 221.

⁵² They are listed on the last folio of 'The accompte of John Isham Rentar Warden of the mercerye', I(L.), 810.

⁵³ For Thomas Nicholls *vide* J. Bridges, *The History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire* (Oxford, 1791), II, 95-6 and Finch, *Wealth*, 15; for John Wake, Barron, *Northants Families*, 325. The latter was ranger of Salvey Forest, perhaps the source of his book. 'Mr. Dissleye' has defied identification: cf. *infra*, 122.

⁵⁴ Wyllde is mentioned *supra*, xxxix.

CHAPTER VII

MERCERS' HALL, CITY AND COURT

AN unusually short interval separated the admission of John Isham to the freedom of the Mercers' Company in 1551 from his entry to the livery in 1555. It was a rapid promotion to the inner circle of a remarkable body that comprised not only an association of traders but also a friendly society and a social club. But his rights at Mercers' Hall brought him additional responsibilities as a citizen of London. There were royal loans and taxes, a proportion of which he had to shoulder. It was perhaps some compensation for these liabilities that he also acquired a right to share in the various banquets and other occasions of civic magnificence that marked the passage of the years. He had the opportunity of meeting in convivial company some of the greatest men in the land. Although he himself never became a member of the Common Council of London and probably never even sought election to it, a brief glance at the relationship between Mercers' Hall, the City and the Court of the Queen as he must have seen them in the fifties and sixties of the sixteenth century will not be out of place.

Like the other gilds and companies of the City, the Mercers' Company was a vital cog in the machinery of civic government by lord mayor, aldermen and common council. It was to the Halls of the Companies rather than to the comparatively unorganized wards that there passed the major part of an unending stream of warnings and injunctions from the Guildhall.¹ Some were for relatively trivial matters, such as the resumption by the Company in 1567 of its supply of cresset lights for the traditional midsummer watch.² A weightier matter was the contribution by the Company of £30 in 1569 at the request of the Lord Mayor towards the scouring of the town ditch.³ Of wider interest was the plea from the town of Yarmouth in 1550 for the help of the City in making the new harbour there: the support of the Companies was enlisted, the Mercers contributing £20.⁴ There can be little doubt of the interest of the London capitalists in the herring fishery. A further loan for the maintenance of the haven of Yarmouth was grudgingly voted at Mercers' Hall in 1577, the wardens being instructed to secure a good bond for repayment.⁵ In many years, especially during the sixties, the Companies had to lend money for the stocking of the City granary, and at Mercers' Hall the arrangements for assessing members—'each according to his degree'—for their shares in the loan, checking supplies and finally returning the money required close attention. The sums requested from the Mercers crept up from £100 in 1544 to £400 in the sixties.⁶ In the summer of 1560, when the out-

¹ For a general discussion, *vide* Unwin, *Gilds*, 236-42.

² ACMC 2, f. 107v. Cf. Stow, *Survey*, I, 103, where the midsummer marching watch is stated to have been discontinued since 1548, despite subsequent efforts to revive it.

³ ACMC 2, f. 159.

⁴ RCA, 12, ff. 109v, 311, 327v; ACMC 1, f. 248.

⁵ ACMC 2, ff. 306, 309v.

⁶ ACMC 1, ff. 176 &c; ACMC 2, ff. 4v, 12v, 38v &c. Sums lent by John Isham in 1565 and 1571 are noted *infra*, 71 and 127.

look was unusually catastrophic owing to the 'great Moysture and unseasonable wedder that nowe of late hath falene and Drowned and betten downe the Corne abroad in the Countrey . . . so that wheat in London is 40s. the quarter and the bakers unstored and unprovided', the two assessors for the 'bachelors out of the livery' were Thomas Cranfield, father of the first Earl of Middlesex, and Henry Bellamy.⁷ In subsequent years, the tendency was to repay the loan in kind rather than money, so that each Mercer had to fetch his quota and check its quality.⁸ For similar problems in the supply of coal and timber, the City also relied on the Companies; in May, 1563, it handed its stocks of fuel over to the Mercers' and Grocers' Companies, making them responsible for the allotment of deliveries to the poor.⁹

While the supply of corn and fuel was primarily a City responsibility, there were other matters in which the Guildhall provided no more than a link in the chain of command. Behind the plea of the Lord Mayor to the Mercers' Company in 1564 to support a couple of scholars at the universities there lay the authority of the Bishop of London. The Mercers turned the matter over with some hesitation before they acquiesced.¹⁰ Similar requests made in 1566 and 1568 to admit an Italian and then a Spanish protestant minister to preach the gospel in the Mercers' Chapel also originated with the bishop.¹¹ But it was generally by the order of the Privy Council that the Lord Mayor and aldermen passed on instructions to the City Companies, at fairly frequent intervals. On a number of occasions warnings were issued from the Guildhall to the Companies, for dissemination among their members, to abide by the laws that regulated apparel. In the critical year 1551 there came a message to Mercers' Hall from the Lord Mayor drawing attention to the royal proclamation that forbade the melting of the king's coin.¹² Later in the same year came a warning to citizens not to murmur about the imprisonment of the Duke of Somerset, lately Lord Protector.¹³ The same sort of political instigation lay behind the caution issued in 1554, the year of the Spanish royal marriage, that the members of the Company, their apprentices, servants and families, should be of honest behaviour towards the foreigners, not mocking them in the streets nor casting filth upon them from their windows.¹⁴ A similar warning from the Lord Mayor not to provoke foreigners in the streets was read out at a General Court at Mercers' Hall in May 1567¹⁵—it was no doubt needed in view of the feeling aroused by the disturbances in France and the Netherlands.

Politics, all-important as they were, did not exhaust the reasons for the close interest taken in the City by Court and government at Westminster. London was already one of the great ports of western Europe, and immeasurably far the richest place in England. All the Tudors made use of its financial resources for fiscal purposes. Its citizens paid taxes to the royal exchequer on their imports and exports, at rates that were drastically increased in 1558.

⁷ ACMC 1, f. 325v. Cf. Johnson, *Drapers*, II, 131-2, 142-3.

⁸ ACMC 2, ff. 95, 103v.

⁹ ACMC 2, f. 46.

¹⁰ ACMC 2, ff. 54, 64-6. Cf. Johnson, *Drapers*, II, 161.

¹¹ ACMC 2, ff. 99, 136, 147.

¹² ACMC 1, f. 250v.

¹³ ACMC 1, f. 251; cf. Johnson, *Drapers*, II, 90.

¹⁴ ACMC 1, f. 268v.

¹⁵ ACMC 2, f. 107.

They also contributed to the direct taxes—the subsidies, fifteenths and tenths—voted from time to time by Parliament. These were not crushingly heavy burdens, witness the £7 10s. paid by John Isham as his personal contribution to the subsidy of 1559, on a nominal assessment of £150.¹⁶ But the City in its corporate capacity was expected to guarantee royal borrowings from foreign financiers, it had to provide and maintain contingents with the English armies in the frequent wars of the epoch, and its Companies and its richer merchants individually were approached for loans that it was difficult to refuse. Demands multiplied in the reign of Mary I. As recently as 1545, the Mercers' Company had had to maintain eight soldiers abroad in the field.¹⁷ But now there were dangers closer at hand. To defend the queen against the Kentish rebels, the Company in December 1553 had to find £120, and there was a further levy of £100 early the next year towards the maintenance of a royal garrison to protect the City.¹⁸ In 1557, in view of the possibility of a French invasion, order was given that all the young men of the Company 'out of the livery' should be in readiness to serve the king and the queen at twenty-four hours' notice: the quota of these militiamen due by the Mercers' Company was fixed at ninety-two.¹⁹

Then following the loss of the staple town of Calais, the government sought in March 1558 to borrow 'oute of handes' from the City the enormous sum of £100,000, subsequently reduced to £20,000 'by the great labor of the Lord Mayre and Aldermen'.²⁰ It offered 'good landes' as security, and annual interest at 12%—a measure of the plight to which it had been reduced by the unwanted French war. The portion to be found by the Mercers was £7,555 11s. 2¼d. At the General Court at Mercers' Hall, the announcement of this levy produced a general stupefaction. Assessors were named, 'and in Continentlye the wholle Courte sitting styлле in the haulte the assessors went into the parlor', where the members were called in one by one. It took two days to complete the assessments, and in the end the total reached only £3,275, less than half of what was required. The raising of even this proportion took many months, not surprisingly in view of the limited liquidity of money in the sixteenth-century City, and the bills of receipt were not issued until November 18, 1558, the second day of the new reign. The highest assessment was for £200, on Sir Rowland Hill, who had been Lord Mayor in 1549-50; most of the liverymen paid from £50 to £100. No amount less than £25 was levied, presumably because of the administrative and other difficulties of collecting small sums. John Isham paid £50 and Gregory £100. Evidently the Isham brothers were considered well off: Henry Bellamy their brother-in-law escaped free.²¹ But while the money was coming in during the summer the government applied some further pressure. The attorney-general issued a number of writs of *quo warranto* to the City and its Companies, thus putting all their liberties and privileges in question. At a General Court of the Mercers, it was agreed that

¹⁶ *Infra*, 67.

¹⁷ ACMC I, f. 194v.

¹⁸ ACMC I, f. 266; cf. Johnson, *Drapers*, II, 110, 404-5.

¹⁹ ACMC I, f. 291. The exactions enumerated in this paragraph are not a complete list.

²⁰ C. Wriothesley, *A Chronicle of England during the reigns of the Tudors*, ii, ed. W. D. Hamilton, Camden Society, new series, XX (1877), 140-1.

²¹ ACMC I, ff. 292v, 293v, 302-3.

although the incorporation of the Company 'is supposed to be good and stronge ynoughe of it self', it would be prudent to take the advice of 'Lerned counsell'. Within a month, the Court of Assistants capitulated, and agreed to find the money for a new confirmation of the Mercers' privileges.²² The government of Mary I, with its chronic need of money, its foreign entanglements and its high-handed attitude to civic liberties, can hardly have been beloved in the City.

The ministers of Elizabeth I needed money no less than those of her predecessor. The proceeds of the forced loan of 1558 reached the crown, as has been mentioned, only after the beginning of the new reign, but they did not suffice to meet its needs. There followed the sudden raising of £1 per cloth, also on loan, from the Merchants Adventurers at Antwerp in the early summer of 1559; John Isham himself paid £129 on this occasion, and he also lent money to various friends to cover the emergency.²³ A further loan of £30,000 was raised from the Merchants Adventurers in 1561.²⁴ A demand under the privy seal for a short-term loan of £100 was received at Mercers' Hall in December 1562. The first reaction at the General Court was to seek legal opinion as well as the advice of the Lord Mayor and aldermen; but it was soon discovered that there was no remedy to be had and that the money 'must needes be payd out of hand', and so contributions of £3 each from assistants and £2 from liverymen were arranged.²⁵ As late as March 1565, the crown had not honoured this debt, and the wardens were authorized to use any means to procure repayment.²⁶ There were also direct military requirements. In June 1559 the Mercers' Company was ordered by the City to provide 108 fully-equipped pikemen, billmen and arquebusiers as its contribution to the militia being improvised to meet a possible French invasion.²⁷ Then in July 1562 came a similar demand for forty soldiers, this time for service overseas,²⁸ and a further levy was cancelled only in June 1563 on the news of the surrender of the English garrison at Le Havre.²⁹ In 1566 came the first of a long series of demands for the payment and arming of troops to be sent to Ireland, the bottomless sink of Elizabethan effort.³⁰ In 1569, the rebellion of the northern earls led to a request for equipment for arquebusiers, and another forced loan was levied.³¹ All these exactions were additional to the parliamentary subsidies voted in 1559, 1563, 1566 and 1571.³²

Given the foremost place of the Mercers among the City Companies, and the preponderant importance of the cloth export trade in the economic life of England, the heavy weight of these royal and civic exactions was to be

²² APMC 1, ff. 293, 296.

²³ *Infra*, 23-4; Burgon, *Gresham*, I, 257-62. The cloths were at Antwerp for the Sinken market proclaimed on the second Sunday before Whitsun—Smedt, *Engelse Natie*, II, 450.

²⁴ SP 12/14/19 and 19/8 &c.

²⁵ APMC 2, f. 40v; *infra*, 71. Cf. B. Heath, *Some Account of the Worshipful Company of Grocers of the City of London* (London, 1869), 65n.

²⁶ APMC 2, f. 74v.

²⁷ APMC 2, ff. 312v, 313.

²⁸ APMC 2, ff. 37-38.

²⁹ APMC 2, f. 50.

³⁰ APMC 2, f. 93.

³¹ APMC 2, f. 159. Cf. Johnson, *Drapers*, II, 140.

³² Cf. F. C. Dietz, *English Public Finance, 1558-1641* (New York and London, 1932), 16-29.

expected. But there was also a social side to the history of the Mercers' Company in the sixteenth century, whose significance though imponderable should not be passed over in silence. The special position of the Company brought to it an enhanced responsibility for the maintenance of the already traditional hospitality of London—the processions, receptions and above all the banquets, whose standards were those of the governing class. There had been preparations for a royal visit to Mercers' Hall in June 1542, though it does not in fact appear to have taken place.³³ On the death of Henry VIII, the Company bestowed its freedom on Sir John Thynne, steward to the Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector of England.³⁴ Perhaps it was felt advisable to have a friend at Court, especially in view of the legislation threatening gild property devoted to superstitious purposes. Then came the major trade crisis of 1551-2, with all the dislocation and misery it brought to London. In the eyes of the Mercers in December 1551, the City appeared 'sore decayed, and Dayllie is like to decaye more'.³⁵ There was a drastic curtailment of the annual feasts at their Hall. During the thirties and forties the sum of £20 had regularly been voted for the election supper each July, but in 1552 this was reduced to a mere £5.³⁶ With something approaching normal conditions returning in 1553, it was possible to increase this to £15, at which it remained for a number of years.³⁷ Only in 1561 was the allowance of £20 restored.³⁸ Further effects of the mid-century crisis were visible in the increased largesse of the Mercers' Company to the poor in St. Bartholemew's Hospital and elsewhere, in the wider distribution of charity to its own members in distress, and in the foundation of Bridewell as a workhouse in 1553.³⁹ There was thus some temporary curtailment of Company and civic hospitality during the reign of Mary I, during which the royal Court itself remained aloof.

With the accession of Elizabeth I in November 1558 there came a manifest transformation in the tone of the relationship between merchants and government. The ancient traditions of social intercourse between Court and City were revived and enhanced. The old marquess of Winchester, who had been first appointed Lord Treasurer in 1551, remained in office; he was the son-in-law of a City merchant and former Lord Mayor,⁴⁰ and was himself on familiar terms with the patricians of London. He was now joined by colleagues whose attitude to the City was significantly different from that of their predecessors and probably closer to his own. Since the royal need for money had scarcely diminished, these new men could not afford to be less resolute or demanding than the previous set of ministers; but they were supplier politicians, ready to make greater efforts to understand the needs of the business community and to meet the merchants on their own ground. The personal friendship of Winchester and Sir Thomas Gresham may have been no more than skin-deep—the latter could well remember how the Lord

³³ ACMC 1, f. 141v. On the general subject of civic and Company hospitality, *vide* Unwin, *Gilds*, 192-200.

³⁴ LMMC.

³⁵ ACMC 1, f. 251v.

³⁶ ACMC 1, f. 256v.

³⁷ ACMC 1, ff. 262, 296 &c.

³⁸ ACMC 2, f. 19v.

³⁹ ACMC 1, ff. 257v, 258v, 259, 261, 266 &c.; cf. Johnson, *Drapers*, II, 114-6.

⁴⁰ Sir William Capel, Draper, Lord Mayor in 1503 and 1510. Beaven, *Aldermen*, II, 167.

Treasurer had more than once tried to catch him out before the Lords of the Council—but it was viable enough to provide a channel for the amicable advances of the Court. Mercers' Hall was their chosen meeting-ground: it was more private and discreet than the Guildhall, where Sir Thomas in any case lacked a footing.⁴¹

The Mercers' election feast in July 1559 was accordingly attended by the Lord Treasurer Winchester and 'dyvers of the consell' as well as by the usual civic dignitaries.⁴² The leading members of the Company, however, proved somewhat coy when in 1560, a few days before the next feast, there was broached at a meeting of the Court of Assistants 'the great Rumor and voyce that wente Abrode throrrowe oute all the Cyttye of London and in everye mannes mouthe playne, that the quenees Majestye was fullye mynded to come to the Mercers haull with all her Ladyes and Nobylite to be present at the mercers Suppor'. It was resolved to put off the repast from the habitual Monday to the following Thursday, distributing meanwhile to members of the Company the salmon and venison that had been bought and presumably would not keep. Confirmation of the Queen's intention to come was then received from Sir Thomas Gresham; upon which the Company agreed that he 'shulde be spoken with all and that the moste parte of the Charges shulde be Laid upon him for to beare because he is the begynnger and Doer of all this'. Then came word that the Queen after all would not come this time; but in her stead there arrived three grandees—once more the Lord Treasurer, now accompanied by the Marquess of Northampton and Lord Robert Dudley.⁴³ The Mercers, clad in their 'livery of pewke' with hoods of scarlet satin falling over their shoulders, thus mingled in their Hall with some of the mightiest in the land. The Isham brothers, John and Henry, were doubtless participants at this great feast. We may imagine that it afforded Gresham as its chief contriver some compensation for his failure to engineer a full-scale royal visit.

The increasingly lavish outlay on the election supper was marked by the restoration in 1561 of the old allowance of £20 from the Company's funds.⁴⁴ But it was the feast of 1562 that provided a major landmark in the annals of the Mercers—all the more perhaps because of the unpleasant difficulty with the Lords of the Council concerning the retail price of silks the previous winter.⁴⁵ On the accustomed day in July, it was formally intimated that three of the most important Privy Councillors, the Earls of Pembroke and Bedford and Lord Robert Dudley, were willing to accept the freedom of the Company. When the assembly had agreed to receive them 'with right good willes and mynde', they were introduced by the wardens. While the Mercers respectfully stood, the freedom was duly conferred and the banquet then began. It was recorded that the noble guests after thanking the Company jocularly remarked that since they were now free Mercers (and thus eligible for citizenship) they would fix a day with the Lord Mayor at Guildhall to

⁴¹ Gresham was exempt from civic office by royal order, JCCC, 18, f. 137. Although he and Winchester must have been on very familiar and friendly terms, he did not altogether trust the latter—Burgon, *Gresham*, I, 325-9.

⁴² Machyn, *Diary*, 205.

⁴³ ACMC 2, ff. 326v, 327.

⁴⁴ *Supra*, lxx.

⁴⁵ *Supra*, xxxi-xxxii.

be made free of the City. Others present included the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord Chamberlain and various courtiers and aldermen.⁴⁶ This convivial intercourse with the Court was interrupted by the plague in 1563. London half emptied itself. Even the law courts ceased to sit, and at Mercers' Hall there was no meeting after the election of the new wardens in July until the following January. Conditions in 1564 gradually reverted to normal, and the election supper of the Mercers in July must have rivalled that of 1562 in splendour. There was peace again with France, the first news from Emden was favourable, and the plague had spent its fury. The French ambassador was the guest of honour, and the Earls of Pembroke and Warwick and Lord Robert Dudley also attended, together with various courtiers, the Lord Mayor, aldermen and others.⁴⁷ There was similar hospitality in the Halls of the other Companies, but it was the Mercers who set the pace in this entertainment of courtiers in the City. Others followed in their wake, the Drapers in 1564, for example, giving a banquet to eighty-nine guests. But none of these were of more than secondary rank.⁴⁸

In addition to the festivities at Mercers' Hall, a succession of ceremonies at the Guildhall was attended by John Isham and his colleagues. In 1564, not only the incoming Lord Mayor, Sir Richard Malory, but also one of the new sheriffs, Lionel Duckett, belonged to the Mercers' Company. Their installation was a very special occasion. To meet the expenses of office, the Company granted the usual £30 to Duckett and no less than £100 to Malory—to be paid 'out of Powles scole money'.⁴⁹ The arrangements for the procession and subsequent banquet at the Guildhall were of the utmost complexity. John Isham was one of the four Mercers nominated 'to be at the receyvinge of victualles and to see all things in good order and consigned to the dressers'; Henry Isham was one of the master bachelors responsible for the attendance on the Lord Mayor.⁵⁰ There was room for only fourteen of the Mercers' liverymen actually to sit down to the dinner, but John Isham and Henry Bellamy were among them.⁵¹ Three years later, when yet another Mercer was elected Lord Mayor,⁵² the Company went to the expense of providing a new banner and bannerets for the trumpeters at his pageant, and similar elaborate arrangements were made for his banquet. On this occasion, John Isham was one of the six members of the Mercers' Company appointed to welcome the guests and lead them to their places in the dining hall—as in 1558—and again among the privileged few to have a seat at the dinner.⁵³

Meanwhile, the profusion at Mercers' Hall was increasing. For the election feast in July 1565, in addition to the £20 voted from the Company's funds, Malory imported specially from Antwerp thirty dozen quails, valued at £6.⁵⁴ In 1568, it was resolved that the supper hitherto customary should be replaced by a dinner. The allowance from the Company was abruptly

⁴⁶ ACMC 2, f. 33.

⁴⁷ ACMC 2, ff. 61-2.

⁴⁸ Johnson, *Drapers*, II, 220-1. The chief guests were the Lord Mayor and the Lieutenant of the Tower.

⁴⁹ ACMC 2, f. 68.

⁵⁰ ACMC 2, ff. 67v and 69.

⁵¹ ACMC 2, f. 70v.

⁵² Sir Roger Martin, q.v. in Willan, *Muscovy Merchants*, 112-3.

⁵³ ACMC 2, ff. 115-120.

⁵⁴ E 190/3/2, June 28.

stepped up to £50, and there was a suggestion that music should be played.⁵⁵ Also in this year it was decided that dinners should be provided for the members of the Court of Assistants before their regular quarterly meetings.⁵⁶ These were suspended in January 1570, owing to the depletion of the Mercers' ready money as a result of the levies for the payment of soldiers sent to put down the rising of the northern earls;⁵⁷ but it was only a momentary setback. The connection with the Court was strengthened by the admission to the freedom in 1571 of Lord William Cobham, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and of Sir James Crofts; it was followed by that of Sir Walter Mildmay in 1573.⁵⁸ But by that year the City Companies in their luxury and ostentation had given offence, perhaps to those whom they had failed to invite to their feasts. It was learnt that 'the nobilitie and gentlemen about the Court were much offended at the great number of bucks' they consumed.⁵⁹ The extravagance of the banquets became known to the Queen and to Cecil, and it was in 1573 that at the request of the latter the Lord Mayor intervened to curb it.⁶⁰

How are we to explain the paradox of the fifteen-sixties at Mercers' Hall: on the one hand, the banqueting, the hospitality and all the conspicuous consumption on the part of the great merchants there, and on the other, a pronounced trade depression? These were the years when, abroad, the Merchants Adventurers were being dislodged from their longstanding mart at Antwerp and painfully seeking new outlets. In the City, there was the unpredictable and continuous crop of bankruptcies, of which the most startling was that of Sir Thomas Lodge.⁶¹ In 1567, his friends were still making efforts on his behalf and they approached the City Companies for help. At Mercers' Hall it was stated that Lodge was in prison for debt to the sum of £2,500 and likely to remain there for life, and the Company was asked for a loan of £200 on good security of land as a contribution towards his release. After long demurring, the Company did in fact vote two smaller sums to him, but it was at first pointed out that the Mercers could not afford to subscribe because of the 'greate impoverishment' that had lately overtaken divers brethren of their own fellowship who likewise needed aid.⁶² It was also in 1567 that declaration was made before a General Court of the Mercers' Company 'howe there were iij yonge men of the companny that were destitute and lacked maisters and wolde be gladd to serve anny of the company that lacked'.⁶³ What a contrast between the pomp and glitter of civic and Company feasts and ceremonies on the one side, and the realities of the business world on the other!

The explanation of the contrast lies partly in the evolution of the Mercers' Company during the sixteenth century. Its control over the retail mercery

⁵⁵ ACMC 2, f. 135.

⁵⁶ ACMC 2, f. 130v.

⁵⁷ ACMC 2, f. 159v.

⁵⁸ ACMC 2, ff. 184 and 234v. Mildmay was of Apthorpe, Northamptonshire. All three were privy councillors and are noticed in the *DNB*.

⁵⁹ Johnson, *Drapers*, II, 222.

⁶⁰ Letter of Lionel Duckett, Lord Mayor, to Burghley, 6 August 1573, *Lansd.* 16/72, printed by H. Ellis, *Original Letters Illustrative of English History*, second series, III, 37-8, and quoted by Hooper, 'Tudor sumptuary laws', *ut supra*, 442.

⁶¹ *Supra*, lvi.

⁶² ACMC 2, ff. 117, 122v, 139v, 161.

⁶³ ACMC 2, f. 107v.

trade of the City was being relaxed and abandoned, and its links with the Merchants Adventurers were snapping one by one. The well-ordered pattern of ceremonies at Mercers' Hall had less and less to do with the ups and downs of trade in the busy world outside. Even more important was the emergence of a select class of very rich merchants; men who, like Sir Richard Malory or Sir Thomas Leigh or Sir Roger Martin, had accumulated their capital in the thriving forties or earlier. Sir Thomas Gresham stood on an unequalled pinnacle of wealth and influence. But there were a dozen or more magnates of civic importance in the Mercers' Company, all of them owners of sizeable estates in the country and thereby cushioned against the menacing vicissitudes of trade. Following them were others, like John Isham, who had come into money whether by marriage or inheritance and were shrewd enough for the moment to play for safety. It was such well-to-do capitalists who dominated the society at Mercers' Hall, where, as we have seen, the oligarchy of assistants was co-optative. It was the lesser Merchants Adventurers who particularly felt the pinch in the sixties; but they were without power. Fewer of them could hope to rise to wealth in these harder times. Symptoms of a deepening social cleavage are possibly to be discerned in the distinction curiously drawn in 1567 between Mercers of a 'higher' and a 'lower' livery—the former being that of 1558 and the latter of 1564.⁶⁴

If this analysis is correct, we may assume that it was the wealthy and dominant minority at Mercers' Hall that was more ready to welcome the overtures conveyed from the Court by Sir Thomas Gresham. It was not merely that the personal acquaintance between the Lords of the Council and the business magnates of London was extended and deepened at the banquets, though the mutual understanding of these two sets of men was of great import. They doubtless discussed practical matters of common interest. It was at the Mercers' election feast of 1559 that the elevation of Thomas Lodge to the shrievalty was decided;⁶⁵ in subsequent years, we may imagine, there were matters of greater moment to be broached. The harmony of Court and City was an element of inestimable importance for England during the reign of Elizabeth I. It was symbolized and forwarded by the feasts both at the Guildhall and the City Halls, those hidden centres where in every century some of the springs of English history are to be located.

⁶⁴ ACMC 2, f. 115v.

⁶⁵ Machyn, *Diary*, 205.

CHAPTER VIII

HENRY ISHAM AND HIS COLLEAGUES AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE

THE Isham firm had inevitably a great deal of business to transact with the customs officials of the port of London, who formed an important and ubiquitous group of men in the City. They were usually persons of first-hand commercial experience if not still in trade. Henry Isham acquired at some uncertain date in the mid-sixties the office of controller of customs at London, and he held it until induced to resign in 1595.¹ William Byrde, collector in the sixties of the 'little custom' on exports and thus of the export duty on woollen cloths, had himself been a shipper of these at least as early as 1553-4;² in 1552, he had been making bulk purchases of Ghent linens at Antwerp.³ They were both therefore well versed in the intricacies of the traffic with the taxing of which they were concerned. Customs officers were further embedded in the mercantile community through their membership of one or another City Company. A list of customs officers dated 1572 shows that the collectors of import duties at London were Thomas Smyth—'Mr. Customer Smyth'—and Henry Billingsley, both of them free of the Haberdashers' Company.⁴ Byrde was a Mercer; he had been one of the companions of John Isham at his admission to the livery in 1555.⁵ In 1560, he served on the deputation appointed at the Guildhall to attend the Queen on behalf of the Merchants Adventurers.⁶ Thomas Coleshill, holder of the office of Surveyor of Customs for London, was likewise a Mercer. It was on the proposal of the latter that in 1561 Richard Graye, 'one of the Sherchares of the customme house at the wattersyde', was admitted to the Mercers' livery;⁷ and on the motion of John Isham during his wardenship in 1567 that Graye 'upon certen respecte and consideration nowe moving the Company' was promoted to an older livery.⁸

At Mercers' Hall, Byrde and Coleshill were prominent figures, the former serving as warden in 1564, 1573 and 1589, and the latter in 1562 and 1571. They were regular in their attendance at the Court of Assistants, perhaps because their duties kept them more continuously in London than other senior members, who were liable to be frequently absent, whether abroad at Antwerp or, more likely, at their estates in the country. A good illustration of the standing of the customs officers is afforded by the fact that when in 1564 a royal commission was issued to eight merchants to investigate the affairs of the bankrupt Sir Thomas Lodge, recently Lord Mayor, Byrde and

¹ SP 12/252/12, 21 and 44, quoted by Barron, *Northants Families*, 150.

² E 122/87/4, entries for Mar. 5, June 16 and Aug. 4.

³ J. Strieder, *Aus Antwerpener Notariatsarchiven* (Berlin & Leipzig, 1930), 274; assuming that he is the Willem Bord or Bort of the notarial register.

⁴ The list is in Lansd. 41/44.

⁵ APMC 1, f. 272v.

⁶ RCA, 14, f. 329.

⁷ APMC 2, f. 27.

⁸ APMC 2, f. 113v.

Customer Smyth were among them.⁹ Byrde was foremost in seeking the aid of the Mercers for Lodge in 1567.¹⁰ Coleshill was the author of the abortive scheme proposed in 1571, to make all the retailers of silk in London subject to the Mercers' Company.¹¹ It is not surprising to find Byrde and Coleshill to the fore at the feasts and ceremonies both at Mercers' Hall and at the Guildhall, greeting the guests and mingling with them at table.¹² Among those entertained at the great Mercers' election supper in July 1564 were Mr. Customer Smyth and 'Mr. Patrick of the custome house'.¹³ There was perhaps no more eloquent testimony to the position of the Mercers' as the crack Company of the City than the unsuccessful effort of Mr. Customer Smyth in 1586 to have his son and namesake admitted to its freedom. The Mercers however turned down a future governor of the Levant and East India Companies: 'the said Mr. Smith wold not be suffred to be free of this company but of the habberdashers as his father was'.¹⁴ But Customer Smyth must have felt reasonably sure of his ground before making the attempt.

Although the sale of offices was deplored by Mr. Secretary Cecil,¹⁵ it is likely that each customs officer before taking up his task paid a handsome fee, whether to someone at Court or to his own predecessor or both. It was probably far greater than the sum for which every year he gave a bond, for which his commercial friends usually stood as sureties:¹⁶ such bonds were discharged only when the annual accounts had been submitted and approved. This might involve some lapse of time, since in the sixteenth century the merchant did not always pay his customs dues at the quayside. He might sometimes give a bill or obligation, and produce the cash only when he had himself received the money from the purchaser of his goods, whether at home or abroad. The members of the company of merchants proposing to trade to Emden in 1566 were allowed a year's grace in which to acquit themselves of their export duties.¹⁷ At any given moment, therefore, a number of traders in the City were likely to be in debt to the crown for unpaid customs.¹⁸ This in turn meant some complicated accounting on the part of the customs officers concerned. Delays in the final squaring of their accounts were clearly inevitable. Their position must have become more onerous when in the summer of 1558 the rates of duty were drastically raised, the impost on each standard 'short cloth' exported going up from 1s. 2d. to 6s. 8d.¹⁹ Not until the following April did the Merchants Adventurers, after prolonged argument before the Privy Council, agree to accept this new

⁹ CPR 1563-6, 120; *supra*, lvii.

¹⁰ ACMC 2, f. 117.

¹¹ ACMC 2, f. 184; *supra*, xxxii.

¹² ACMC 2, ff. 69, 119 &c.

¹³ ACMC 2, f. 61. On Patrick *vide infra*, lxxix and 172-3.

¹⁴ LMMC, *sub* Smith.

¹⁵ CSPD *Addenda*, 1565-80, 46, *ut infra*, lxxvii; quoted also by J. E. Neale, *Essays in Elizabethan History* (London, 1958), 65.

¹⁶ For instance, Lionel Duckett of the Mercers' Company on 11 February 1559 went surety for £100 on behalf of the collector of custom and subsidy at Hull to the Exchequer—E 190/340, *Brevia Baronibus*, m. 26 (arabic). There are many similar instances.

¹⁷ Royal warrant addressed to Lord Treasurer, 4 Jan. 1566, Lansd. 9/10.

¹⁸ 'Your oratour and divers other marchants being indetted unto their highnesses for customme and otherwise' were cited in C 1/1470/42-5, c. 1556-8.

¹⁹ For further illustrations, *vide* Gras, *Customs*, 91-4, 121-9.

burden.²⁰ Five members of the Grocers' Company, probably all Merchants Adventurers, appeared before the Council early in September 1558, charged with resisting the London customs officers 'in the sight and weying of their wares'.²¹ Since these officials had a little earlier been summoned to present their accounts before the Council,²² we may infer that payments were suspected to be unduly in arrear. One fruit of this crisis was a perceptible tightening of the whole customs administration from 1559 onwards, traceable in more frequent prosecutions and in the larger sums for which customs officers gave bonds to the Exchequer.²³

At this strenuous time for customs officials, the collector for the port of London of the 'petty custom', i.e. the cloth export duty, was Philip Cockeram of the Mercers' Company, friend and legatee of Gregory Isham.²⁴ He had bought this office, probably in the reign of Edward VI,²⁵ from its previous tenant for the extravagant price of £2,250—not yet paid. He expected to recoup himself for this capital outlay not by the official fees or allowances but by a variant of the familiar practice of the tax collector who has temporarily in his hands considerable sums of public money—i.e., treating it as his own. It meant, in his case, the 'using of the money in exchange' or, to put it bluntly, the granting, to all intents and purposes, of legally protected short-term loans, at the usual market rates.²⁶ In view of the commotion excited by the raising of the cloth export duty, it is scarcely surprising to learn that he fell greatly into arrear in the discharge of his payments to the crown, his debt early in 1559 amounting to no less than £4,000. From the point of view of the government, the situation was obviously most unsatisfactory, and Cockeram was relieved of his office.²⁷ His influential friend and creditor Armigall Wade, formerly clerk to the Privy Council, pointed out to Cecil that to clap him into prison for debt would merely ensure that the outstanding balance would never reach the Exchequer and urged that he should be given a chance to repay.²⁸ He was allowed to collect sureties and to borrow what he could from his friends, among whom the Isham brothers were included. He also sought to restore his fortune by various mining and financial enterprises, retiring ultimately

²⁰ APC 1558-70, 48, 52-4, 69, 83; Gras, *Customs*, 92. For the indignation of the merchants, vide the letter of John Hale to Cecil, Tawney & Power, II, 223-6.

²¹ APC 1556-8, 393.

²² *Ib.* 369.

²³ Mr. Customer Smyth on becoming collector of the subsidy on imports at London, in June 1559, gave a recognisance for the enormous sum of £1,500; he had an impressive list of sureties—E 159/340, *Brevia Baronibus*, m. 63 (arabic). This is a subject needing further investigation. It might be added that this was also the year of the Act of Frauds—1 Eliz., c. 11.

²⁴ Will of Gregory Isham, PCC 75 Noodes.

²⁵ He held it as early as 1553—E 122/87/4.

²⁶ For an example of this practice a generation later vide C. H. Dodd, 'Mr. Myddelton the merchant of Tower Street', in *Elizabethan Government and Society*, ed. S. T. Bindoff, J. Hurstfield and C. H. Williams (London, 1961), 254 and 262.

²⁷ Or perhaps he exchanged it for the little custom on imports, an office he was filling in April 1559—E 159/340, *Brevia Baronibus*, m. 30 (arabic). He probably did not hold this for long.

²⁸ Armigall Wade to Cecil, undated. This illuminating letter was originally calendared as SP 12/60/80 among documents of 1569; subsequently it was moved and printed almost in full among documents of 1567 in *CSPD Addenda*, 1565-80, 46. It probably belongs to 1560 or thereabouts. Wade is noticed in the *DNB*, sub Waad.

in dignity to Hampstead, Middlesex. Meanwhile, he came in 1564 to an arrangement with the crown for the payment of the balance of his debt in instalments over a period of ten years, this term being extended in 1572. For many years he was in debt to John and Henry Isham, the final exchange of acquittances not occurring until September 1587.²⁹ The misadventures of Cockeram well illustrate the hazardous side to the career of the customs officer, especially at a time of trade and fiscal uncertainty.

The customs officers must have known everything worth knowing about the business activities of the London merchants of their day, both through the routine inspection of exports and imports as well as through the social life at Mercers' Hall and elsewhere in the City. They had wider responsibilities than their successors four hundred years later. This is not the place for a discussion of the political aspect of their work, but it may be pointed out that even on the purely fiscal and financial side they were employed for very miscellaneous tasks. When a lottery under royal auspices—the first of a long series extending into the nineteenth century—was organized in 1567, the Mercers' Company subscribed £50, for a hundred lots; and the price was paid 'to one of the Quenes Majesties Customers assigned for the receipt therof'.³⁰ A few weeks after the accession of Mary I, Philip Cockeram paid direct to Sir Anthony St. Leger, newly re-appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland, no less than £700 for the immediate needs of the government at Dublin.³¹ Presumably this was because the customs receipts provided the most accessible source of ready cash at London. When John Isham was repaid—with interest—the sums owing by the crown for the forced loan of 1558 and the cloth levy of the following year, the money reached him as often as not through the hands of his friend William Byrde, who was thus a sort of general cashier for crown debts.³²

John Isham and Byrde also had their private dealings. They had exchange transactions with each other in 1564 and doubtless other years.³³ Like Cockeram, Byrde may well have used the tax balances in his hands as a fund from which he made loans, the interest on which was protected by the exchange formalities. He continued to maintain a staff of apprentices and doubtless others;³⁴ the spread of his interests remains unknown, though he was prominent in mining ventures and was an original shareholder in 1568 of both the Mines Royal and Mineral Battery Companies.³⁵ Henry Isham, to take another example, despite his tenure of a customs office continued his partnership in the Isham firm. The frontier between private and public interests cannot always have been easy to discern, and certainly the maximum opportunity for bribery and the maximum temptation to engage in corrupt practices were present. There were plenty of onlookers aware of the slippery situation. Hence the stream of confidential denunciations that in the sixties reached both Mr. Secretary Cecil and the Lord Treasurer Win-

²⁹ The Isham-Cockeram financial relationship can be followed in a series of obligations and receipts, I.(L.), 679-684. Other information about Cockeram is available in C 1/1204/70, C 3/28/85, 180/34 and 192/80; CPR 1560-3, 98, 104; SP 12/47/50, 77/43 &c.

³⁰ ACMC 2, f. 122.

³¹ APC 1556-8, 173.

³² *Infra*, 22-3, 24-5, 53 and 56.

³³ *Infra*, 107.

³⁴ This apparent from the entries in LMMC, *passim*.

³⁵ CPR 1566-9, 211 and 274. So was Mr. Customer Smyth.

chester, telling of the frauds and other misdeeds of the custom officers. The outcries of the disappointed Cockeram we may to some extent disregard, but other indications remain. In 1564, one of the London customs officers, Richard Patrick of the Haberdashers' Company, was imprisoned by order of the Privy Council for evading payment of duty.³⁶

The scandal came to a head in 1570, a couple of years before John Isham quitted the City for Lamport, and his friend William Byrde provided its central figure. Into the details of the matter there is no need to enter here.³⁷ Commissioners were appointed to check Byrde's books with those of the Surveyor and the Controller of Customs at the port of London, and after investigation they presented a report very damaging to Byrde's efficiency if not his honesty.³⁸ Byrde defended himself by pointing out that he employed three clerks at the Custom House, each discharging his own distinct task. One made the entries 'in the Quenes bocke', and wrote out the necessary cockets and warrants; another sealed the warrants; while 'to the thirde is commytted the receypt of money of every particular marcheant, or Bills of debt, And he dealeth neither with booke nor Seale'. But how well supervised were these clerks? The commissioners reported, among other things, that during part of the financial year 1569-70 there were 648 cloths, shipped for export in thirty-two consignments, and owned by a total of no more than seven firms or merchants, that had not been entered in Byrde's register and on which custom had therefore not been paid. By far the biggest firm concerned was William Allen & Co.: alderman Allen, Mercer and Merchant Adventurer, was a major City figure, with widely-spread trading interests.³⁹ Among the other six names was that of John Isham—the owner of a consignment of 28 cloths, on which the duty would have been £9 6s. 8d. What are we to make of this? The Isham firm was not so big and flourishing that John Isham would have scorned the saving of this sum: but we have no other evidence to suggest that he ever connived at any of the alleged misdeeds of Byrde. If there really was systematic corruption at the Custom House, it was at a high level and concerned a close ring of merchants. But certainty is impossible. The general opinion of the Court of Aldermen at Guildhall was unmistakeably evinced by the election of Allen as Lord Mayor in 1571, while at Mercers' Hall Byrde was chosen as a warden in 1573.

³⁶ APC 1558-70, 150. His petition for release is listed in *HMC Salisbury*, I, 303. He had already been in trouble in 1558—APC 1556-8, 387. It is probably to this incident that the cautionary tale refers *infra*, 172-3. There is a summary account of Patrick's trading activities by Willan, *Muscovy Merchants*, 117—if it is the same man.

³⁷ For a discussion of corruption among the customs officials at the port of London at this time, *vide* N. J. Williams, *Contraband Cargoes* (London, 1959), 32-38.

³⁸ The report is a lengthy document and will be found in E 178/1358.

³⁹ Willan, *Muscovy Merchants*, 75.

CHAPTER IX

THE RETIREMENT OF JOHN ISHAM FROM THE CITY

ALTHOUGH the death of Gregory Isham in September 1558 must have been a great shock for his younger brothers, there is no evidence to suggest that it made them turn their minds towards retirement from business. John was aged thirty-three, even by the standards of the age a youngish man, with a career still to make. A year later, he was exporting woollen cloth on an impressive scale, with all available capital, we may infer, mobilized for the purpose. The shipments from London for the month of September 1559—not at all the busiest season of the year—included over five hundred short cloths entered in the name of John Isham. Only three other merchants exported larger amounts, while many famous City personages were dispatching less.¹ In the absence of further evidence, there is no reason to doubt that the Isham firm continued business on its usual scale until external events in 1563 and 1564 brought it to a halt.

Further, it was in March 1560, six months later still, and after the acquisition of Lamport, that John Isham bought himself a leasehold house in St. Sithes Lane, in the same parish of St. Antholin as Bow Lane where he had hitherto resided. The freehold belonged to the Skinners' Company, and the lease had another twenty-six years to run: we may wonder if John Isham expected to re-sell it in hardly more than a dozen years' time. The purchase price was £210, payable in three instalments by the following Michaelmas; in the event, he was able to pay off the vendor before the end of July.² No doubt he needed more accommodation for his growing family if not for his business. The premises were described in the original lease as a 'great messuage or great tenement with Shoppes, Cellers, Solers, Chambers, yards and warehous'es', and other appurtenances included a counting-house 'upon the stairs', a stable and a well. For the 'implements' or furniture of the house, Isham paid another £105, with an extra £10 for 'dyvers other tryffells'; together these included wainscoting, cupboards, chests, hangings, bedsteads, tables and locks. In the counting-house there stood an iron chest, doubtless for storing bills and cash, together with 'a bourde and shelves' on which the account-books were kept. There were three 'ware chestes' in the warehouse, and two 'shewing bourdes', doubtless for cloths, in the shop. There was a 'brushing chamber', presumably for unpacking and preparing goods to be exhibited to customers.³ There must have been a number of

¹ Shipments of cloth from London for September 1559 are listed in SP 12/6/52. The twelve largest exporters were: Roger Martyne, 814 cloths; Jeffrey Walkden, 660; Thomas Ryvette, 509; John Isham, 505; Robert Browne, 441; Richard Mallory, 433; Richard Chambarlyn, 409; John Gressham, 374; Robart Sharpe, 373; Thomas Kighley, 363; Humfrey Baskerfield, 360; Richard Hills, 354. Other names include Thomas Lodge, 159; Walter Merler, 224; Henry Bellamy, 164; Drewe Mompesson, 24; and Thomas Barker, 18.

² *Infra*, 67.

³ Copies of the original lease from the Skinners' Company dated 2 December 37 Hen. VIII are in I.(L.), 2297 and 2299. The latter includes an inventory of the furniture.

servants in this establishment, for both domestic and business purposes. The mere enumeration of its many rooms is redolent of the affluent merchant and his well-organized abode in the centre of the City. We can hardly doubt that the Isham household established itself there without any thought of removal in the foreseeable future.

Little about the intentions of John Isham can be deduced from his purchase of the manor of Lamport and the acquisition of other property in Northamptonshire while he was in the thick of City business, since the building of a family estate in the country provided for centuries the conventional goal of every successful London merchant. Even if he hankered after a rural life, his leanings could be indulged without any abandonment of his City commitments. They probably lie behind his persistent activity at Tottenham, where already in the fifties he had begun to farm the tithes and to buy land. There was money to be made out of the sale of tithe produce in London, and it must have suited him to have a sure supply of hay and oats for the horses he so often rode. The small loans to peasants and craftsmen of the locality were a side-line incidental to this. But he rented and then bought a house there.⁴ Tottenham, it may be recalled, was in the sixteenth century a village sufficiently distant from the City to be essentially rural in character, and yet it was near enough to be no more than a short ride from Blackwell Hall, Lombard Street, Mercers' Hall and St. Sithes Lane and the other places he haunted. We may infer that John Isham valued Tottenham as a sort of suburban retreat where he could keep his hand on business and yet live *en villégiature*. He boarded out his delicate son Robert there in 1571-2.⁵ The fact that the whole Tottenham property was sold in June 1572, when he gave up his London house, indicates that it was part and parcel of his City life.⁶ He had been born and bred a countryman, and we may believe that he valued the little house at Tottenham because it allowed him to escape in the summer from the heat and the stench of London. He was not the only well-to-do Elizabethan merchant to follow this course.

Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that, as the years passed, his energies were absorbed more and more by country and property matters. After the purchase of Lamport, the estate there was used increasingly for sheep-farming.⁷ John Isham was fortunate in having as a neighbour his elder brother Robert the priest, who continued to live for some years in what would seem to have been retirement at Pytchley.⁸ It was not merely that Robert had helped him in the purchase of Lamport and other properties; in addition, he received rent instalments on his behalf and doubtless kept an eye on his younger brother's growing estate.⁹ But Robert died in May 1564, and we may guess that it was in part a consequence of this that Robert Bradshaw 'my Servande and baylye of my Rents' not more than a year later made his appearance.¹⁰ More and more, we must assume that the supervision of the Lamport estate required John Isham to devote time and energy that was thus withdrawn from his enterprises in the City. Further, the more

⁴ *Infra*, 70-71, 79-80.

⁵ *Infra*, 127. The boy died a few years later.

⁶ *Infra*, 147. On Tottenham, cf. Finch, *Wealth*, 10.

⁷ Finch, *Wealth*, 14-22.

⁸ *Supra*, xii.

⁹ *Infra*, 28-29, 45, 59 and 78.

¹⁰ Bradshaw in 1580 had served him for fifteen years—*infra*, 153.

capital he disbursed in buying pieces of land to round off the Lamport property, the less there was for his business. Indeed, to judge by the customs records of woollen cloth exports, the firm was shipping less in 1571 than in 1565 and much less than in 1556-7, which suggests that its stock-in-trade had been shrinking.¹¹ John's attention was evidently focused especially upon Lamport from 1568, when the building of the manor house began and when it was possible to initiate systematic enclosure.¹²

Family reasons may also have helped to lessen John Isham's interest in trade. The first members of the new generation were growing up in the late fifteen-sixties, but they were drawn into gentle careers. When young Euseby Isham was admitted to the Middle Temple in 1570, he was accompanied by his cousin George Poulton of Desborough and John Isham's step-son Leonard Barker.¹³ When the latter came of age the following year, he was entitled to receive £600, and although Isham kept this piece of capital for one more year he had to pay £50 for its use. Six hundred pounds was a large sum for him to withdraw from his stock-in-trade, but it was repaid in 1572.¹⁴ Yet by itself such an item need not have led John Isham to quit the City. It was certainly not his intention that the family should clear right out of business, for all his three sons who grew to manhood were duly enrolled as members of the Mercers' Company.¹⁵ It was not his fault if they showed no bent for commerce and preferred to vegetate in the country—in the case of the two younger sons, in mean circumstances.¹⁶ John Isham himself valued the fellowship at Mercers' Hall, and half returned to the City after his retirement.

When these various points have been weighed, the likelihood remains that the determining factor in the gradual withdrawal of John Isham from the City was not primarily his commitments in Northamptonshire, still less his family obligations. It lay in the daunting condition of English foreign trade from the fifteen-sixties onwards, and especially in the successive severances from the Antwerp market in 1564 and 1569. The first of these probably marked a watershed in his City career; henceforth, the Isham firm gradually contracted in the size of its operations. It was an inevitable result of the long-term policy of the three brothers. They had originally enlisted themselves in business when a major boom was nearing its height. They were all in the City when it collapsed in 1551-2; Gregory already had five years of busy trading behind him, John was just completing his apprenticeship, while Henry had still some years to serve. Many London merchants were now roused to the folly of trusting indefinitely to the security of the Antwerp mart and engaged themselves in enterprises to open up new outlets, from Cathay to Ethiopia. But the Isham brothers shrank from committing their capital to these risky expeditions. They stuck cautiously to the old channels of traffic, refusing to look further afield and using their uninvested stock for buying land or making loans at good interest rather than venturing into

¹¹ Anything like exact calculation is regrettably impossible, though it is not without interest to compare the entries in E 122/86/7 and E 190/5/1: *supra*, xxiv and xxvi; cf. *infra*, lxxxvi.

¹² Finch, *Wealth*, 15.

¹³ *Register of Admissions to the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple*, I, 33; *supra*, xxi.

¹⁴ *Infra*, 143; *supra*, xxxviii.

¹⁵ LMMC.

¹⁶ Finch, *Wealth*, 24.

speculative trading enterprises. Their one speciality, the import of Italian silks, actually tethered them all the more firmly to the Antwerp traffic, since these costly fabrics could not readily be obtained wholesale elsewhere in northern Europe.

This conservative policy could still be profitable enough in the fifteenties, during the lifetime of Gregory Isham, and even for a few years subsequently. During the seven weeks from 26 November 1558 to 15 January following, John Isham paid £800 into the joint stock of the firm; this was followed by a further £600 in the following March and April, and £400 in October—in all, £2,000. At the end of the year, he calculated his personal profit on all this capital to be £1,222 6s. 6d., which on any reckoning looks like a highly satisfactory return.¹⁷ But this favourable rate was not sustained throughout the ensuing two and a half years, during which the international situation deteriorated and war with France developed.¹⁸ Fighting ended with the expulsion of the English from France in the summer of 1563, and in the following April peace was formally restored between the two kingdoms. Meanwhile, political friction between England and Spain caused the situation at Antwerp to worsen. Any improvement in the profits of the Isham firm must have been short-lived. Trade at London was grievously dislocated by the plague in the late summer and autumn of 1563; it had not recovered when, before the end of the year, the Regent of the Netherlands forbade the import first of English beer and then of English cloth. By a decree issued on December 30, the goods of Englishmen still at Antwerp were impounded. Several Merchants Adventurers, who had not managed to clear their property in time, were caught by this measure. Among them were Edward Jackman, Grocer, from whom John and Henry Isham with various friends and relatives had bought the rectory of Finedon three years earlier, and Henry Becher, Haberdasher, the friend of Gregory Isham who in 1557 had made a long-term loan to John.¹⁹ The consternation with which the Isham brothers followed events may be imagined. As far as the surviving evidence goes, they can have had no experience of foreign markets other than Antwerp; and now Antwerp was shut. What were they to do?

The problem was one that confronted the Merchants Adventurers as a body. They solved it momentarily by transferring their continental mart to the port of Emden in the county of East Friesland; this was in Germany, just beyond the jurisdiction of the king of Spain. Emden was a quiet fishing town, known to the English chiefly as a place where some of the protestant exiles had found shelter in the previous decade. Its burghers, whose pre-occupations were distinctly parochial, were less keen than the East Friesland government to welcome the strangers. There were some tough discussions extending over some months, during which the Merchants Adventurers bargained for an advance of money as a guarantee that they would be paid for their wares; they also sought to lay down conditions with regard to

¹⁷ *Infra*, 25-6.

¹⁸ His personal share of the profits of the firm in these thirty months he entered as £1,435 6s. 8d.—*infra*, 26. It would be rash to attempt to cast the profits for either of these periods as percentages of the capital employed. The latter may not have been constant in size. Nor do we know the methods by which John Isham made his calculations: how much, for instance, he allowed for overheads and other outgoings.

¹⁹ There is a copy of the petition of the aggrieved merchants to the Regent of the Netherlands in Lansd. 7/85; *infra*, 39, 77-9.

taxation and rights of jurisdiction and to ensure that their hosts would provide adequate warehousing space, a Bourse and a crane at the quayside.²⁰ No doubt the news of these negotiations quickly percolated down to Mercers' Hall and to the counting-house in St. Sithes Lane, and we may imagine John and Henry Isham anxiously considering whether or not to take part in the shipping of cloth to the new mart. They evidently differed in opinion. Henry must have had stronger doubts about the experiment than John. The latter was perhaps influenced by the fact that his close friend Thomas Aldersey in the capacity of Deputy Governor was to lead the contingent of merchants sailing with the cloth fleet;²¹ at any rate, he withdrew 651 kerseys from the joint stock and shipped them on his own account. Henry retained only a minor interest in the Emden voyage.²² Meanwhile, agreement was reached between the Merchants Adventurers and the Regent of East Friesland. It covered many subjects, from piracy and pilotage at the mouth of the Ems to the housing of the Englishmen. A roomy mansion was assigned for their headquarters, and a disused Franciscan friary was transformed into a warehouse for their cloths. As the town council of Emden was unwilling to pay for the erection of a Bourse in the style of Antwerp, the merchants would have to foregather for their bargains in the open—just as they were used to doing at home in Lombard Street.²³

The English cloth fleet of some forty-odd ships, with three or four royal escort vessels, entered harbour at Emden on 23 May 1564. It was saluted with jubilation. By September, news had reached Spain of how the son of the Regent Anna and his wife were feasted aboard one of the Queen's ships.²⁴ The formal market day was fixed for June 14, and at first the English merchants did good business. But the drawbacks of the Emden mart soon became apparent once the initial buying impetus was spent. The little fishing port was not adapted to become all of a sudden the seat of a great international traffic. There were four hundred Englishmen living in cramped quarters, the burghers were suspicious of the unprecedented influx of foreigners and there was a lack of sustained buying power. Merchants from other German ports, resentful of the English move, hung back and waited for the prices of cloth to fall. Worst of all, the great cosmopolitan trading firms whose seat lay at Antwerp were hindered from participation. Some no doubt were not minded in any case to transfer any business to Emden. But the government of the Netherlands had even before the arrival of the English placed a ban on trade with the town, so that when the existing stocks of Mediterranean and tropical goods for sale had run out they could not be replenished; there was, however, no lack of Baltic products and of German linen and fustian.²⁵ It was in this unpropitious environment that John Isham hoped to dispose of cloths that had cost him some £1,365 odd.²⁶ He had an experienced agent in his old associate Humphrey Ramsden, who was able to

²⁰ B. Hagedorn, *Ostfrieslands Handel und Schifffahrt im 16. Jahrhundert* (Berlin, 1910), 170-176.

²¹ Aldersey was known as 'Courtmaster' to the Germans—Hagedorn, *Ostfrieslands Handel*, 184.

²² *Infra*, 111.

²³ Hagedorn, *Ostfrieslands Handel*, 176-179.

²⁴ Chilton to Challoner, 2 Sept. 1564, SP 70/649, calendared CSPF 1564-5, no. 649.

²⁵ Hagedorn, *Ostfrieslands Handel*, 180-185.

²⁶ *Infra*, 104.

transact some exchange business and at some stage to buy for £365 10s. four vats of Genoa fustians.²⁷ But the English woollen cloths evidently proved difficult to sell. In the end, Thomas Aldersey took ninety of them off his hands for £407 15s., the payment of which he did not complete until September 1565.²⁸ This was nearly a third of the total, and we may be sure that there was no profit on the bargain. Indeed, the whole adventure was doubtless counted a fiasco. The entry alone of £82 8s. for 'packhowse heire, chamber heire and other chargis' speaks volumes, even if the startling deficit of £350 odd on Ramsden's account does not necessarily represent the ultimate balance that a modern accountant would strike.²⁹

Before the ill-starred year had run its course there was better news at Mercers' Hall. The English and Spanish governments had come to agreement and Antwerp once more lay open to the Merchants Adventurers. The Isham firm could resume its shipments to the familiar market, and John Isham seems to have lost no time in doing so: a total of 152 cloths, cost value £657 16s., was dispatched in January 1565.³⁰ For the last time, the foreign trade of London resumed to a large extent its wonted groove. It was a St. Martin's summer that endured for four years. For at least part of this period the profits of the Isham firm were being knocked up at a very satisfactory rate—'God be praised', as John Isham ejaculated in the spring, probably of 1567.³¹ The political background however remained far from secure and the Merchants Adventurers wisely sought to insure themselves against a repetition of the perils and disappointments of 1564 by opening a tolerable alternative market. This was found at Hamburg. In July, 1567, an agreement was reached with the Senate of the Free City for the grant of far-reaching privileges to the English.³² Into the complicated politics behind this it is not necessary to enter. For the moment, the significance of the agreement was not great: traffic continued to flow to Antwerp and only a small proportion was diverted to this new outlet.³³ But Hamburg was of far greater potential utility to the English than Emden. It was a city with an established place in international commerce, accustomed to finishing English cloths and with its own connections with southern Germany and even Italy. The importance of Hamburg became at once apparent when Elizabeth I seized the Spanish treasure-ships at Southampton in December 1568. Trade with the Netherlands was once more painfully interrupted. But it was now possible to defy Alva by switching the cloth fleet of the Merchants Adventurers to Hamburg, whither it accordingly sailed the following April.³⁴ There is no direct evidence to indicate that the exports of the Isham firm were carried on these ships, but it is very likely that they were. We certainly know that John Isham was dispatching cloths to Hamburg in 1571 and may well imagine that he went with the crowd, as in 1564.³⁵

²⁷ *Infra*, 107 and 116; i.e. 'Jeane fustians', whence the modern 'jeans'.

²⁸ *Infra*, 111-2.

²⁹ *Infra*, 108.

³⁰ *Infra*, 115.

³¹ *Infra*, 119. Profits were reckoned at £2,260 11s. 3d., but for what period is not clear.

³² R. Ehrenberg, *Hamburg und England im Zeitalter der Königin Elisabeth* (Jena, 1896), 90-100.

³³ *Ib.*, 101-2.

³⁴ *Ib.*, 108.

³⁵ *Supra*, lxxxiv.

Hamburg was not the only alternative market to which cloths were being shipped in the name of John Isham during 1571. About half the broadcloths exported by the firm in the six summer months of that year, with a cost value of probably over £700, were dispatched to Danzig.³⁶ This was a new and in some ways a surprising departure. But English activity in the Baltic had been markedly on the increase since the fifteen-fifties, and in 1564 the traffic with Danzig had been specifically exempted from the royal order suspending trade with places other than Emden.³⁷ Danzig at this time was the second most important outlet for English cloths and was well situated for distribution to consumers in central and eastern Europe. But it was a market in every other way quite unlike that of Antwerp or even Hamburg. It was far more rudimentary in its financial technique, and less welcoming to strangers. It had no Italian wares to offer. The English cloths that were sold there brought small immediate profit: their sale simply provided the means to buy the timber and naval stores greatly in demand in England as elsewhere in western Europe.³⁸ Perhaps in the development of the Danzig trade by the Isham firm we may detect the influence of Edmund Burlase, who was to pursue it in the seventies.³⁹ We may even suspect that after the second closure of Antwerp at the end of 1568—if not earlier—John Isham had resigned himself to an abandonment of the silk import traffic and had begun to meditate an early withdrawal from the City.⁴⁰ The outlook cannot have seemed propitious. As long as Alva was governor of the Spanish Netherlands, there was small likelihood of any new resumption of the Antwerp trade. The stately English House in the Prinsestraat remained closed, and commerce was moving in unfamiliar channels. In the summer of 1571, John Isham made a careful survey of his financial situation which evidently confirmed his opinion that the time had come to act.⁴¹ Even at Danzig, trade was languishing under a financial crisis.⁴² He paid his contribution to the parliamentary subsidy voted that year as a Northamptonshire resident,⁴³ and in the following June he sold the lease of his London house and all his property at Tottenham. His home was henceforth fixed at Lampport.

John Isham had been prised out of the Antwerp market and—we might add—out of business by a sequence of events in the world of international politics of which he must have been angrily aware. The busy lane of traffic, once so secure, and so familiar to him in his younger days, had vanished. The four annual shipments to the seasonal markets at Antwerp and Bergen-op-Zoom had come to an end. Foreign trade was in the throes of a major re-adjustment. Times had changed, and business was more tentative, more

³⁶ *Supra*, xxv-xxvi.

³⁷ Queen to Winchester, 1 April 1564, SP 12/33/38.

³⁸ A clear and valuable picture of the Danzig market in the fifteen-fifties is given by W. Sharpe in the Introduction to his edition of 'The Correspondence of Thomas Sexton, merchant of London, and his factors in Danzig, 1550-60' (London University M.A. thesis, 1952). There is no reason to believe that the situation had basically altered in the following decade.

³⁹ *Infra*, lxxxviii.

⁴⁰ It may be significant that in March 1566 nearly £900 was repatriated by the firm in bills not goods—*infra*, 119.

⁴¹ *Infra*, 138-144 &c.

⁴² J. Papritz, 'Dietrich Lilie und das Englische Haus', *Zeitschrift des Westpreussischen Geschichtsvereins*, LXVIII (1928), 162-3.

⁴³ E 115/222/94, dated 1 June 14 Eliz.

variable, more risky—and more alien to the character of John Isham. To the transformed situation, the merchants of the City reacted, each in his different way. Some, like Sir Thomas Lodge, failed to strike their sails in time, and foundered in the tempest. There were others, like John Isham, who quietly withdrew. Yet others, like Philip Cockeram and Henry Isham, sought shelter as collectors of customs or in some inland enterprise. But opportunities abroad still remained. There were the newly-extended arms of trade that stretched to Guinea and Muscovy. Among the shareholders of the Muscovy Company was Sir Richard Malory, legatee of Gregory Isham, Mercer and Merchant Adventurer, Lord Mayor in 1564-5. He made his will a little later, when prospects of trade with Russia were particularly bright, and gave a special place to his 'stocks, goodes, cattalls and marchandizes . . . in occupyng with the Companye of the merchantes of Russia, Chattaye and Percia'—as if they promised Eldorado to his six sons.⁴⁴ Another Mercer and Merchant Adventurer with an even more venturesome spread of interests was Richard Springham, once an exile for the sake of religion, 'familierlie acquaynted with diverse merchauntes' at Antwerp and ready to take up their bills.⁴⁵ He was a shareholder in the Mines Royal Company and aspired to plant the silk manufacture at home.⁴⁶ At one stage of his career he was an importer of wine.⁴⁷ He was also a member of the Russia Company.⁴⁸ His Baltic interests led him to lend £3,150 to the king of Sweden, and subsequently in 1567 he laid out a further thousand pounds in organizing a trading expedition to Guinea.⁴⁹

The future lay with men of enterprise and initiative, not afraid of moderate risk. Fortunes were made in the City in the reign of Elizabeth I, though not quite on the same lines of business as a generation or so earlier. The export of woollen cloth on an ever-increasing scale to Antwerp had enabled the men of the generation of Sir Ralph Warren, Lord Mayor in 1536 and 1544, to wax rich. But it was now the import trade that offered the possibilities of expansion. From 1569 onwards, it was no longer a matter of fetching silks and spices from Antwerp. To take the example of John Isham's business, we have seen how he was able to procure at Antwerp as late as 1568 large quantities of fustians manufactured at Genoa and Naples.⁵⁰ These goods had almost certainly been carried overland and marketed by one of the distributing firms, often Italian in origin, established in the Netherlands. But it was the last year in which Antwerp was freely accessible and this type of traffic was possible. There came into existence a market at Hamburg for Italian wares: but it was more profitable to seek them in Italy itself. The regular English trading voyages to Leghorn in quest of these goods began in 1573,⁵¹ and before long it was usual for Mediterranean and Levantine products to come by sea—and in English ships. The foreign middleman seated

⁴⁴ PCC 9 Stonarde; Willan, *Muscovy Merchants*, III.

⁴⁵ C. H. Garrett, *The Marian Exiles* (Cambridge, 1938), 292-3; C 3/169/41.

⁴⁶ SP 12/8/32; CPR 1566-9, 211.

⁴⁷ C 3/200/109.

⁴⁸ Willan, *Muscovy Merchants*, III.

⁴⁹ C 3/173/58. These references by no means exhaust the information available about Springham.

⁵⁰ *Supra*, xxix.

⁵¹ F. Braudel and R. Romano, *Navires et marchandises à l'entrée du port de Livourne (1547-1611)* (Paris, 1951), 49-51.

in the Netherlands was thus cut out, to the profit of the London merchant. The rich men who dominated the City after the retirement of John Isham were precisely the bold capitalists ready to finance distant voyages in the expectation of possible losses but also of large profits—Sir Edward Osborne, Sir John Spenser or Sir George Barne,⁵² to mention three merchants with whom he must have been well acquainted. They stayed in business while he cleared out. All we know about him suggests that he had no stomach for the long-distance ventures they were prepared to back. He was out of his depth in the new trade world created by the collapse of the Antwerp mart. Right to the end, his thoughts were wandering back to 'our chamber in the Englishe house at Anwarpe', with its cupboard or 'presse', its money chest and the 'showe table with a grete many bords to laye Carssies on': pieces of property still unreclaimed, as he sorrowfully noted, in 1579.⁵³

And yet the retirement of John Isham from the City in 1572 was probably not complete and certainly not permanent. His former henchman and nephew by marriage, Edmund Burlase, remained in business. He was trading to Danzig in the seventies, and sufficiently known there to be entrusted in 1576 with a commission to purchase in England some thirty or forty guns on behalf of Danzigers who wanted to use them ostensibly to protect their ships against pirates.⁵⁴ We know also that in this year Burlase in a modest way was shipping cloths to Danzig with the suffix 'and company' attached to his name:⁵⁵ what more natural than that this should have covered the two Isham brothers John and Henry, the latter his father-in-law? It was again in 1576 that an Englishman described in the records of Danzig as 'Jorgen Hall' was seeking the release of wine and cloths that had been impounded by the authority of the city there:⁵⁶ could this be other than George Hall, apprentice to John Isham until admitted in this same year to the freedom of the Mercers' Company? All these hints point cumulatively to the continued existence of the old firm, though with what might four hundred years later have been called a new managing director. This suspicion is fortified by the fact that when in 1579 the merchants trafficking with Danzig were compelled for political and tactical reasons to weld themselves into a formal company—the Eastland Company—and secure a charter, the names of 'John & Henry Isham, Mercers', were listed, as was that of Burlase, among the foundation members.⁵⁷

The reasons for this revival or survival—we cannot be sure which—of the Isham firm, and with it of the trading interest of John Isham, may well be found in the relatively favourable circumstances of the mid-seventies.⁵⁸ Business thrived both at Hamburg and Danzig, while for a few years from 1573 Antwerp was again, though precariously, open. Nevertheless, the English at Danzig never enjoyed the friendly footing to which they were

⁵² Lord Mayors in 1583, 1594 and 1586.

⁵³ 'Good detts dew to John Isham and to Harry Isham mercers, 1579', I.(L.), 3114.

⁵⁴ *Danziger Inventar 1531-1593*, ed. P. Simson (Munich and Leipzig, 1913), 551, no. 7032.

⁵⁵ E 190/6/4, Sept. 13.

⁵⁶ *Danziger Inventar*, 563, no. 7172.

⁵⁷ A. J. Gerson, E. V. Vaughn and N. R. Deardorff, *Studies in the history of English commerce in the Tudor period* (New York, 1912), 329.

⁵⁸ Vide the figures printed by F. J. Fisher, 'Commercial trends and policy in sixteenth-century England', *Economic History Review*, X (1939-40), 96.

accustomed at Antwerp or even Hamburg; they were always regarded by the local merchants not as bringers of business but as rivals in the carriage of goods.⁵⁹ Later in the decade, the city of Danzig took the lead in a determined effort on the part of the Hanse to shake off English commercial predominance in their waters, and it scored a marked success when in 1578 the Hamburg Senate refused to renew the privileges granted to the Merchants Adventurers in 1567. The crisis came to a head the next year, when the English merchants were driven to remove their overseas marts to Emden—once again—and Elbing. We may imagine that John Isham had unhappy memories of the similar migration of 1564 and that he was disinclined to risk his wares at Emden again. With the onset of trouble, he once more retired from business. He drew up a list of the debts due to him, good and bad—a number were owed by the Suffolk clothiers whose coloured cloths were marketed at Danzig. Two bills outstanding there he sold to his former apprentice George Hall—one of them was the subject of a lawsuit pending abroad.⁶⁰ It was the end of his career as a merchant. We may assume that Burlase continued in trade until his early death in 1585,⁶¹ with the backing of Henry Isham.

John Isham functioned as an active member of the Mercers' Company in the seventies, though he did not attend meetings of the Court of Assistants between March 1572 and May 1576. But he stood for election as an upper warden in both 1574 and 1575, on both occasions in vain, and he was finally successful in 1576.⁶² From early in 1575, he was trying to secure a lease of one of the Company's houses in the City. None was immediately available, but the Court of Assistants 'consideringe that the said Mr. Issham is presently without anny Dwelling house in this citty and myndeth to dwell in it him selfe' granted him a reversionary right to a house in his former parish of St. Antholin, and it may be that he subsequently got possession of it.⁶³ He was present at meetings of the Court of Assistants even after his wardenship had expired in July 1577 and also making himself useful to the Company in the administration of its woodlands at Sherrington, near Newport Pagnell in Buckinghamshire. His last recorded appearances at Mercers' Hall were in the summers of 1579 and 1580, when he doubtless combined attendance at the elections with participation in the great annual feast of the Company.⁶⁴ After this, we hear no more of him in the City. He was sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1581-2, and this entailed heavy duties that must have kept him in the country. In any case, he was now in his later fifties, by the standards of the age an old man, and it may be that the deterioration in his health mentioned in the memoir had begun.⁶⁵ 'Mr. Isham' at Mercers' Hall henceforth indicated his younger brother Henry, who survived to be warden for the third time in 1593.⁶⁶

Economists might with some justice describe the Isham firm as essentially

⁵⁹ There is an account of Anglo-Danzig relations by H. Fiedler, 'Danzig und England', *Zeitschrift des Westpreussischen Geschichtsvereins*, LXVIII (1928), 61-125.

⁶⁰ 'Good detts dew to John Isham and to Harry Isham mercers, 1579', I.(L.), 3114.

⁶¹ His will is in PCC 11 Brudenell.

⁶² ACMC 2, ff. 256v, 280v and 299.

⁶³ ACMC 2, ff. 270v, 274, 297v and 307v.

⁶⁴ ACMC 2, ff. 327v, 328 and 339.

⁶⁵ *Infra*, 173.

⁶⁶ LMMC.

a marginal growth. It was the offspring of the business acumen of Gregory Isham married to the commercial boom that marked the reign of Henry VIII, and amid the shocks of the sixties it soon began to wilt. John Isham proved a competent business man, but he lacked the resilience and adaptability necessary for survival in difficult times. He was shrewd enough—to venture the phrase—to avoid participation in the government of the City. Civic honours at Guildhall brought heavy liabilities as well as some privileges. Sir Thomas Gresham had his exemption from service there by royal command in 1563, so that he never figured among the aldermen, and there is record of a lesser merchant paying no less than £500 in 1569 to be excused from office as alderman or sheriff. We may guess that the ten pounds lent by John Isham to Lady Malory in 1564 was needed to meet her disbursements as wife of the Lord Mayor. All we know of the cautious temperament of the man suggests that he can have had no wish for this expensive career, even if he had the standing and the time for it. It was otherwise with the more intimate society at Mercers' Hall, where to judge by the wagers he laid with his brother Henry Isham and his brother-in-law Henry Bellamy he was keenly interested in the elections to wardenship, and we know that he was persistent in seeking office for himself. We lack evidence with regard to his place in the organization of the Merchants Adventurers, though it is surely a significant point that his name did not appear among those of the four dozen merchants listed as assistants and members in the charter of 1564. His cautious and conservative ways were in any case ill-adapted to the emergency of that year. It was not only that the Isham brothers displayed no interest in the opening of traffic with Russia and Guinea; they shipped no goods even to France or Spain, and it was only at the very end of his City career that John, perhaps under the influence of Edmund Burlase, took a hand in the newly flourishing Baltic trade. He preferred the familiar established lines of commerce, the mortgages backed by good security, or the loans protected by the procedure of dry exchange. Such methods might suffice to establish a family in a small manor house in Northamptonshire, but they would not make the career of a merchant prince.

While the going was good, John Isham wisely invested his capital to the uttermost in business. Hence it was that when the prize of his life—the manor of Lamport—came in 1560 within his reach, he lacked the ready funds to grasp it. Nevertheless, he was able to borrow half the purchase price from his elder brother Robert, the priest, while his standing in the City was good enough for him to raise most of the rest from three well-off acquaintances, though doubtless at a stiff interest.⁶⁷ But the good days ended all too soon, in 1563, and the fortune he had accumulated remained a modest one. Unlike his more venturesome contemporaries, he had nothing to spare for philanthropic purposes: his name was never commemorated by a school or an almshouse or even by a dinner at Mercers' Hall. The rare glimpses we get of him in his moments of relaxation suggest a very ordinary man—playing dice with his brother-in-law Henry Bellamy, forgiving him a gaming debt and laying a wager with him. Bellamy, a Merchant Adventurer who achieved even less in business and rose no higher than the livery at Mercers' Hall, was evidently a crony of his, for he allowed him to lodge at his London

⁶⁷ *Supra*, xl.

house for many months in 1557-9, though as a paying guest.⁶⁸ John Isham's ambition, as has already been remarked, was the commonplace one of his class in England for many centuries—to found a family of country gentlemen. In this he succeeded, though the margin of success was not wide. His younger sons lived in penury after his death,⁶⁹ and in the early seventeenth century the foremost representative of the name of Isham in Northamptonshire was not the squire of Lamport but the magnificent Sir Euseby of Pytchley, the son of Gregory, who built the celebrated Pytchley Hall.⁷⁰

John Isham was an ill-educated and almost illiterate man, 'altogether unlearned', as his son put it.⁷¹ The surviving evidence of his life contains few hints for the historian of his feelings towards the supreme questions of the age. In everything that mattered, it looks as if he was an untroubled conformist. He was assuredly not hampered by the scruples that broke the career of his brother Robert, who surrendered almost all his preferment early in the reign of Elizabeth I.⁷² For John Isham, the Church was a well-endowed institution that could provide plenty of pickings for profit. The leasing and farming of the tithes at Old, Tottenham and elsewhere, and his financial dealings with his nephew Euseby Paget and other parsons offer a pale small-scale reflection of the relationships established by the Fuggers and other international financiers of the sixteenth century with the mighty prelates of Italy and Germany. John Isham would never have been sufficiently affluent to underwrite the expenses of an archbishop straining to journey to Rome to receive his pallium, but he was willing to advance money for the payment of first-fruits by the incumbents of Braunston and Lamport and to pay taxes on behalf of Euseby Paget for two years—to be deducted, of course, from the price paid for farming the tithes of his parish.⁷³ There was a certain apt symbolism in the fact that John Isham built his modest manor house on the site of the former parsonage at Lamport and for all practical purposes annexed the rectory to his personal fortune.⁷⁴ If anyone should ask who benefited when the Church was taken down a peg or two under the Tudors, the careers of Gregory and John Isham provide at least part of an answer. Yet it would be hard to find any trace of overt anti-clericalism among the Ishams: 'my parson of Lamport' had a due niche in society, and in the next generation Euseby Paget, paradoxically sustained by a legacy from his uncle Robert, became a puritan preacher of some note.⁷⁵ It may be that John Isham did not ponder very deeply upon these things.

A further reflection might perhaps at this point be in order. The history of the Isham firm well illustrates a characteristic means by which the wealth

⁶⁸ *Infra*, 23.

⁶⁹ Finch, *Wealth*, 29-30.

⁷⁰ It was demolished in 1829. A drawing is reproduced in *VCH Northants*, IV, 210.

⁷¹ *Infra*, 172.

⁷² *Supra*, xii.

⁷³ *Infra*, 109, 132-4.

⁷⁴ Finch, *Wealth*, 20-22.

⁷⁵ Longden, *Northamptonshire and Rutland Clergy*, X, 141-3. The Isham view of the church was characteristic of the merchant class in sixteenth-century Europe. 'Le marchand considère l'Eglise à tous ses échelons comme une puissance dont la bienveillance est à conquérir ou à conserver. Pas de meilleur moyen pour cela que d'avoir des intelligences dans la place. Toute famille marchande compte un certain nombre d'ecclésiastiques, à un niveau qui répond à sa propre importance locale ou internationale . . .'—P. Jeannin, *Les marchands au XVI^e siècle* (Paris, 1957), 160.

created by the industrial expansion of the sixteenth century and signaled by the concurrent commercial upsurge was in part turned inwards. It became available for the improvement of the English countryside and thus made possible the creation in another form of further capital. If Gregory and John Isham had continued in business in the City instead of breaking off—in one case through death, in the other through retirement—they might have accumulated even greater fortunes or, hardly less likely, have lost much or all of what they had already earned. As it was, the capital that might have been expended upon woollen cloths for shipment abroad was deflected to the purchase of land in Northamptonshire, to pay for enclosures and drainage, to build manor houses and re-affirm the status of the Isham family among the gentry. Pytchley Hall and Lamport Hall were both built out of the profits of commerce during the sixteenth-century textile boom. In this, they were anything but exceptional, for the 'great rebuilding' of Englishmen's homes that marked the reigns of Elizabeth I and the early Stuarts,⁷⁶ was in the last analysis made possible chiefly by two things—the withdrawal of productive resources from ecclesiastical purposes and the greatly increased output of consumers' goods, both features of English society in the first half of the sixteenth century. The most arresting symptom of these developments in the economic life of the country was undoubtedly the feverish expansion of foreign trade that reached its height during the golden season of the Antwerp mart.

⁷⁶ This felicitous phrase, which shows signs of passing into general currency, was first used by W. G. Hoskins in a well-known essay, 'The rebuilding of rural England', *Past and Present* no. 4 (1953), 44-57.

CHAPTER X

THE STRUCTURE OF THE ISHAM FIRM

To what extent are we entitled to use the word 'firm' to describe the business of the Isham brothers? The appearance of the firm as an entity distinct from the men who control it marks the attainment of a mature stage in capitalist development. The emergence of the firm can be gauged with reference to three essential criteria: the separate keeping of accounts, the ownership of property, and independence as an institution of credit. By this yardstick we are certainly entitled to describe the Isham joint stock enterprise as a firm.¹ The word itself is of Mediterranean origins and was not used in England before the seventeenth century. But the institution it denotes had a long evolution behind it, from the primitive and itinerant merchant of the dark ages to the elaborate and far-flung organizations of sixteenth-century Augsburg or Florence, controlled by a sedentary partner from his counting-house by means of a paper apparatus of account-books, letters of credit and bills of debt, and oiled by a regular correspondence. The pace-makers in this transformation were preponderantly Italian, though even before the end of the fifteenth century the highly organized firm had acclimatized itself north of the Alps.² Large-scale international trade in sixteenth-century Europe lay often in the hands of such great business undertakings—indubitable firms, though still family concerns.³ The best-known names among them include Fugger of Augsburg, Imhof of Nuremberg, Bonvisi and Affaitati of Antwerp, Zamet of Lyons, Spinola of Genoa and Ruiz of Medina del Campo and Nantes, all with their many branches.⁴ There can be no doubt that the techniques of organization used by the principals of these firms were familiar to the well-to-do City merchant in the days of John Isham. His account books offer some small-scale illustrations of the degree to which they had been transplanted and had taken root in native English soil.

It would be vain to seek certain prominent characteristics of the twentieth-century firm in Tudor London: the word in its precise modern sense is certainly anachronistic if not inapplicable. There was no incorporation, no limited liability, no graded hierarchy of officials. Such things in the sixteenth century had nowhere become part of business organization—particularly in England, a country still backward in its economic development as compared with its neighbours, and one where legal concepts were less favourable to the notion of a business undertaking as an entity in itself than those pre-

¹ The origins of the concept of the firm are illuminatingly discussed by W. Sombart, *Der moderne Kapitalismus*, II, i (Munich and Leipzig, 1919), 99-130. Cf. also C. A. Cooke, *Corporation, Trust and Company* (Manchester, 1950), 36-50.

² There were three words used in contemporary Italian to denote 'firm'—*ditta*, *scritta* and *ragione*: Edler, *Glossary*, 107, 236 and 264.

³ This limitation has been pointed out by H. Lapeyre, *Une famille des marchands*, les Ruiz (Paris, 1955), 45.

⁴ The best general account of these is still that given in the celebrated study of R. Ehrenberg, of which a recent French translation, *Le siècle des Fugger* (Paris, 1955), is equipped with an up-to-date bibliography.

valent in the lands of Roman law. Yet even in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries there had been plenty of collaboration and alliance in the City, much of it transient but sometimes long-lived.⁵ Commercial life in Tudor London abounded in arrangements for mutual benefit, in partnerships sleeping as well as active, in joint stocks and in all manner of associations diverging imperceptibly from simple partnership through the ambiguities of principal and factor to the deceptive clarity of master and servant. The pressures of the market gave rise to innumerable 'companies', small and great.⁶ Some—perhaps most—were grounded upon a formal instrument of association. Hugh Oldcastle, who taught arithmetic and book-keeping in the City in the reign of Henry VIII, included in his manual of instruction a chapter on 'The maner of the keeping of the famous accompt of companie'.⁷

The humble piece of organization represented by the joint stock of the Isham brothers was thus one of a multitude at the bottom of a ladder. A rung or so higher was, for instance, the 'company' led by alderman William Allen that continued in 1565 and 1566 to trade with Emden when the bulk of the Merchants Adventurers had returned gladly to Antwerp.⁸ Higher still was the body trading to Morocco in the 1580's, in which the Earl of Leicester was a sleeping partner.⁹ When such an association grew sufficiently large and when its activities impinged upon the political sphere, then it would seek the support of the government and secure incorporation by charter. It would attract attention, leave its name in the records and enter the history books. The great chartered companies of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were merely the topmost peaks of a whole range of mountains, hills and hillocks that lay below the surface of trade. It was on one of the least of these that the Isham joint stock rested. Firm is as valid a name to describe it as any other, if only the necessary qualifications are borne in mind.

John Isham was no ivory-towered sedentary merchant in the style of Cosimo de' Medici, Simon Ruiz, or, even less, Anton Fugger. In pursuit of his business interests, he travelled a good deal. Outside the City, he supervised the production of wool at Lamport, where he also had more general agricultural interests. For a number of years he rode to make his cloth bargains at Halifax. It is highly probable that he was familiar with Antwerp and likely enough that at least in earlier days he used to sail to the regular marts there, though we lack direct evidence of this.¹⁰ But the rhythm of trade was

⁵ Thrupp, *Merchant class*, 108. The 'intention of permanence' was characteristic of the 'firm' as distinct from the 'venture': it was possessed by the Isham joint stock.

⁶ Some are mentioned *infra*, 3, 5, 46, 59 &c.

⁷ H. Oldcastle, *A profitable Treatise called the Instrument or Booke to learne to knowe the good order of the keepyng of the famous reconyng called in Latyn, Dare and Habere, and in Englyshe, Debitor and Creditor* (London, 1543). No copy of this work is known to survive, but it was reprinted in 1588 by J. Mellis in his *A brieve instruction and maner how to keepe bookes of Accompts after the order of debitor and creditor*. Chapter xvi deals with company finance, instructing thus the accountant: 'And thus immediatly yee shall say in your Memoriall: in such a day wee haue made company, these persons together by compact as appeareth by writing or instrument made for so many yeares, of the which company such a man layth in ready money for so much . . .'

⁸ E 190/2/1, 7 July &c. This company survived for a number of years.

⁹ T. S. Willan, *Studies in Elizabethan foreign trade* (Manchester, 1959), 240-65.

¹⁰ There is only one mention of John Isham as paying tax at Antwerp; this was at the outset of his career as a master, in 1551-2—Smedt, *Engelse Natie*, II, 447.

changing. In the fifteen-fifties it was lamented that the four seasonal fairs were being ignored, and that Bergen-op-Zoom, where two of them were held, was neglected and desolate, while the trade was continuous at Antwerp.¹¹ If this was really so, it looks as if a permanent agent rather than a visiting partner, associate or factor was what the London Merchant Adventurer now needed to represent him there. But whether John Isham visited Antwerp less frequently or not during his later career in the City, it is most unlikely that he sailed to Danzig, Hamburg or even Emden. As was doubtless the case with many other London firms, much business was of necessity entrusted to factors or agents—John Isham usually called them bluntly ‘servants’—or associates.¹² The terms we should use to describe such are necessarily imprecise. Partner, agent, factor, even master and servant, like company, in their modern use have a misleadingly definite significance. In the sixteenth century, the line distinguishing one category from another was vague. The same individual might fill different roles within a short space of time or even simultaneously. The Isham firm might employ more than one agent at Antwerp; conversely, its factor might also serve some other master or even trade on his own. John Isham does not seem to have made any difficulties about selling or dispatching goods belonging to John Barker or to Humphrey Ramsden together with those owned jointly by himself and his brother Henry.¹³ The roles of employer and employee had not yet acquired the exclusive connotations that they were in the course of subsequent centuries to possess.

Both in the City and also overseas, John Isham delegated much business to certain well-trying henchmen, managers or factors rather than apprentices. Chief among these agents was Humphrey Ramsden, whom he must have known well in the days when they were serving their apprenticeships together under Thomas Gigges. Ramsden took up his freedom of the Mercers’ Company in 1555, so that he was probably about four years younger than John Isham.¹⁴ He was an unsuccessful applicant for one of the beginners’ loans of £50 in 1558, when he had to be content with a reversionary promise.¹⁵ Shortage of capital sufficiently explains the small volume of his personal traffic.¹⁶ He presented accounts for the trade he had done on behalf of Isham during the years 1559 and 1564 at Antwerp and Emden.¹⁷ He was among the few Englishmen noted as actual residents at Antwerp by the

¹¹ Memorial of the Merchants Adventurers to the Privy Council, February 1555, SP 11/5/5. Cf. the general description by J. A. van Houtte, ‘Anvers aux XV^e et XVI^e siècles’, *Annales*, XVI (1961), 248-278.

¹² An enquiry made by the Drapers’ Company in 1571 elicited the fact that several members were permanently resident in Danzig or Hamburg, probably as factors for Merchants Adventurers—Johnson, *Drapers*, II, 263-4. There is a general discussion of the role of the factor in foreign trade in Willan, *Studies in Elizabethan foreign trade*, 1-33.

¹³ *Infra*, 22, 24 &c.

¹⁴ LMMC.

¹⁵ ACMC I, f. 301v.

¹⁶ 54 northern kerseys were entered on 3 July 1565 for export at London in the name of ‘Homfridus Ramsdon’—E 190/2/1; cf. *infra*, 24. He is conceivably to be identified with the Umfray Ramesdem whose father William, of Eland in Halifax, bequeathed him in 1552 £6 13s. 4d. and some sheep: *Halifax Parish Wills*, ed. E. W. Crossley, II (s.l., n.d.), 71. This would fit him into the pattern of Isham business at Halifax. But the name is too common to press the identification.

¹⁷ *Infra*, 61, 90 and 108.

Netherlands government in 1569,¹⁸ which prompts the suspicion that he had become a sort of resident factor abroad for possibly several London firms. His early training under Gigges would have equipped him well for doing business there on a regular commission basis. His dealings with Isham appear to have been on a footing of complete equality. This cannot be said of the other agents employed by John Isham—Drew Mompesson, John Barker and Edmund Burlase—who appear to occupy a position midway between the independence of Ramsden and the dependence of the apprentices and genuine servants Richard Leigh, John Clarke, Robert Myller and John Bridges. Isham referred to them all as his ‘servants’.¹⁹ But both Mompesson and Barker, like Ramsden, were exporting cloth in their own names—Mompesson from 1558 and Barker from the completion of his apprenticeship the next year.²⁰ Apart from the actual services performed for Isham by these men, there were personal connections. Mompesson had been his apprentice until he took up his freedom of the Mercers’ Company in 1557, Barker until 1559.²¹ There was an even closer tie with the latter, who was a brother of John Isham’s wife, and who seems to have started trading with capital borrowed in part from his sister and brother-in-law.²²

Drew Mompesson sprang from an armigerous Wiltshire family of a social standing no lower than that of the Ishams.²³ He must have withdrawn from John Isham’s service with his marriage at some date before 1566 to the widow of William Brydger, a well-to-do member of the Grocers’ Company. In that year he began pertinaciously to agitate for permission to migrate from the Mercers to the Grocers, or alternatively to be allowed by the Mercers’ Company a beginner’s loan of capital. The arguments flew hither and thither at Mercers’ Hall during the whole of John Isham’s wardenship, which began in July 1566. Drew Mompesson was chided for dispersing his predecessor’s servants and letting his shop, and in December 1566 was given ‘playne aunswere they will in no wise condescende but that he shall remayne still a mercer’. It was only after Isham’s period of office had expired and at a meeting at which he was not present—was this just co-incidence?—that finally in August 1567 Mompesson was released to go to the Grocers on condition that he gave ‘of his good will’ to the Mercers ‘towe hoggesheadds of good gascoigne Wyne’, to be drunk at their next supper.²⁴ The little that is known of his subsequent life suggests that all was not smooth. The Widow Brydger must have been a good deal older than he was; she had three daughters, one of whom was already married. Her re-marriage to Drew Mompesson was followed by the growth of what her son-in-law described as ‘some contention’ in the family. The son-in-law took an action against her in the Mayor’s Court of the City for attempting to defraud her daughters of their rightful shares in their father’s estate, and followed this up in 1568 by filing

¹⁸ Smedt, *Engelse Natie*, II, 126.

¹⁹ *Infra*, *passim*.

²⁰ E 190/2/1; *infra*, II, 22.

²¹ LMMC.

²² *Infra*, II. Does this indicate that he was trading before his apprenticeship was completed in 1559?

²³ He is undoubtedly to be identified as the second son of Thomas Mompesson, a cadet of the Mompessons of Bathampton—*Wiltshire Visitation Pedigrees 1623*, ed. G. D. Squibb, Harleian Society, CV and CVI (1954), 133.

²⁴ ACMC 2, ff. 89, 99v, 104, 114.

a bill in Chancery in which it was alleged that Drew Mompesson had collusively conveyed away most of his wife's property to his brother Thomas so as to cheat her family, and then had fled into the country.²⁵ He was subsequently the defendant—if indeed it was he—in an action concerning the wrongful detention of deeds relating to various properties in Hampshire and Berkshire.²⁶ No doubt John Isham shook his head over these successive episodes in the erratic career of Drew Mompesson,²⁷ especially if, as may be surmised, their commercial relationship had been happy enough.

As far as the business was concerned, he had already found a successor to Drew Mompesson in Edmund Burlase, a young Cornishman whose uncle Edward Burlase had been a warden of the Mercers' Company in 1537.²⁸ Burlase had long since begun his commercial career as an apprentice to Gregory Isham, who left him a small legacy.²⁹ Only in 1567 did he take up his freedom of the Mercers' Company, so that his apprenticeship was lengthy.³⁰ But John Isham had already committed to him some very considerable responsibilities. During his absence from the City from August 1564 until the following March, Burlase was receiving large sums of money for his master—up to as much as £418 17s. 1d. at a single payment—and he was also buying cloths at Blackwell Hall on his account during this same period.³¹ By 1571, Burlase was even lending small sums on his behalf.³² On the removal of John Isham from the City in 1572 the family firm was probably carried on under his name: appropriate enough, since he married a daughter of Henry Isham.³³ He was living in Ironmonger Lane and then in Old Jewry, and thus close to both Blackwell Hall and Mercers' Hall, before his early death in 1585.³⁴ It is difficult to define the trading bonds that linked John Isham and these young men—Barker, Mompesson and Burlase—who even while in his employment were certainly more than mere servants. Isham was ready to lend them money, either directly or on exchange, to settle their tax liabilities, or to execute various odd tasks for them—for instance, by the shipment of their cloths or by the sale of their goods—and indeed to deal with them in all sorts of ways.³⁵ It is perhaps not entirely fanciful to detect in the relationship between John Isham and these beginners something of the flavour of a possibly informal and intermittent but none the less genuine junior partnership.

Below these confidential henchmen came an active but unnumbered establishment of servants and apprentices. There was evidently some distinction between these two classes: Sir Richard Malory, Mercer and Merchant Adventurer, when he came to make his will in 1566, bequeathed only 6s. 8d. to his

²⁵ C 3/106/95.

²⁶ C 3/111/75.

²⁷ Drew Mompesson survived to marry a second time in 1585 and to die in old age in 1611—*Wiltshire Visitation Pedigrees*, ed. Squibb *ut supra*, 133.

²⁸ W. C. Borlase, *The Descent, Name and Arms of Borlase of Borlase in the County of Cornwall* (London and Exeter, 1888), 94-6; LMMC.

²⁹ Will of Gregory Isham, PCC 75 Noodes.

³⁰ LMMC.

³¹ *Infra*, 99.

³² *Infra*, 138.

³³ *Supra*, lxxxviii.

³⁴ D. Dawe, 11, *Ironmonger Lane* (London, 1952), 55-6. His will is in PCC 11 Brudenell. His son John was a soldier in the Netherlands and in Ireland in the early seventeenth century and is noticed in the *DNB sub Borlase*.

³⁵ *Infra*, 11, 22, 61, &c.

'men servants not being apprentices' but 40s. each to his other 'men servants being apprentices'.³⁶ Whatever the menial tasks performed by the latter—we may recall the water bearing so much resented in the 1540's³⁷—they clearly ranked above the lowest. Some apprentices brought with them a little capital which their master was entitled to use during their years of service;³⁸ others had a trade connection to contribute.³⁹ Four young men articulated at various times to John Isham in due course took up their freedom of the Mercers' Company,⁴⁰ but they were only the survivors of a more numerous group. About those who failed to become masters, information is slight. We have some glimpses of John Isham having trouble with apprentices. There was Thomas Fettiplace, who stole and ran away and failed to balance his account in 1559.⁴¹ A dozen years later, there was another unbalanced account from John Bridges, also an apprentice. A parent or protector seems to have squared the bill on each occasion, though on the second Isham remitted £10 of the debt of his 'good wyll' for the young man, whose father was a business connection.⁴² In the relationship between master and apprentice, there were obviously risks on both sides. There was the slovenly or dishonest master who after pocketing the apprenticeship premium then failed to teach the apprentice the rudiments of his trade. Or there was the possibility of the apprentice becoming involved in lawsuits as a result of shady dealings in which he had willy-nilly become implicated.⁴³

It was inevitably at the overseas mart that the apprentice met his most searching tests. At Antwerp, we know that the apprentices lived under surveillance as far as their morals and general behaviour were concerned,⁴⁴ and the same was doubtless true of Hamburg and Emden. There were regulations for the conduct of business which the Court of the Merchants Adventurers also enforced there.⁴⁵ Apart from these, John Isham clearly expected his junior agents abroad to produce proper receipts for items of expenditure and to finance some part of their own costs.⁴⁶ He must have been ready to give them at least some latitude when they were at the fairs of Antwerp and Bergen-op-Zoom. But the problems involved in the sale of English cloths, the state of the exchanges and the purchase of foreign wares for shipment home were too varied and prickly to be entrusted wholly to inexperienced lads. At the end of 1559, he reckoned that he had owing to him at Antwerp over £68 of bad debts, which he wrote down by two-thirds.⁴⁷ There might also be trouble over the quality of the fabrics he dispatched for sale, as when in 1558 a cloth originally manufactured by an Oxfordshire clothier and identi-

³⁶ PCC 9 Stonarde.

³⁷ *Supra*, xv.

³⁸ This is evident from the wills of Raaf Greneway (1558), PCC 30 Noodes; John Hide (1556), also 30 Noodes; Richard Chamberlyn (1563), PCC 7 Stonarde.

³⁹ Many London merchants were sons of clothiers; it is possibly not entirely accidental that Ramsden exported northern kerseys and Mompesson Wiltshire broadcloths: E 190/2/1.

⁴⁰ From LMMC the following names have been extracted: Drew Mompesson (1557), John Barker (1559), John Taillour (1573) and George Haule (1576).

⁴¹ *Infra*, 2 and 7.

⁴² *Infra*, 129.

⁴³ C 1/1469/68 and 1482/71. Cf. Johnson, *Drapers*, II, 121-2, 224-6.

⁴⁴ Smedt, *Engelse Natie*, II, 158-171.

⁴⁵ *Ib.*, 196-200.

⁴⁶ *Infra*, 2.

⁴⁷ *Infra*, 62.

fied doubtless by the maker's mark it bore, was certified as faulty. Presumably it was the municipal cloth inspectors at Antwerp who detected the shortcomings; in any case, £2 17s. 10d. had to be paid.⁴⁸ At Emden, there seems to have been an even costlier incident of this sort.⁴⁹ Blemishes were also to be found on goods bought to bring home to London.⁵⁰ The Isham firm was probably fortunate in having as its agent abroad for most of the sixties the well-versed Humphrey Ramsden.

Indeed, we might go further, and suggest that its administrative arrangements worked with singular harmony. The honesty and family solidarity so indispensable to the efficient running of a business concern—perhaps even more in the sixteenth than in other centuries—seem to have been qualities of the Isham brothers and of their relations-in-law. As far as the evidence goes, John Isham in the limited field of management and personnel had no problems more vexatious than those presented by an occasional unsatisfactory apprentice. It is to be remembered that the age was one of trade expansion in pattern, volume and variety, while there remained many impediments to free communication and travel, and bookkeeping methods in northern Europe were still old-fashioned: cumulatively, so many enticements to deceit and disruption in business dealings. The point might be illustrated not only by reference to the innumerable instances of fraud and embezzlement cited in Chancery lawsuits of the period, but by a glance at the experiences of the contemporary firm of della Faille at Antwerp, whose whole history was dogged by charges of malversation. Its founder, Jan della Faille, was believed to have accumulated much of his initial capital while acting as factor at Antwerp c. 1540 for his distant master at Venice, by falsifying accounts and deflecting business to his own private ends; and in prolonged litigation he did not conclusively rebut the charges. In the next generation, his son Maarten sought to overcome the temptations inherent in the principal-factor relationship by establishing his chief agents as partners, but even this change of structure did not save the firm from the deceits and embezzlements of the most junior partner at London.⁵¹ However, administrative smoothness is only one element in commercial success. Years after the Isham firm had ceased to exist, the della Faille concern was resourcefully adapting itself to the ticklish conditions of late sixteenth-century Antwerp.

⁴⁸ *Infra*, I. Probably the worst experience of any English merchant was that of alderman Richard Chamberlyn, who was sued by German merchants in respect of 20 packs of cloth, value £1,300. Litigation continued at Antwerp and Brussels for seven years, during which the cloths were impounded. The sad tale is recounted in his will, PCC 7 Stonarde (1563). Numerous illustrations of the snares in which Englishmen at Antwerp were liable to be caught are printed by J. Strieder, *Aus Antwerpener Notariatsarchiven, ut supra*, but nobody connected with the Isham firm happens to be mentioned.

⁴⁹ *Infra*, I.

⁵⁰ *Infra*, 16 and 62.

⁵¹ W. Brulez, *De firma della Faille en de internationale handel van Vlaamse firma's in de 16e eeuw* (Brussels, 1959), 17-21 and 78-9. In its London trade, especially the import of silks, the della Faille firm was a rival of the Isham brothers. They must have been acquainted with Jan and Jacob della Faille, though there is no evidence of any contact. It was somewhat later, in 1581, that John Isham's crony Thomas Aldersey had Maarten della Faille arrested at London allegedly for presenting three forged bonds. Maarten secured release on a writ from Chancery: *ib.*, 386-7.

It is not without interest to observe that the Affaitadi firm had also at an earlier date abandoned the factor system: C. Bauer, *Unternehmung und Unternehmungsgestalten* (Jena, 1936), 44-53.

CHAPTER XI

THE NATURE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ACCOUNT BOOKS

WITHIN the counting-house of John Isham in St. Sithes Lane there were shelves on which there reposed a number of account books. They were of various types: some day books or journals, some ledgers, some miscellaneous, some personal to himself, some belonging to the joint stock with Henry Isham. All have perished save for the two printed in this volume. They were taken away to Lamport in 1572 and thus preserved, not because they were central to the running of the Isham firm—which would have been a conclusive reason for leaving them in the hands of Edmund Burlase in the City—but because they contained entries of personal interest to John Isham, chiefly, we may be sure, of undischarged debts. The light they shed upon the workings of the firm, though sometimes suggestive and very occasionally searching, is therefore usually oblique and never continuous. To grasp the general outlines of its history, it has been necessary at every stage to refer to evidence surviving elsewhere, chiefly in the public records of England. To learn the details of its management, its annual turnover of cloths and its profits and losses, we should need to consult the journals and ledgers of the joint stock, none of which are known to survive. Nevertheless, the two existing account books tell us much about the conduct of business in the mid-sixteenth century that it would be difficult if not impossible to learn from other sources. Their value lies especially in their representative nature. The Isham firm, so stick-in-the-mud in its general policy after the death of Gregory and yet in its day-to-day management, so far as one can tell, fairly efficiently run, doubtless resembled many another concern in the City.

These two survivors are not, for the most part, books of original entry. They represent successive efforts on the part of John Isham, at a twelve years' interval, to discover where he stood financially or, as we might say, to draw up a balance of account. They are thus what would now be called ledgers but were in sixteenth-century language also known as 'books of estate', i.e. books in which the estate or condition of a business or a fortune was elucidated, or inventories.¹ Many of the entries at the beginning of the first book were extracted, with precise folio references, from an earlier estate book, now lost, to which Isham variously refers as 'my old stat book', 'the old statte', 'my old leger', or 'myne olde accompte'. A couple of entries raise the strong suspicion that he started this previous ledger at the time of his marriage in October 1552, when the bulk of the Barker inheritance came to his hands.² Other entries were likewise posted from his day book or journal, which may or may not have been identical with his register of dealings in ready money, to which he frequently alludes as 'cash'

¹ 'To make an estate or inventory' is the title of chapter II of J. Peele, *The maner and fourme how to kepe a perfecte reconyng, after the order of the moste worthie and notable accompte, of Debitour and Creditour, ut supra*.

² The first at folio 3 and the last at folio 8, *infra*, 3 and 9.

(sc. book), again with folio references. Yet others seem to have been derived from individual accounts such as those submitted to him in December 1558 and again early in 1565 by his overseas associate Humphrey Ramsden.³ Some at least of the entries relating to the joint account with Henry Isham were posted from the 'Jornall of the accompte partybell', or from 'the greate bocke', i.e. the ledger of the joint account.⁴ There was also a book of 'achats' or of 'damages' or 'gains and damages'.⁵ Like many of the writings of the Old Testament or the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, the two account books of John Isham were thus compiled from a variety of sources. There are even some clearly original entries, such as the dry comments on the hopeless debts carried over from the previous ledger,⁶ and one or two places where John Isham lapses into the second person and thus seems to be addressing someone present as he wrote.⁷

No doubt John Isham had picked up the rudiments of the bookkeeping art during his days as an apprentice and under the eye of his master Thomas Gigges, perhaps at Antwerp. Or, less likely, he had attended some school of arithmetic and accounting such as that kept by Hugh Oldcastle in Mark Lane. Both he and his clerks had been trained in a technique of accounting entry that had originated in Italy two or three centuries earlier and was in the sixteenth century becoming well known over all western Europe.⁸ Their method of presenting accounts was much the same as that employed, for instance, by the Venetian merchant Andrea Barbarigo a hundred years

³ *Infra*, 61 and 108.

⁴ *Infra*, 26, 33, 57, 96, 101 &c; cf. *supra*, liii.

⁵ *Infra*, 95, 121 &c. There is also a reference to an 'account of assurance', another to 'land' and one to 'my book of Lamport', *infra*, 89, 98 and 125. One or both of the two latter may refer to John Isham's 'Book of Evidences', where he kept copies of his title-deeds. It is still extant—a bulky leather-bound volume of an entirely different nature from his account books and dealing with a separate aspect of his activities, I.(L.), 4084.

⁶ *Infra*, 3.

⁷ *Infra*, 122 and 132.

⁸ Cf. the remarks on the backwardness of bookkeeping methods at London, *supra*, lii.

For the historical development of accounting technique, the basic tool is the list drawn up by H. W. Thomson and B. S. Yamey in their 'Bibliography of Bookkeeping and Accounts—1494 to 1650', *Accounting Research*, IX (1958), 239-244. A commentary is provided by the *Studies in the History of Accounting* edited by A. C. Littleton and B. S. Yamey (London, 1956), which largely supersedes R. Brown, *History of Accounting and Accountants* (Edinburgh, 1905). For a comparative study of individual merchants and their bookkeeping methods in sixteenth-century England, the reader is more particularly referred to the essay, cited *supra*, xi, on 'Some Tudor Merchants' Accounts' by P. H. Ramsey in the former volume. Three articles should further be mentioned—two by R. de Roover, 'Aux origines d'une technique intellectuelle: la formation et l'expansion de la comptabilité à partie double', *Annales*, IX (1937), also cited *supra*, liii; and 'New Perspectives on the History of Accounting', *Accounting Review*, XXX (1955), 405-420; and one by B. S. Yamey, 'Scientific bookkeeping and the rise of capitalism', *Economic History Review*, second series, I (1949), 99-113.

The influence of Italian mercantile practices on English law in this period is discussed by W. S. Holdsworth, *History of English Law*, V (third ed., London, 1945), 64 *et seq.* It is not irrelevant to add that much of the basic English vocabulary of financial and bookkeeping terms was acquired, often in the sixteenth century or thereabouts, from the Italian. Examples, with their first recorded occurrence as stated in the *OED*, are: to balance (sc. a ledger) (1598); bank (1474); bankrupt (1539); credit (mercantile) (1534); interest (sc. on capital) (1529); net (1520); to post (sc. an entry) (1622). Cf. F. Edler, *Glossary, passim*.

earlier, or by his Genoese contemporary Giovanni Piccamiglio.⁹ It is likely enough that Isham had been introduced to one or other of the handbooks of accountancy published in 1543 at the very outset of his career—one by Hugh Oldcastle at London in English and the other by Jan Ympyn Christoffels—usually known as Ympyn—at Antwerp in both French and Flemish. An English translation of the latter appeared in 1547.¹⁰ Both these works were derived from the primary treatise written by Luca Pacioli and printed at Venice in 1494. Isham had very properly been taught to put the date at the top of each page—a *die* so-and-so *anno* such—and he usually remembered to do so. But the un-English words presumably held slight meaning for him, and in time they degenerated into a hastily scrawled *adye*, with *anno* entirely omitted. His clerks seem to have known better, or possibly they were not allowed this licence. There are also traces of French influence, as in the use of *ior* to mean 'day'. Some entries are quaintly composite from the linguistic point of view—to take an extreme example, 'adye le dyto ior de Marche 1572'.¹¹ The presence of the French as well as the Latin words is not inconsistent with the suspicion that either Isham himself or at least his teacher had received his training in accountancy at Antwerp. If this was so, then we have an example of the way in which southern methods of book-keeping, including double entry, were filtering into Tudor England via the great commercial crossroads of the continent.

Such a conjecture is strengthened by the well-attested backwardness in accountancy methods of London in the mid-sixteenth century as compared with Antwerp. John Weddington, himself a Merchant Adventurer, pointed out in the bookkeeping manual that he published in 1567 at Antwerp that English merchants 'for lacke of langage and good teachers' had long been barred from a knowledge of accountancy,¹² and two years later there were still young Englishmen living at Antwerp in order to learn about book-keeping.¹³ It was no mere chance that of the four first manuals of book-keeping printed in English one was published by a Merchant Adventurer at Antwerp,¹⁴ another translated from a text-book first printed there,¹⁵ and two were dedicated to the Governor of the Merchants Adventurers.¹⁶ We can be fairly sure that it was chiefly through the Merchants Adventurers that improved methods of accounting were filtering into London and England. The increasing complexity of City trade must have provided a strong stimulus

⁹ F. C. Lane, *Andrea Barbarigo* (Baltimore, Maryland, 1944), 142-144, 163-171; J. Heers, *Le livre de comptes de Giovanni Piccamiglio homme d'affaires génois, 1456-1459* (Paris, 1959).

¹⁰ The English translation of Ympyn has been twice reprinted: once by P. Kats, 'The "Nouvelle Instruction" of Jehan Ympyn Christophle', *The Accountant*, LXXVII (1927), 161-9 and 287-96, slightly abbreviated and with modernised spelling; and again by P. de Waal, *ut supra*, list of abbreviations. *Vide* also R. R. Coomber, 'The English Translation of Ympyn', *Accounting Research*, V (1954), 363. No copy of the original edition of Oldcastle is known to survive, but it was reproduced *ut supra*, xciv.

¹¹ *Infra*, 128.

¹² J. Weddington, *A Brevfe Instruction*, preface. *Vide* B. S. Yamey, 'John Weddington's *A Brevfe Instruction*, 1567', *Accounting Research*, IX (1958), 124-133.

¹³ Smedt, *Engelse Natie*, II, 487-8.

¹⁴ Weddington, *ut supra*.

¹⁵ Ympyn, *New Instruction*.

¹⁶ J. Peele, *The maner and fourme how to kepe a perfecte reconyng, after the order of the moste worthie and notable accompt, of Debitour and Creditour*, and Weddington, *ut supra*.

for the more enterprising merchants to ensure that they or their clerks were up-to-date in their office methods. At Antwerp in the sixteenth century, we may assume that any decently trained merchant or his clerk would as a matter of course when making up a ledger put the date at the top of the page, enter the debits on the left-hand side and the credits on the right, and give precise references to the original entries in the journal from which they were being posted. In the City, one might guess that it was a lesser number—though doubtless a growing one—that would instinctively do these elementary things. That John Isham should have belonged to this minority is a striking fact, since his miserable general education was certainly below the level of his competence as an accountant. This suggests that he had received a specialised training which could hardly have been secured save at Antwerp. Further, it is difficult to identify his bookkeeping method with any particular one of the four English manuals published during his career in the City—though it would be unwise to stress this.¹⁷ All that we know of him indicates that he was too much a practical man of affairs, too little a methodical administrator, to be bound by any set of mere text-book regulations.

Nevertheless, he took his bookkeeping very seriously. His use of the double-entry method, though it occupies only a small part of the first ledger and none in the second, indicates how decidedly he was in the van of progress. But he is not by any means the first English merchant known to have used double entry—an honour that for the present falls to Thomas Howell of the Drapers' Company, who traded from London to Spain in the first half of the reign of Henry VIII and thus belonged to the generation preceding that of the Isham firm.¹⁸ Although Howell probably compiled most of his account book while residing at Seville, where double entry had been practised for generations, there were other merchants using it at London only a little later. Among these were the Johnson brothers whose firm succumbed in the 1551-2 trade crisis, and also Sir Thomas Gresham.¹⁹ It looks therefore as if the double-entry method had naturalized itself in the more efficient counting-houses of the City by the middle of the sixteenth century, in time to cope with the great unfolding of the pattern of English foreign trade that began in 1552, and the more complicated accounting that it brought in its train. The next step forward was cost accounting. Of this, there is no trace in the Isham ledgers, though it was certainly being practised at Antwerp in the 1560's.²⁰

The opening of a new ledger involved John Isham and his clerks in such tedious stocktaking that there must have been very strong reasons impelling him to this action in January 1559 and again in July 1571. On the first occasion, there may conceivably have been motives of a general nature: the new reign was only a few weeks old, and there must have been hopes

¹⁷ It looks as if the Isham firm practised the two-book system, known to Ympyn and advocated by Weddington, rather than the full Italian method of three books. The vertical lines ruled in red ink were drawn according to the instructions set out by Oldcastle and Weddington—no doubt the common practice.

¹⁸ G. Connell-Smith, 'The ledger of Thomas Howell', *Economic History Review*, second series, III (1950-1), 363-70.

¹⁹ Ramsey, 'Some Tudor merchants' accounts', *ut supra*, 187-8.

²⁰ F. E. de Roover, 'Cost Accounting in the Sixteenth Century', in *Studies in Costing*, ed. D. Solomons (London, 1952), 53-72.

of an early peace abroad and of some lessening of the fiscal exactions associated with the reign of Mary I. Or it could have been merely that the earlier ledger, dating from October 1552, was full. But while admitting these possibilities we must look rather to the personal and immediate problems of John and Henry Isham in the City for the explanation. Gregory Isham had died in the previous September—assuredly a major event in the career of John, one that necessitated the unscrambling of various accounts and projects, an enumeration of assets and a fresh start. We may reasonably assume that the first account book printed in this volume was begun by John Isham in an attempt to clarify his position now that he had to stand on his own legs without the support of Gregory and with only his younger brother Henry remaining as a business partner. It was part inventory, part personal ledger: as soon as the joint stock with Henry had been constituted, the business of the firm was entered in its independent set of account books. Hence it does not contain much information about the overseas trade of the Ishams save for the two exceptional years 1559 and 1564—the first, when the firm was in process of re-organization; and the second, when with the closure of the Antwerp mart and the consequent dislocation of trade Henry Isham had hung back, the firm was temporarily in eclipse and John Isham was shipping cloths to Emden on his own personal responsibility. We need not therefore be at all surprised to find that there is little or no mention of the busy traffic with Antwerp that we know from the customs registers the Isham firm to have been conducting in other years down to 1568 inclusive.

The second account book was even more personal than the first, though like it, a 'book of estate' or inventory. Its opening was fairly certainly connected with the impending retirement of John Isham from the City and with the mustering of his assets necessitated by this. Not least, he had to devise some way of finding the £600 due to his stepson Leonard Barker, who was now reaching his majority.²¹ As there is good reason to suspect that he had less capital tied up in the firm than had been the case a dozen years earlier, the task of reviewing the City assets of John Isham must have been correspondingly lighter. The two books thus relate to operations on the part of Isham different both in size and still more in purpose: the first was the prelude to further active trading at London and Antwerp, the second a review of his financial situation preparatory to quitting the City. It is not continuous in time with the first. The latest dated entry in the first book is for April 1569,²² and the bulk of the entries go back to 1566 or earlier. The second account book is little more than a muster of the assets, claims and liabilities of John Isham as they stood in the summer of 1571; of the 36 folios used, only seven received their initial entries later than that year. The last folio was inscribed in January 1574, and no right-hand entry is dated later than 1576. It was essentially a confidential document, in some ways akin to the Italian *libretto segreto* described by authors of accountancy manuals.²³ It is further to be distinguished from the first account book since

²¹ *Supra*, xxxvii.

²² *Infra*, 79.

²³ Cf. Edler, *Glossary*, 159. Weddington, *Brefte Instruction*, pointed out that the 'Inventory' was a document 'the Maister maie holde secretly unto hym selfe yf it please him'.

it is in the hand of John Isham himself. No clerk made any of the entries.²⁴ It has therefore even less directly to tell us of the business of the Isham firm: there is indeed mention of cloth being shipped to Hamburg, but not a word about Danzig. Yet the value of each of these books for anyone interested in the mid-sixteenth-century City is great, for they have much indirectly to tell us of the structure of a cloth-exporting firm and of the uses to which a middling City merchant put his capital—topics difficult to investigate from what might be called external records.

In both volumes, the entries touch upon a multitude of topics not specially connected with City life. There are references to the production of wool, the education of a young man of property, the laying of wagers, the exploitation of church endowments, the traffic in horses. John Isham frequently bought and sold horses and patronised horse-courers at Smithfield and Bedford²⁵—the equivalent of the motor-car garage of four centuries later. Above all, we learn about the mortgaging and sale of land and houses. Parts of the second volume read almost like a review of the Isham cousinhood and other neighbours in the Northamptonshire countryside, and a strong rustic tang is conveyed by the recital of bargains in sheep, cattle, horses, oats and hay. John Isham was not the only well-to-do migrant to the county from London. He was accompanied by his brother Henry and his brother-in-law Thomas Barker, who settled at Old, and he had been preceded by at least two successful Mercers and Merchants Adventurers of the preceding generation, Sir Thomas Leigh and Sir Richard Malory, who had also built up estates in Northamptonshire.²⁶ With a number of his own relatives in the neighbourhood he was on close terms. Dearest among them was his first cousin Ferdinando Poulton, best known as a legal antiquary, whose election to honorary membership of the Mercers' Company he secured during his second wardenship in 1576-7, and who long afterwards received special mention in his last will.²⁷ He lent money to Poulton, and also to another cousin, Richard Hamdyn of Rothwell.²⁸ With yet another cousin, Thomas Brooke of Oakley, there was a long string of dealings that included the trading of horses (on one occasion the purchase of a gelding for the diplomat Sir Henry Stafford),²⁹ the dispatch of a silver tankard gilt, the sale of sheep and the buying of wool, the passage of various loans including a pound to his son Arthur Brooke, and an unfortunate affair that involved the payment of £300 by John Isham to Sir John Spencer of Althorp as a result of the default of a Somerset clothier. A final glimpse of the relationship shows the cousins squaring their accounts in the summer of 1571.³⁰

Many a London merchant in mid-sixteenth century was content to commit

²⁴ The greater part of the first ledger is in a regular clerly hand, perhaps that of Drew Mompesson or John Barker. The reference to 'Jhone' on folio 46—*infra*, 66—is faintly suggestive of the latter. Some of the latest entries in point of time, from 1566 onwards, are in a different but also formal hand, possibly that of Edmund Burlase.

Only the loose sheets in the second book are not written by John Isham.

²⁵ *Infra*, 71, 127, &c.

²⁶ John Isham maintained a connection, not always friendly, with their families. *Infra*, 126 and 150. Cf. Finch, *Wealth*, 21n, 22n.

²⁷ A.C.M.C. 2, f. 304. Poulton is noticed in the *DNB*, sub Pulton.

²⁸ *Infra*, 126, 128 and 141-2.

²⁹ Q. v. in *DNB*.

³⁰ *Infra*, 71, 98-9, 115 and 130-1

the charge of his accounts to some apprentice or other servant.³¹ John Isham's handwriting was an ungainly scrawl, not at all suggestive of a man who was at home in clerical work; the pains he took in the compilation of these two account books offer by themselves sufficient evidence of the high value he put upon them. He must in the first instance have paid a good deal of money for each. In their pristine blank condition they were evidently handsome volumes. They are both of folio size,³² bound in parchment and secured by leather straps with brass buckles. The paper is of fine quality, with a watermark indicating that it had been made in northern France, possibly at Sens or Rouen.³³ The first book contains 95 folios, of which only the last remains blank; the second has 140, of which only 36 were used. Some figures of men and women in the costume of the time were painted on the top and bottom edges of the latter: as they are abruptly severed at one end it is likely that some twenty or thirty folios were removed from the book at some unknown time. On each page, vertical lines were ruled in red ink—four to the right-hand side, for folio references to corresponding entries elsewhere, and for pounds, shillings and pence; and one for dates and other marginalia to the left. These lines were evidently inserted by Isham himself or by one of his clerks, since they stop at folio 56 in the second book.³⁴

The basic field of entry was not the single folio or sheet but the open page, both to the right and to the left of the binding. Throughout the first book and the part of the second book that he used, John Isham carefully inscribed each folio number twice, in the top outer corner of each side. On what we should consider the left-hand page he or his clerk entered the debits, or debts due to him. Immediately opposite, *i.e.* on the right-hand page, were written the credits, or relevant payments, as they were received. When he started the first ledger, he allotted a particular group of assets or debts to each open page, many of which can have filled no more than part of each left-hand side. Since it was only with the subsequent payments to Isham that the right-hand sides received any entries, the first book in particular must for some time have seemed lop-sided as far as its use was concerned, with the bulk of the entries on the left-hand sides only. But on most pages they were gradually caught up by the right-hand entries.

It might help in the understanding of the first and more lengthy and complicated of the two account books if we pause to see how the pattern of entries took shape. The first and by far the biggest batch of entries, up to folio 43, was made under date headings extending from the first of January 1559 to the same day in 1560;³⁵ most of the pages were headed with the former date, though we need not imagine that anything like all the entries were in fact posted on that day. We may assume that John Isham started on the first of January 1559 with some general plan in his mind for the enumeration of his assets, and that as opportunity offered during the

³¹ *Supra*, liii.

³² The first measures 14 $\frac{7}{8}$ " by 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ "; the second is slightly larger, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ " by 11 $\frac{5}{8}$ ".

³³ The paper of the first book has a watermark bearing a family resemblance to no. 12801 in C. M. Briquet, *Les Filigranes* (Geneva, 1907), which would fix its place of manufacture at Rouen or elsewhere in northern France. That of the second is almost identical with no. 8385, which would give it a slightly more eastern origin, at Sens or Langres.

³⁴ They are not entered in the text as printed below.

³⁵ *I.e.*, 1558 and 1559 in the text.

succeeding weeks and months the entries from his assembled books and bills were duly posted. Meanwhile, time was passing, and some items dating from well on in 1559 got caught up in the catalogue of debits and credits—a prominent example being the forced loan extracted from the Merchants Adventurers at the Antwerp Sinksen market, which opened on the second Sunday before Whitsun.³⁶

The inventory comprised in these first 43 folios may now be analysed section by section. First came the list of debts owed to John Isham by other London merchants, mainly for sales of merceries.³⁷ Then came the reckonings with his own servants and associates, including the money he had advanced—on their behalf as well as his own—for the payment of the forced loan already mentioned.³⁸ Next followed the account of the joint stock with Henry Isham,³⁹ some dealings in land,⁴⁰ and the loans to Thomas Bowes.⁴¹ After a summary check of plate and household goods there came the technically significant section partly in double entry, in which John Isham enumerated his stock of merceries and woollen cloths, no doubt safely stored at his London shop.⁴² The tally of personal accounts was then resumed, including those of the Halifax clothiers with whom he did business, and also of his most important non-industrial creditors: for these latter the entries were made on the right-hand side, the left-hand pages being momentarily left blank.⁴³ The section ended with the complicated reckoning of Leonard Barker's estate.⁴⁴ A couple of folios seem then to have been passed over, but they were followed by what was to prove a lengthy calculation of 'cheeste or ready money'.⁴⁵ After yet another folio at first left blank there came an account covering exchange dealings with Antwerp in 1559 and also one shipment of broadcloth there in May that year; this was followed by a list of doubtful debts owing to Isham at Antwerp.⁴⁶ The inventory was now complete—indeed, it had begun to seem rather like a chronicle of financial items—and no doubt it was sufficient for John Isham's purposes. There were entries on nearly half of the left-hand pages of the account book and on several at least of the right-hand ones, and it only remained to keep the ledger up-to-date.

This he undoubtedly made a valiant effort for a year or two to do. Many entries were posted in 1560 as well as in 1559: payments were noted, the ready money account greatly expanded and one of the vacant folios was filled with entries of Isham's landed acquisitions, including the manor of Lamport.⁴⁷ Presently some of the longer accounts were continued into the vacant folios in the second half of the book, with appropriate cross-references, and new ones were opened. But the original impetus to keeping a systematic ledger waned. The entries became thinner and more casual.

³⁶ *Supra*, xli; *infra*, 22-5.

³⁷ Ff. 1-17; *infra*, 1-22.

³⁸ Ff. 18-19; *infra*, 22-5.

³⁹ F. 20; *infra*, 25-8.

⁴⁰ F. 21; *infra*, 28-9.

⁴¹ F. 22; *infra*, 29-30.

⁴² Ff. 24-25; *infra*, 31-33.

⁴³ Ff. 25-32; *infra*, 33-43.

⁴⁴ F. 32; *infra*, 41-43.

⁴⁵ Ff. 35-40; *infra*, 46-59.

⁴⁶ F. 43; *infra*, 62.

⁴⁷ F. 34; *infra*, 44-6.

Some of them, notably the smallish sums disbursed to craftsmen at Tottenham, look as if they were more suitable for a day-book and were perhaps original entries.⁴⁸ Then came the catastrophic shutting of the Antwerp market at the end of 1563, which left proportionately as deep a mark upon the bookkeeping of John Isham as it did upon the trade of the City. We may assume that since 1559 the business of the Isham firm had all been entered in the account books of the joint stock, and that this was the reason why John Isham's personal ledger had required comparatively little attention. But now he decided to go forward and take part in the Emden experiment at his own risk, while his brother Henry stood back. The account books of the firm accordingly lost their immediate interest, while a highly important series of entries under the customary heading 'Voyage of Flanders'—though Emden is not even in the Netherlands—was posted in John Isham's own ledger.⁴⁹ This revival of the latter lasted until early in 1565, by when the Isham brothers had resumed their joint business and the account books of the firm were once more in use. The final folios of the personal ledger contain a number of miscellaneous entries and conclude with a list of the debts contracted by Halifax clothiers to John Isham in February 1566.⁵⁰ Payments were entered on various occasions on the right-hand side of the open page after this date, but the account book henceforth ceased to expand—indeed, it could hardly do so, since only one more folio remained unused. It was probably years later that John Isham went through the ledger, crossing out with a diagonal stroke all debts owing to him that had not been paid;⁵¹ enough must have remained for it to be worth his while carrying the volume off to Lampport in 1572 and storing it there.

Since the relationship of the texts printed below to the chief branches of the trade pursued by the Isham brothers is usually no more than oblique, it is necessary to search the records elsewhere to elucidate the business of their firm. John and Henry Isham were merchants of no political consequence, so that the State Papers and the Act Books of the Privy Council, those major sources for historians of the Tudor age, have comparatively little to tell us. The most fertile storehouse of information is provided by the customs records,⁵² which make it possible to view the business of the Ishams in its proper perspective in the general framework of contemporary City trade. Unfortunately, these have not been preserved in a continuous series, though the fragments that do exist are often large and valuable. Further, the port books, which have much more evidence to offer than their predecessors the customs rolls, were fully initiated only in 1565, by when the Isham firm had in all likelihood entered upon its decline. For the understanding of commercial life in the City, most reliance has been placed on the records of Chancery proceedings.⁵³ This is to some extent because they have at least been listed and items briefly described. There are other classes of documents

⁴⁸ Ff. 63 and 77; *infra*, 86-9.

⁴⁹ Ff. 78-79; *infra*, 103-8. It might be remarked that Antwerp too is not in Flanders but Brabant. But the Netherlands in a vague general way were often called 'Flanders' by Englishmen in the sixteenth century.

⁵⁰ F. 94; *infra*, 123-4.

⁵¹ These cancellations have not been printed. Cf. *infra*, cxi.

⁵² E 122 and E 190.

⁵³ C1 and C3. Both C2 and C3 hold bills, answers, &c. for the reign of Elizabeth I. But the documents in C3 belong mostly to the lord keepership of Sir Nicholas Bacon, 1558-1579, while those in C2 appear generally to relate to the second half of the reign.

which for lack of indexes or calendars have merely been sampled,⁵⁴ and many others which have more or less been ignored.⁵⁵ No claim to completeness in the search for information about the Isham firm can therefore be made. There are discoveries waiting to be made by others. But it is not probable that the main lines drawn in the preceding pages will be greatly altered.

It is to be hoped that in this introductory essay no misidentifications have been perpetrated. Our John Isham had an uncle of the same name, a brother of his father old Euseby, and alive in 1558.⁵⁶ The Isham family in the sixteenth century was established at various places outside both Northamptonshire and London; there was, notably, a flourishing branch at Ile Brewers in Somerset, at least one member of which bore the common name of John.⁵⁷ The life of Henry Isham is exceptionally treacherous to investigate, since there was not only a member of the Ile Brewers Ishams called Henry, but also his son of the same name, who was settled at Sandwich.⁵⁸ There was in addition 'Henry Isham, gentleman', who was possibly a son of Euseby's brother John.⁵⁹ This last Henry Isham, gentleman, possibly so called to distinguish him from his cousin Henry Isham, Mercer, was a debtor of Gregory Isham in 1558 and living in the City within the parish of St. Botolph.⁶⁰ There are a number of references in the records that appear to relate to this London Henry Isham, but we can not always be sure that this is so, nor indeed that we are not dealing with five or even six Henry Ishams and not merely three or four.⁶¹ There also seems to have been more than one Thomas Bowes.⁶² The most effective solvent of confused identities is normally a set

⁵⁴ For instance, E 159 and LC 4.

⁵⁵ Especially the High Court of Admiralty records, unindexed and uncalendared. There is doubtless more to be learnt about the suit of John and Henry Isham for £250 in the hands of Jane Banckes, widow—High Court of Admiralty Instance and Prize Courts, Acts, vol. 13 (HCA 3/13), f. 114. But the expenditure of time in chasing this and other similar references would be out of all proportion to any likely yield.

⁵⁶ Barron, *Northants Families*, 144.

⁵⁷ A pedigree of the Ishams of Ile Brewers was printed by F. W. Weaver in his edition of *The Visitations of the County of Somerset, in the years 1531 and 1573* (Exeter, 1885), 39. The John Isham whose name crops up in connection with Irish affairs in the middle of the century doubtless belonged to it—APC 1547-50, 223; APC 1550-2, 166, &c.—as did the plaintiff a generation later in the Chancery suit C 2 1/1/30.

⁵⁸ He married one of the daughters of Thomas Fogge, described as Sergeant Porter of Calais: cf. J. Harris, *History of Kent* (London, 1719), 200. He is probably the individual mentioned in APC 1552-4, 205, 220. He or his son may be identified with the Henry Isham of SP 12/108/10 and APC 1570-5, 250, 1575-7, 62, &c.

⁵⁹ This is conjectural, though there is circumstantial evidence connected with his nephew George Isham, Ironmonger, copies of whose will are in PCC 68 Capell (1613) and I(L.), 4444.

⁶⁰ *Infra*, 163; SA 1 and SA 2, in the latter of which he was assessed in lands, not goods.

⁶¹ RCA, 12, ff. 304v, 339v; Req. 2, bundle 1, noted as missing in April 1933: HMC Salisbury, IV, 267.

⁶² The Thomas Bowes whose relations with John Isham are discussed *supra*, xli-xlv, was probably not identical with

(1) The individual who appears as 'Master of Her Majesty's Game at Paris Garden' from 1576—APC 1575-7, 154, &c. This may have been the man imprisoned in the Fleet in 1578, mentioned *supra*, xlv.

(2) The Thomas Bowes, Grocer, who figured in a Chancery case c. 1553-5, C 1/1334/54, though there is a faint possibility that we have a scrivener's error in the description of Bowes in the bill and that 'Goldsmith' was intended.

(3) The 'marchaunt' Thomas Bowes whose house in Derbyshire was forcibly entered in the reign of Henry VIII: Star Chamber Proceedings (St. Ch. 2), 5/148.

of personal letters. This is a category of document as lacking for the mid-sixteenth-century Ishams as for the life of Shakespeare a generation later. However, there is more to be discovered from the public records about John Isham than there is about William Shakespeare, and the two account books and other surviving Isham papers in their way tell us as much about their owner as the masterpieces of English literature about their author.⁶³

There remains a curious point that it would be squeamish to omit. John Isham in his will left detailed instructions for his monument in the church at Lampport. It was duly laid after his death, in brass upon the chancel floor and with a gothic inscription in which the achievements of his life were summarized.⁶⁴ At the time when this was done, his City career had long been concluded, and the family was no doubt somewhat hazy about the precise offices held by the deceased in the distant past before his retirement. His wife, who might have supplied the information, had predeceased him. The statement was inscribed, and may still be read, that he had been 'once governor of the English marchaunt adventurers in Flaunders and thrice warden of the mercers of London'. These assertions do not bear scrutiny. As to the second, Henry Isham had been thrice warden of the Mercers' Company, but John only twice, in 1567 and 1576.⁶⁵ The first was an even more hazardous claim. The records of the Merchants Adventurers are for the most part no longer extant,⁶⁶ but the Belgian historian of the English mercantile colony at Antwerp has compiled a careful though necessarily incomplete list of their officers.⁶⁷ During the period 1553-72 the Governors were John Fitzwilliam, Anthony Hussey and John Marsh. The two latter at least were men of wider experience and education than John Isham—Marsh, known at Mercers' Hall as 'Mr. Governor' for most of the sixties, was Common Sergeant of London when re-elected in 1562, and the City only reluctantly agreed to his assumption of this arduous responsibility.⁶⁸ In view of the political and diplomatic skill necessary for the discharge of the functions of Governor in these years, the qualifications of these men must have been high. The Governor was in theory resident at the overseas mart, and he was represented both there (in his absence) and at the various English ports by deputy governors. It is just possible, though very unlikely, that John Isham was Deputy Governor at Antwerp for a short period; but his name does not appear on the lists mentioned above.⁶⁹ The only possible conclusion is that pious monumental inscriptions in country churches are not necessarily good historical evidence.

⁶³ A tribute might here be offered to that brief but effective guide to the art of historical detection: Sir E. K. Chambers, *Sources for a Biography of Shakespeare* (Oxford, 1946).

⁶⁴ It is printed in J. Bridges, *Northamptonshire*, II, 113.

⁶⁵ The evidence of LMMC is conclusive. It is perhaps only fair to add that the inscription was not included in John Isham's will.

⁶⁶ The puzzle of their records remains as stated by L. Lyell, 'The problem of the records of the Merchant Adventurers', *Economic History Review*, V (1934-5), ii, 96-98.

⁶⁷ Smedt, *Engelse Natie*, II, 88-91.

⁶⁸ RCA, 16, f. 99.

⁶⁹ We may recall that he was not listed among the leading forty-eight Merchants Adventurers enumerated in the charter enrolled in July 1564. *Supra*, lx and xc.

CHAPTER XII

A NOTE ON THE PRINCIPLES OF TRANSCRIPTION

To print the account books exactly as they were written, with their many blank spaces (especially on the right-hand sides), would have proved needlessly expensive. Their contents have therefore been adapted to the reasonable requirements of economy. The most important alteration lies in the printing of the entries in one column as a continuous series: i.e., the credit entries that lay on the right-hand side of the open volume have been printed in italics and placed beneath instead of opposite the debit entries to which they correspond. Users of this volume will, it is hoped, have no trouble in envisaging the lay-out of the original, in which the entries here printed in italics were made on the right-hand side, with sometimes between each a gap that corresponded in size to the length of the debit entry opposite on the left. Marginalia have been moved within the text, with an appropriate indication. Isham usually put the date at the middle of the top of each page, and it has been left there; but it is to be remembered that it refers as likely as not to the first entry only.

In other matters, respectful attention has been given to the two reports of the committees on the editing of historical documents that were published a generation ago as well as to the more recent recommendations of the publications section committee of the British Records Association.¹ In the interests of ready reference, all proper names have been supplied with initial capitals—these are frequently not in the original. All numbers have been put into arabic numerals. The usual practice of John Isham and his clerks was to use arabic numerals when entering the circumstances of each transaction, though this was not an invariable habit and there are plenty of instances of arabic and roman numerals being jumbled together in the same sentence.² Roman numerals were almost always employed for the sums in the columns at the right-hand side of each page, save for the totals, which were invariably in arabic. A further economy has been effected by printing the heading £ s. d. at the top of each page, which has made it possible to omit the 'li. s. d.' that prefixed each roman amount and the £ in front of the arabic totals. Where there are tots, their conclusion has been marked by double underlinings which are not at all in the original. Diagonal scorings made at some late date have been omitted.³ So have the vertical red lines ruled before any entries were made.⁴ Deletions and interpolations have been

¹ 'Report on editing modern historical documents', *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, I (1923), 6-25 and III (1925), 13-26; *Notes for the guidance of editors of Record Publications* (British Records Association, 1946).

² Or occasionally even in the same sum of money. Cf. E. M. Langley, 'Note on Roman and Hindu-Arabic notations', in *Musters, Beacons, Subsidies, &c. in the County of Northampton A.D. 1586-1623*, ed. J. Wake, Northamptonshire Record Society, III (1926), xxvi-xxviii. The business use of arabic numerals, like the employment of double entry, was part of the general diffusion of improved managerial methods in north-western Europe during the sixteenth century.

³ *Supra*, cviii.

⁴ *Supra*, cvi.

enclosed within square brackets and distinguished by the appropriate ^d or ⁱ. Contractions and abbreviations have been expanded, the additions being also put within square brackets. Odd letters that seem to have been omitted because of the writer's haste have similarly been supplied, and punctuation has been conservatively adapted. It is hoped that these adjustments will make it easier to consult the account books, without in any way falsifying their text.

THE FIRST ACCOUNT BOOK OF JOHN ISHAM

	£	s	d
[Fol. 1] A die the prime of Jenyar anno 1558			
John Grenly of London [<i>blank</i>] owith to gyve £6 4s. od. and is for so mych as he owith me in my olde statte from F[olio] 6. To paye 8 dayes paste some	6	4	0
John Grenlye of London ougthe to have £2 4s. od. and ys for Somyche as I have gyvyn him and so dothe styll him quit of somyche and the Rest he must paye	2	4	0
A die The 29 of Septembar Anno 1560 £4 1s. od. and is for somyche of him R[ceived] at the same tyme	4	1	0
	[sic] 6	4	0
John Hoyghton and Henry Berne owith to gyve £65 13s. 1d. and is for somych as they do owe me in my olde statte come from F[olio] 7. Dew dayes longe paste comyth to	65	13	1
NYCHOLLAS Canon of London merchant owith to gyve £21 13s. 1d. and is for so mych mony as he doth owe me in my olde statte come from F[olio] 8, dew dayes long paste	21	13	4
INEGO Jones of London clothworker owith to gyve £1 12s. 6d. and is for somych monyas he doth owe me in my olde accoumpte come from F[olio] 4, dew dayes longe paste <i>thys is quitt and cler</i>	1	12	6
CHRISTOFFER Scanelly of London grosser owith to gyve £16 os. od. and is for so mych mony as he doth owe me in my olde accoumpte come from F[olio] 19. Dew dayes long paste	16	0	0
JOHN Aynessworth of London draper owith to gyve £2 13s. 4d. and is for so mych mony as he doth owe me in myne olde accoumpte come from F[olio] 105. Dewe dayes longe paste	2	13	4
ROBERTE Brysse of Oxfordeshere Clothier owith to gyve £2 17s. 10d. and is for somyche mony as he doth owe me for a sertyfycatte come from Flaunders for faults of clothes of him bought	2	17	10
THOMAS Pycharyng of London clothworker owith to gyve £37 10s. od. and is for so mych mony as he doth owe me in my olde accoumpte come from F[olio] [<i>blank</i>], dew dayes longe paste	37	10	0

£ s d

THOMAS Pycheryng of London Clothworker owith to have
£5 os. od. and is for somych ready mony of him receyved the
10 daye of Maye anno 1561. The same tyme in cash debyte
F[olio] [blank]

5 0 0

MATHEW Feillde of London mercer owyth to gyve £1 13s.
4d. and is for so mych mony as he doth owe me at the
making uppe of my accoumpte come from F[olio] [blank]

1 13 4

[Fol. 2]

A die the prime of Jenyar anno 1558

THE COMPANY of Marchaunte Adventerers owith to gyve
£1 18s. od. and is for somyche mony as I have leyd for send-
ing into Fraunce aboutt Mr. Norman and Boner, comyth
Received by that I never loke [to] have [a] penye

1 18 0

1 18 0

THOMAS Fetyplace which some tyme was my servaunte
owith to gyve £3 8s. 8d. and is for so mych mony as he laked
in his accoumpte and that he did take with him at his laste
going awaye

3 8 8

More that he did take in his accoumpte in Flaunder[s]
wythoutte a byll, as appereth

2 0 0

More for mony that he laked heire in his accoumpte at his
late going awaye and thinges taken wyth him

3 0 0

More that his father shoulde have paid for charges at his
firste going over into Flaunders 6 13 4 and did paye but £6,
so that there remayneth of the same unpaid the some of

13 4

WALTER Copinger of London mercer owith to gyve £1 os. od.
and is for somyche mony as he doth owe me at the making
upp of my accoumpte by the way of preste, comyth to
R[eeceive]d and cleryd at Eyster

1 0 0

EDMONDE Colles of London mercer owith to gyve £1 os. od.
and is for so mych mony as he oweth me at the making uppe
of my accoumpte that I did lend him, comyth to
R[eeceive]d by that yt ys utterlye lost

1 0 0

1 0 0

SHEPPERD one of the portars of Blakewell Haull owith to
gyve 5s. od. and is for so mych as he doth owe me at the
making uppe of my accoumpte that I did lend him, comyth

5 0

SYMON Cruckstone of London mercer owith to geve 13s. od.
And is for so mych mony as he doth owe me at the making
uppe of my accoumpte for a Reste of a byll of Exchange

13 0

JOHN LYON the yonger of London grosser owith to gyve
18s. od. and is for so mych mony as he doth owe me at the
making uppe of my accoumpte. And was lente him

18 0

*JOHN LYON the youngar ougthe to have 18s. od. and ys for
so myche of hym R[eeceived], in cashe F[olio] 55*

18 0

[Fol. 3]

adye the prime of Jenyuer 1558

£ s d

Henrye Barnys Son unto Henry Barnys of London grosser
ougthe to gyve £2 10s. od. and ys for somyche as he dothe
oughe by a bill payabyle at the day of my maryge in F[olio] 1

2 10 0

Robard Watts latt of London merchand taylor ougthe to gyve
£5 4s. 11d. and ys for somyche as he ougthe for a Rest of
goods to hym Sold in my old leger, colmes] from F[olio] 1
thys knave ys ded longe past

5 4 11

5 4 11

THOMAS Barker Son to Ambrose Barkar of Chygwill in
Essyxe ougthe to gyve £2 os. od. at my plessure. Comes from
F[olio] 149

2 0 0

and another with hym

[blank]

WYLLYAM Loune of London grosser ougthe toe gyve £6 os.
od. and ys for Somyche as he ougthe me payabyll in June last
in my old stat, comes from F[olio] 18

6 0 0

*Wyllyam Loune of London grosser owith to have £1 os. od.
and is for so mych ready mony of him receyvid the 21 daye
of Dessember anno 1559, in Cash F[olio] 46*

1 0 0

thys knave ys dead and all ys lost

John Worme latt of London lether seller owith to gyve £27
os. od. and ys for so myche as he ougthe me by oblygasyon
as aperythe, in my old stat comes from F[olio] 4

27 0 0

*JOHN Wurme of London lether seller owith to have £27
os. od. and is for a byll of £20 of his wherein stande wyth him
for the paymente thexequators of Edward Worsoppe as
appeireth by the byll datyd the 4 daye of January anno 1564
and in debyte F[olio] [blank]*

27 0 0

[Fol. 4]

adye the prime of Jenyuer 1558

Clement Kelke of London habardasher ougthe to gyve £3 os.
od. and ys for oon Turkys ryng sold hym, to paye at the day
of hys maryge or our of hys dethe, in my old stat in F[olio] 1

3 0 0

*Adye in the monthe of October 1557 £4 os. od. and ys for soe
myche to hym lent in redy monye, to pay at plessure, F[olio] 1*

4 0 0

*Clemente Kelcke haberdasher owythe to have £6 os. od. and
is for somyche ready mony of him Receyved by the handes of
Richarde Wotton as appereth, to him in cash F[olio] [blank]*

6 0 0

Nycolas Stokys of London lether seller ougthe toe gyve
£5 os. od. and ys for Somyche as he ougthe to paye at the
daye of hys maryge or our of dethe, in my old stat F[olio] 1
*Nycolas Stokys and hys compenye ougthe to have £2 os. od.
and ys for So myche R[ecieve]d, in cashe F[olio] 35*

5 0 0

2 0 0

*A die The 19 daye of September Anno 1560 £3 os. od. and is
for so myche Ready mony of him Receyved. The same tyme
To him as Appeireth, in Cash Debyte F[olio] [blank]*

3 0 0

	£	s	d
Wyllym Ledyngton of London mercer ougthe to gyve £18 2s. 3d. and ys for Somyche as he ougthe for a Rest of a more summ as aperythe in the old stat bouk, F[olio] 2	18	2	3
WYLLYAM Ledyngton of London mercer owith to have £12 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony of him Receyved by the handes of Thomas Ratlyffe The 31 of Maye and 22 of June 1560 in Cash, F[olio] [blank]	12	0	0
A die The 12 daye of September Anno 1560 £6 os. od. And is for somyche Ready mony of him Receyved by the handes of Thomas Rattlyffe the same tyme, to him in Cash debyte F[olio] [blank]	6	0	0
Jenkyn Gwenye of Wallys and [blank] Reste gr[ocer] of London ougthe by their oblygasyon payabyll days past	2	0	0
Jenkyn Gwinny of Walles And John Reste of London grosser owith to have £1 os. od. And is for so mych mony of them Recyved the 31 of March Anno 1559, in Credyte F[olio] [blank]	1	0	0
Received and quitte synce			
[Fol. 5] adye the prime of Jenyuar 1558			
John Damys of London clothe workar ougthe tow gyve £9 12s. od. and ys for Somyche as he ougthe in my old stat, comes from F[olio] 2	9	12	0
A die the 9 of Febuary Anno 1558 John Dames of London clothworker owith to have £9 12s. od. And is for somych mony of hym Receyved the 9 of February Anno 1558, in cash F[olio] 35	9	12	0
Hopkyn Appowelle merchand taylor ougthe to gyve £13 os. od. and ys for oon byll of hys payabyll in Jullye 1553, comes ougthe of the old leger F[olio] 2	13	0	0
HOPKYN Appowell of London marchaunte tayllor owith to have £1 4s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved the 28 of September Anno 1559 in Cash, Credit to F[olio] [blank]	1	4	0
adie the 24 daye of Dessember Anno 1564 £1 4s. od. and is Somych Ready mony of him Receyved The same tyme as Appeireth, to him in Cash debyte F[olio] 58	1	4	0
A die the 16 daye of Jully 1563 £7 10s. od. and is for so mych of him Receyved, in cash debyte F[olio] 60	7	10	0
Mr. Becher muste answer thys Rest, for he have R[ecieve]d yt of a knyght for me.			
Phelypp Rolleston and Nycolas Stokys ougthe to gyve £5 os. od. for a Rest as apearythe by thys byll comes from [sic] in the stat bouk F[olio] 7	5	0	0

PHILLIPPE Rollestone and his Company owith to have £5 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of Them Receyved The 19 and 26 daye of September Anno 1560, to them in cash debyte F[olio] [blank]

£ s d

5 0 0

Thomas Parysse of London mercer ougthe for the dett of John Hanna as apers by ther byll, comes from F[olio] 9 adye the prime Jenyver £2 10s. od. and ys for Soe myche as he ougthe for that was a Rest dewe to me for Lenerd Barkar mercer

10 0 0

2 10 0

12 10 0

Thomas Parys of London mercer ougthe to have £2 10s od. and ys for Somyche mony of hym R[ecieve]d, in cash F[olio] 35

2 10 0

adye by me R[ecieve]d at the Same tyme and convartyd to myn own usse

2 10 0

adye the 20th of June £7 10s. od. and ys for Somyche of hym R[ecieve]d, in cashe F[olio] 55

7 10 0

12 10 0

Rycherd Breggs Watter Lancaster and Harye Jefferson ougthe to gyve £3 13s. 4d. and ys to pay the last day of August next 1559 by ther byll of ther hands

3 13 4

Richarde Briges Water Lancaster And Henry Jeffersson owith to have £3 13s. 4d. and is for somych Ready mony of Them Receyved The 23 daye of March Anno 1559, To them in Cash debyte F[olio] [blank]

3 13 4

[Fol. 6]

adye the prime of Jenyuer 1558

Thomas and Edmunde Wyght and W[illia]m Achelye ougthe to gyve £12 os. od. and ys for Somyche as they ought by ther oblygacyon to pay as ther apers, and comes from F[olio] 9

12 0 0

Thomas and Edmunde Wyght and W[illia]m Achelye ougthe to have £4 os. od. and ys for Somyche mony of them Received the 12th Feper[ary]

4 0 0

A die The 6 iorde Maye Anno 1559 £4 os. od. And is for so mych Ready mony of Them Receyved, the same tyme To them in Cash debyte F[olio] 37

4 0 0

A die The 3 daye of Auguste Anno 1559 £4 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of them Receyved, The same tyme to them In Cash Credite F[olio] [blank]

4 0 0

12 0 0

Ambrosse Barkar the eldar ougthe to gyve £30 os. od. and ys for Somyche to hym lent in Redy Mony by a byll adye for £9 19s. od. and ys for Somyche as he ougthe for dyvers parsylls, as aperythe in my leger of old F[olio] 15

30 0 0

9 19 0

adye the 20th of May £5 6s. 8d. and ys for Somyche Redye monye to hym lent, as aperythe in cashe F[olio] 41

A die [blank]

£ s d

5 6 8

45 5 8

Ambrose Barker The Elldar owith to have £4 13s. od. And is for somych Ready mony of him Recyved The 2 daye of Jully Anno 1561 by the handes of his wyffe and is in parte of the 5.6.8 Cash F[olio] [blank], and is the Reste of 213.6.8 paid to her for the leasse of her housse

4 13 0

Adie the 13 daye of Jully 1562 £40 12s. 8d. and is for somych as he doth owe [word deleted] on the othersyd and is forgiven him

40 12 8

45 5 8

John Davy[s^d] and William Nelle ougthe to gyve £4 os. and ys for the Rest of a noblygasyonn dew long past

4 0 0

adye £1 4s. od. and ys for Somyche leyd ought about the sewett of the sayd Davy[s^d] and Nell as apers

1 4 0

Richard Sothewell Son to Sir Richard Sothewell ougthe to gyve £10 os. od. and ys for Somyche monye lent hym by hys oblygasyon as aperethe

10 0 0

RICHARDE Southwell of Lyncollns Ine gentellman owith to have £7 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved The same tyme the 26 of February 156 [sic], in Cash F[olio] 59

7 0 0

cler and q[ui]t hym

Rycharde Pagete my brother in lawe ougthe to gyve £2 os. od. and ys for Somyche lent hym

2 0 0

adye for So myche lent hym by hys servaund Edward cler and q[ui]tt hym

13 4

[Fol. 7]

A die The prime of Jenyuar Anno 1558

Allexaunder Cauffyllde marchaunte tayllor owith to gyve £3 4s. od. And is for the Reste of 1 byll payabell dayes paste Item more for 1 byll of dette payabell the 12 of February Anno 1558

3 4 0

more for 1 byll of dette payabell the 12 of February Anno 1559

10 0 0

more for the Reste of 1 pece of taffetae payabell the 20 of Maye 1558, F[olio] 50

10 0 0

adye the 12 ior de Marche 1559 £10 10s. od. and ys for oon byll of dett that he have mad me at the clerynge up of thys Reconynge with him, to paye within 10 yers, God mak hym abyll to paye it

25 16 3

10 0 0

£ s d

A die The 23 daye of September Anno 1559

ALLEXAUNDER Cauffylld of London marchaunte tayllor
owith to have £5 16s. 9d. and is for somych mony of him
Receyved The 23 daye of September Anno 1559, in Cash
F[olio] [blank]

5 16 9

*A die the 23 daye of September Anno 1559 £20 os. od. and is
1 byll of John Scanlly and Symon Hodgesson Taken of him,
The same tyme To them In debyte F[olio] 14*

20 0 0

*A die The 23 daye of September Anno 1559 £12 4s. od. And
is somych mony as I did forgyve him of The dette the same
tyme As Appeireth To him*

13 4 0

Margerytt Worlye wedowe ougthe to gyve £3 6s. 8d. and ys
for Somyche of hyr dew for the Rest of hyr husbands detts
as aperythe by hyr oon byll and bonde, F[olio] 5
adye for Somyche goodes to hyr sold to paye by hyr oon byll
as aperythe in F[olio] 5

3 6 8

65 13 3

*Margerytt Worlye ougthe to have £49 13s. od. and ys for
Somyche monye for hyr R[ecieve]d the 12 of Marche, d[ebit]
F[olio] 36*

49 13 3

*A die the 12 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £19 9s. 11d. And is for
so mych mony of her Receyved The same tyme, To her in
cassh debyte F[olio] 37*

19 9 11

Thomas Denton Jentyllman ougthe to gyve £6 13s. 4d. and ys
for the Reste that he ought to pay me for serteyn charges leyd
ought a bought Thomas Phetyplace by hys commesyon
adye ledyto £2 8s. od. and ys for Somyche as he lakyd in hys
Reconnyng at hys fyrst goyng a waye

6 13 4

[sic] 3 8 0

adye for Somyche lakyng in Flanders w[i]t[h]ought a byll
adye for monye that he lakyd for att hys last Runnyng
awaye and thyngs that he stolle w[i]t[h] hym
adye that Mr. Denton dyd paye me £6 and should have gevyn
me 6.13.4 so laks therof

2 0 0

3 0 0

13 4

*Thomas Denton gentellman owith to have £6 13s. 4d. And is
for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved the 13 daye of
November Anno 1559, To him In Cash F[olio] 40*

6 13 4

*[Adie 11 daye of February 1559 £10 os. od. and is for so mych
Ready mony of him Receyved The same tyme by the handes
of George Fetyplace, To him In Cash debyte F[olio] 2^d]*

10 0 0

*Adie le dito £3 os. od. and is for somych that Thomas Fety-
place is made debytor for in F[olio] 2*

3 0 0

*A die le 8 daye of Jully Anno 1561 £5 13s. 4d. And is for so
mych as is put the Acoumpte of Thomas Fetyplace As
Appeireth, in his Accoumpte in debyte F[olio] [blank]*

5 13 4

John Phetyplace of Besellslye ougthe to gyve £30 os. od. and
ys for Somyche of as he ougthe of oblygasyon dewe dayss
paste in Mr. Dentons parsyll, F[olio] 17

30 0 0

John Fetyplace of Besellsly owith to have £10 os. od. And is for so mych mony of him Receyved the 13 daye of Maye Anno 1559, In Cash debyte F[olio] 37

£ s d

adye the 11 daye Februarye £10 os. od. and ys for Somyche R[ecieve]d of Mr. Phetyeplace by hys fother George in F[olio] [blank]

10 0 0

A die The 29 daye of Maye Anno 1560 £10 os. od. and is for somyche Ready mony of him Receyved The same tyme as Appeireth, To him In Cash Debyte [Folio] [blank]

10 0 0

10 0 0

30 0 0

[Fol. 8]

adye the prime of Jenyuer 1558

Wylliam Barkar in the conteye of Barkesher ougthe to gyve £8 13s. 6d. and ys for Somyche as I ought to have of hym as aperythe in my old stat in F[olio] 44

8 13 6

Willyam Barker of Sonnyng in The countie of Barkesheire gentellman owith to have £8 13s. 6d. and is for somych mony of him Receyved the 18 of Febuary, in cash F[olio] 35

8 13 6

Gyllys Isham my brother ougthe to gyve £30 os. od. and ys for Somyche monye to hym lent in the old stat, F[olio] 4

30 0 0

GYLLYS Isham my brother owith to have £10 os. od. And is for somych mony of him Receyved the 6 daye of Maye Anno 1559, To him in Cash debite F[olio] 37

10 0 0

A die the 4 daye of October 1559 £20 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony of him Receyved, To him in Cash as Appeireth debyte F[olio] 39

20 0 0

Rycharde Wotton of London clothe worker ougthe to gyve me £60 os. od. and ys for ys oune dett £40, and £20 for the dett of Thomas Bryselye, comes from F[olio] 43

60 0 0

A die The 6 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £27 8s. 2d., And is for somych goodes To him solld, as Appeireth in Jornall F[olio] 97

27 8 2

A die the prime of September Anno 1559 £2 os. od. and is for so mych goodes to him solld as Appeireth, to goodes solld to him in Jornall in F[olio] 98

2 0 0

89 8 2

Rycharde Wotton of London clothe worker ougthe to have £13 6s. 8d. and ys for Somyche monye of hym Received the 2 of Jenyuer, F[olio] 35

13 6 8

adye the 17 of June £10 os. od. and ys for Somyche Ready mony of him Receyved, The same tyme to him In Cash debyte F[olio] 38

10 0 0

A die The 21 daye of October Anno 1559 £13 8s. 2d. And is for somych Ready mony of him Receyved, The same Tyme To him In Cash debyte F[olio] 39

13 8 2

£ s d

A die The 4 daye of Aprill Anno 1559 £52 13s. 4d. And is for so mych Ready mony of him Received, The same Tyme as Appeireth To him In Cash debyte F[olio] [blank]

52	13	4
89	8	2

89.8.2 [in margin]

Wylliam Asheleye of Totnam in the conteye of [blank] ougthe to gyve £12 10s. od. and ys for Somyche monye to hym lent in my old stat bowk as ap[er]s by oblygacyon, F[olio] 93

12	10	0
----	----	---

WYLLYAM Ashley of Tottname in the County of Mydellsex owith to have £2 os. od. And is for so mych mony of him Receyved the 13 daye of Maye Anno 1559, in cash F[olio] 37 A die the 23 deye of March Anno 1559 £5 15s. 9. and is for so mych as he owith to have for haye and wheate of him Receyved. And comyth to mony The some of [figures struck out]

2	0	0
---	---	---

5	15	9
---	----	---

more the 12 of Jully Anno 1562 £10 10s. od. and is for somyche of him Receyved At dyvers tymes long past in graine and haye And comyth to mony the some of

10	10	0
12	10	0

Wylliam Tomlynson mercer beyng in Spayn oughthe to gyve £1 10s. od. and ys for Somyche monye to me dew at the daye of my maryge, as aperythe in stat F[olio] 1

1	10	0
---	----	---

[Fol. 9]

adye the prime of Jenyuer 1558

Thomas Dalle of London wolle pakar ougthe to gyve £8 os. od. and ys for Somych monye as he ougthe me for a Rest lent hym in Redye monye, as aperythe in F[olio] 149

8	0	0
---	---	---

adye for the chargys of the Sut of hym and stayd at hys specyall Requeste

1	4	0
---	---	---

Thomas Dalle of London wolle packer owith to have £5 os. od. and is for so mych mony of him Receyvd by Richard Whettyl the 9 daye of Dessemb[er] 1559, F[olio] 40

5	0	0
---	---	---

A die The 14 daye of November Anno 1559 £5 os. od. and is for somych as Richard Wheattyll is debytor. To him as Appeireth, To him indebyte as Apeireth [sic], F[olio] [blank]

5	0	0
---	---	---

quitt

Henrye Loke of London mercer ougthe to gyve £7 9s. od. and ys for Somyche mony lent hym in my old leger, F[olio] 149

6	0	0
---	---	---

[sic: £1 9s. struck out]

adye the [blank] M[arch] £ s. d. [blank] and ys for 2 quarters and a half of otts delyvered then at 6s. 8d. the quarter

16	8
----	---

for the tythe of 2 acars otts and 5 acars of hays

8	8
---	---

for tythe of 2 acars of heye thys yere past

3	4 ^d
---	----------------

£ s d

Henrye Loke ougthe to have for 2 yers Rent of the barn at Totnam Endyng at Mychelmas next, and for the Rent of the lege[sic]shop in Chepsyde for ther partte Endyng at mydsomer last past 1561

3 6 8

[13 4 struck out]

mor I oughe hym for 200 of fagats at Totnam
mor for Somyche monye [lent^d] R[eceived] of hym

8 4

13 8

John Rameryge of London mercer ougthe to gyve £20 13s. 4d. and ys for a Rest that he ougthe me over and above a lone £30 takyn of Edward Kemp in F[olio] 176

20 13 4

Jhon Ramredge The Elldar of London mercer owith to have £5 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved The 21 daye of October Anno 1559, in Cash debyte F[olio] 39 A die The 21 daye of October Anno 1559 £ s. d. [spaces blank] and is for mych mony [sic] of him Receyved by A leasse of A garden Taken of him The same Tyme As Appeireth, Comyth to mony

3 16 8

adye the prime daye of Dyssember 1561 £12 6s. 8d. and ys for Somyche of him R[eceive]d, in cashe F[olio] [blank]

12 6 8

20 13 4

Edward Kemp mercer with his brother and John Ellyatt mercer ougthe £30 os. od. and ys for Somyche as the [sic] ougthe me, to paye Every Crysmas £10 for 3 yers and takyn the dett of John Rameryge, comes from F[olio] 176

30 0 0

EDWARDE Kempe of London mercer owith to have £30 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved the 24 daye of Jenyver Anno 1560 As Appeireth, in Cash debyte F[olio] [blank]

30 0 0

Wylliam Sothyke of Dover ougthe to gyve £1 os. od. and ys for Somyche as he ougthe For oon p[iece] chamlyt F[olio] 167 Willyam Southwike of Dover owith to gyve [sic] £1 os. od. and is for so mych mony of him Receyved the 25 daye of March 1558 as Appeireth, in Cashe D[ebit]e F[olio] 35

1 0 0

1 0 0

[Fol. 10]

adye the prime of Janyuer 1558

Wylliam Attkins of London habardasher ougthe to gyve £3 7s. 6d. and ys for a Rest of goodes to hym Solde as aperythe in my old stat F[olio] 134

3 7 6

A die the 11 of February Anno 1558

Wyllyam Atkyns of London haberdasher owith to have £3 7s. 6d. And is for so mych mony of him Receyved the 11 daye of Febuary Anno 1558, in Cash d[ebit]e F[olio] 35

3 7 6

Vynsent Mundaye and Mr. Broun of Esseyxe oughth to gyve £20 os. od. and ys for Somyche monye of thym dew for the Rest of oon oblygasyon in my old stat, 115

20 0 0

VYNSENTE Moundy And Mr. Broune of Essex owith to have
£20 os. od. And is for so mych Redy mony of Them Receyved
the 8 of Aprill And 13 of Maye Anno 1559, cash F[olio] 136

£ s d
20 0 0

Robartte Essyngton of London lether seller ougthe to gyve for
the Rest of a byll of Exc[han]ge, comes from F[olio] 136

46 14 0

Roberte Essyngton of London letherseller owith to have £32
14s. od. and is for 218 lbs. of beades, of him bought at 3s.
the pounce As Appeireth, in the accompte of beades Debyte
F[olio] [blank]

32 14 0

A die The 13 daye of Aprill Anno 1560 £14 os. od. and is for
somych Ready mony of him Receyved the same Tyme To him
as Appeireth, in Cash Debyte F[olio] [blank]

14 0 0

46 14 0

John Barkar my servande ougthe to gyve £80 os. od. and ys
for Somyche lentt to my wyff wyche ys in occwpyynge
bytwyxt them and in the old stat—159

80 0 0

adye £20 os. od. and ys for Somyche as she lent hym hyr
Selffe over and above thys £80

20 0 0

adye the prime Jenyuer 1565 £104 5s. 11d. and ys for
Somyche as my wyff ougthe to have for the halft of the gayn
from Crysmas 1557 to Crysmas 1565

[sic] 104 5 6

[and so from that tyme to thys the 13 daye of July 156[?] and
was never yett cleryd, Wyche must be orderyd by hys own
consentence^d]

mor for monye delyvered the seyd John Barkar

5 15 0

215 0 5

John Barkar ougthe to have for monye leyd ought for dyvers
thynges bought in Flandars, and for monye delyverd to me
in my purs

36 9 4

for somyche as he ougthe to have for hys part of the Erlle of
Warwykes dett

75 14 4

mor, for 4 partes damaskes of hym had, commyte to the som
of 102.16.6

102 16 6

215 0 5

[Fol. 11]

A die the prime of Jenyueir Anno 1558

John Wheller of London clotheworker owith to give as in the
old sto [sic] from F[olio] 45 The laste of Jenyuer Anno 1558,
Comyth to

12 11 8

more the laste daye of February Anno 1558 Comyth to

11 0 0

John Wheler of London clothe workar ougthe to have £23
11s. 4d. and ys for Somyche of hym had the 11 of Febarary, in
cashe [?Folio] 35

23 11 4

£ s d

WYLLYAM Ormeshew of London grosser owith to gyve £67 17s. 4d. As Apperethe in The olde statte, come from F[olio] 68, to paye as hereafter followeth:

The fyrste daye of Jenyuer Anno 1558, Comyth to more The 15 daye of February Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

16	5	3
49	12	2
65	17	4

Wyllyam Ormeshawe of London grosser ougthe to have £65 17s. 3d. and ys for Somyche of hym R[ecieve]d the 20th of Jenyver and the 28 of Febrawaye, to him in cash, F[olio] 35

[blank]

RYCHARD Barnes of London mercer owith to gyve £58 1s. 4d. as Appereth in the olde statt, come from F[olio] 117. To paye At pleaseure, Comyth

58 1 4

A die The 9 daye of March Anno 1558 £22 11s. 6d. And is for so mych goodes to him sollded To paye At pleasure as Appeireth, in Jornall F[olio] 96

22	11	6
80	12	2

Rycerd Barnys of London mercer ougthe to have £58 1s. 4d. and ys for Somyche of hym R[ecieve]d the 21 of Jenyuer and the 8 of Febrarye, toe cashe D[ebit] F[olio] 35

58 1 4

A die The 22 daye of Aprill Anno 1559 £22 11s. 0d. And is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved the same tyme To him in Cash debyte F[olio] 37

22	11	0
80	12	4

WYLLYAM Jones And Thomas Denman owith to gyve £122 12s. 4d. as Appereth in the olde statte come from F[olio] 83. To paye As heire After followith:

The 27 daye of November paste, Comyth to mony

43 14 1

The 22 daye of Jenyuer Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

35 18 3

The 27 daye of Jenyuer Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

43 0 0

A die The 21 of February 1558 £8 9s. 7d. [sic]. And is for somych goodes to them sollded, To paye the 21 daye of Maye As appeireth, in Jornall F[olio] 96

8 2 7

130.14.11 [in margin]

130	14	11
-----	----	----

Wyll[ia]m Jonys and Thomas Denman mercers ougthe to have £73 14s. 1d. and ys for Somyche of them R[ecieve]d from the 20th of Jenyuer to the 18 of Marche at 6 tymys, in cashe F[olio] 35

73 14 1

A die from the 8 of Aprill to the 12 of Maye Anno 1559 £48 18s. 0d. And is for so mych Redy mony of them Receyved At 5 tymes, in Cash debyte F[olio] 36

48 18 0

adye the prime daye of Jullye 1559 £8 8s. 8d. and ys for Somyche of hym R[ecieve]d, in cashe F[olio] 55

8 8 8

131.0.9 [in margin]

131	0	9
-----	---	---

£ s d

[Fol. 12]

A die the prime of Jenyuer Anno 1558

Ambrose Smyth And Roberte Whorewoode of London
mercurs owith to gyve £127 17s. od. as Appeireth in the olde
statte, come from F[olio] 118. To paye as hereafter followeth :

The 8 daye of Jenyuer Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

57 5 0

The 12 daye of February Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

70 0 0

127.17.0 [in margin]

[sic] 127 17 0

Ambrosse Smythe And Rob[er]t Harwod of London mercurs
ougthe to have £127 5s. od. and ys for Somyche of them
R[eeive]d at 4 tymys from the fyrst of Febary to the 4 of
Marche, in cashe [Folio] 35

127 5 0

A die The 13 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £0 12s. od. And is for
somych Redy mony of Them Receyved The same tyme, to
them in Cash debyte F[olio] 37

12 0

127 17 0

THOMAS Bayarde of London Clothworker owith to gyve £109
15s. 9d. As appereth In The olde statte, Come from F[olio]
120. To paye as heireafter followith :

The 22 daye of Jenyuer Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

60 18 9

The 2 daye of February Anno 1558 Comyth to mony

48 17 0

The [blank] Marche, £9 os. od. and ys for 12 yards of wrought
velvyt sold to Thomas Bayard, beyng 2 thurd partts of 18
yards and the hother 6 yerds ys my brother Harys [to pay
at Ester]

9 0 0

118 5 9

Thomas Bayard clothe workar ougthe to have £109 15s. 8d.
and ys for Somyche R[eeive]d from the 9th of Februarye
onto the 24 of Marche at 6 tymys, in cashe F[olio] 35

109 15 8

A die The 26 daye of September Anno 1560 £9 os. od. and is
for somych Ready mony of him Receyved The same tyme to
him as Appeireth, in Cash debyte F[olio] [blank]

9 0 0

118 15 8

JELLYAN HYCKES owith To gyve £13 15s. od. As Appeireth
in The olde statte, F[olio] 121, To paye the 12 daye of Feb-
ruary Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

13 15 0

A die The 26 daye of Aprill Anno 1558 £20 os. od. And is for
20 peces grogreyne chamblettes solde to Jellyan Hickes To
paye the 26 of July, in Jor[nal] F[olio] [blank]

20 0 0

A die The 20 daye of Jenyuer Anno 1559 £1 6s. od. and is for
1 pece Chamblet solde to her The same tyme, As Appeireth
to her in Jor[nal], To goodes solld in F[olio] [blank]

1 6 0

35 1 0

Jelyan Hykes of London wedowe ougthe to have £13 15s. od. and ys for Somyche of hyr R[eceive]d the 11 of Marche in cashe, d[ebit] F[olio] 35

A die The 6 daye of Auguste Anno 1559 £20 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony Received of her The same tyme, to her to goodes solde as Appeireth, In Jornall F[olio] [blank]
A die The 20 daye of Jenyuer Anno 1559 £1 6s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Recyved of her The same tyme as Appeireth, To her in Cash debyte F[olio] [blank]

£ s d

13 15 0

20 0 0

1 6 0

35 1 0

RYCHARDE Smyth fyshmonger owith to gyve £16 8s. 6d. as Appeireth, in the olde statte come from F[olio] [blank]. To paye 26 of Desseember paste, comyth to
Rychard Smythe fyshemonger ougthe to have £16 8s. 6d. and ys for Somyche of hym R[eceive]d the 21 of Jenyver, in cashe d[ebit] F[olio] 35

16 8 6

16 8 6

RYCHARDE Dodson of London clothworker owith to gyve £127 18s. 4d. as appereth In the olde statte, come from F[olio] [blank]. To paye as heireafter folloith:

The 17 daye of Jenyuer Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

20 4 0

The 5 daye of Jenyuer Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

18 14 4

The 15 daye of February Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

11 0 0

The 17 daye of March Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

20 3 0

The 16 [sic], daye of March Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

37 17 0

more At Wytsonyde nexte, Comyth to mony

20 0 0

127.18.4 [in margin]

127 18 4

Ryc[h]ard Dodson of London clothe workar ougthe to have £70 1s. 4d. and ys for Somyche of hym R[eceive]d from the 21 of Jenyver to the 24 of Marche at 4 tymys, in cashe F[olio] 35

70 1 4

A die the 15 And 22 of April Anno 1559 £37 17s. 4d. And is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved At 2 tymes, T[o] him In cash F[olio] 36

37 17 4

adye the 27 of May £20 os. od. and ys for Somyche of hym R[eceive]d in cashe F[olio] 55

20 0 0

127.18.4 [in margin]

127 18 8

[Fol. 13]

A die the prime of Jenuer Anno 1558

EDMONDE Andrew And Thomas Thickyns owith to gyve £106 13s. 8d. As appeireth in the olde statte come from F[olio] [blank]. To paye as heireafter folloith:

The fyrste Daye of March Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

81 16 5

more The 7 Daye of March Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

24 17 3

106.13.8 [in margin]

£ s d

Edmunde Androsse and Thomas Thekyns of London clothe wor[ker] ougthe to have £61 16s. 4d. and ys for Somyche of them R[ecieve]d at 3 tymes in Marche, to cashe in D[ebit]e F[olio] 35

61 16 4

A die The fyrste of Aprill And 15. Anno 1559 £44 17s. od. And is for so mych mony of Them receyved At 2 tymes, To them in cash Debyte F[olio] 36

44 17 0

106.13.4 [in margin]

THOMAS Gryffyne of London mercer owith to gyve £79 5s. 5d. As appeireth in the olde statte Come from F[olio] [blank]. To paye as hereafter followith :

For An olde Reste longe paste, Comyth to mony

19 10

For A Reste dew the 11 of Dessember paste, Comyth to

8 18 6

more The 25 daye of Jenyuer Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

34 7 1

more The 25 daye of March Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

35 0 0

79.5.5 [in margin]

79 5 5

Thomas Grefyn of London mercer ougthe to have £30 os. od. and ys for Somyche of hym R[ecieve]d the 4th of Februarye and the 18 of Marche, to hym in cashe debite F[olio] 35

30 0 0

A die The 19 daye of Aprill Anno 1559 £20 os. od. And is for somych mony of him Receyved the same 1 tyme, To hym in Cash F[olio] [blank]

20 0 0

A die The 21 daye of October Anno 1559 £29 5s. 5d. and is for somych Ready mony of him Receyved, the same Tyme To him In cash debyte F[olio] 39

29 5 5

79 5 5

JOHN Sleade and Charlles Hoskyns marchaunte tayllors owith to gyve £30 10s. 6d. as Appeireth in the olde statte come from F[olio] [blank]. To paye the laste of Jenyuer 1558

30 10 6

John Sleade and Charlys Hoskyns ougthe to have £30 10s. 6d. and ys for Somyche of them R[ecieve]d the 11 daye of Februarye, cash F[olio] 35

30 10 6

THOMAS Thourllande preste and his sewarties owith to gyve £53 15s. od. as As [sic] Appeireth, in the olde statte come F[olio] 160. To paye the 24 of June nexte

54 0 0

[sic—originally 53 15 0]

53 15 0

THOMAS Thourllande preste And his sewarties owith to have £4 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of Them Receyved The fyrste of September Anno 1559, in Cash F[olio] [blank]

3 0 0

A die The 19 day of Dessember Anno 1559 £4 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony of him Receyved, The same time To Them in Cash debyte F[olio] 40

4 0 0

A die The 14 daye of February Anno 1560 £3 6s. 8d. and is for Somych Ready mony of him Receyved The same tyme to him as Appeireth To him In Cash debyte F[olio] [blank]

3 6 8

£ s d

A die The 5 daye of Jully Anno 1561 £42 13s. 4d. and is for
somych of him Receyved by an oblygacion of Christoffer
Anderton dattyd the 3 daye of Jully pressente payeabyll At
Sente Martyns in Wynter

42	13	4
54	0	0

ROBERTE Mathew of London mercer owith to gyve £68 11s.
1d. as appeireth in The olde statte come from Folio 161. To
paye as heireafter followith:

The laste of Jenyuer Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

28	0	8
----	---	---

more The 22 daye of February Anno 1558, Comyth to

6	10	5
---	----	---

The laste of Marche Anno 1558 [sic], Comyth to mony

27	0	0
----	---	---

more The 22 daye of Maye Anno 1558 [sic], Comyth to

7	0	0
---	---	---

68.11.1 [in margin]

A die The 8 daye of Aprill Anno 1559 £28 12s. 0d. And is for
so mych goodes to him solld, To paye Ready mony, To hym
In Jornall F[olio] 97

28	12	0
97	3	1

Robard Mathewe of London mercer ougthe to have £30 0s. 0d.
and ys for Somych of hym R[eceive]d from the 11 of Marche
to the 23 of the Sam monthe at 3 tymes, to cash ind[ebit]e
F[olio] 35

30	0	0
----	---	---

A die the 8 of Aprill And 22 of the same £60 7s. 0d. And is
for somych Read [sic] mony of him Receyved, To him In
Cash F[olio] 36

60	7	0
----	---	---

A die the 8 of Aprill And 22 of the same, £6 16s. 1d. And is
for somych Read [sic] mony of him Receyved, The same tyme
To hym in Cash debyte F[olio] 39

6	16	1
97	3	1

A die The 23 daye of March Anno 1559 £4 4s. 0d. and is for
1 fauty Cloth dellyverd him agayne, hallffe yere syns, And
was bought of him for so mych, Comyth to mony, The som
of

4	4	0
---	---	---

A die The 10 daye of Maye Anno 1565 £4 0s. 0d. and is for
so mych of him receyved, in cash F[olio] [blank]

4	0	0
---	---	---

[Fol. 14]

A die the prime of Jenyuer Anno 1558

CLEMENTE Newis of London mercer owith to gyve £135 3s.
0d. as Appeireth in the olde statte, come from F[olio] 161. To
paye as hereafter followith:

The laste of November paste, Comyth to mony

20	3	0
----	---	---

The laste daye of Jenyuer 1558, Comyth to mony

20	0	8
----	---	---

more The laste daye of Jenyuer Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

67	13	4
----	----	---

more The 15 daye of May Anno 1559 Comyth to mony

27	6	0
----	---	---

135.3.0 [in margin]

	£	s	d
A die The 29 daye of March Anno 1559 £ s. d. [blank] and is for 3 pecis watchet chamblettes To him solde The same Tyme, To him as Appeireth in Jornall, F[olio] [blank]	3	15	0
Clement Newce of London mercer ougthe to have £60 3s. 4d. and ys for Somyche of hym R[eeceive]d from the 21 of Jenyuer to the 18 of Marche at 3 tymys in cashe d[ebit]e F[olio] 35	60	3	4
A die The 22 of Aprill And 6 of Maye Anno 1559 £47 13s. od. And is for somych Ready mony of him Receyved At 2 tymes, To him in Cash debyte F[olio] 37	47	13	0
adye the zurde June £27 6s. od. and ys for somyche of hym R[eeceive]d, in cashe F[olio] [blank]	27	6	0
A die The 16 daye of Jully Anno 1563 £3 15s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved, in F[olio] 60	3	15	0
135.2.4 [in margin]			

JOHN VENER of Henlly uppon Temes gentellman owith to gyve £30 os. od. as Appeireth, in The olde state come from F[olio] 161; dew to be paide dayes long paste	30	0	0
A die The 25 daye of Marche Anno 1560 £0 14s. od. and is for somyche Ready mony paid forth forth [sic] for Chargis of serving of him in The lawe, as Appeireth to him in Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]	14	0	
John Vener of Henly uppon Temes gentellman owith to have £10 14s. od. and is for so mych of him Receyved by [blank] Thoussand bylletes, of him Receyved As Appeireth, Comyth to mony the [blank]	10	14	0
A die The 15 Daye of November Anno 1560 £20 os. od. And is for somych Ready mony of hym Receyved, The same Tyme to him as Appeireth in Cash debyte F[olio] [blank]	20	0	0

JOHN Shraully And Symon Hodgson marchaunte tayllors owith to gyve £144 19s. 9d. as Appeireth in the olde statte, come from F[olio] 162, To paye as folloith :			
The 23 daye of Jenyuer Anno 1558, Comyth to mony	18	1	3
more the 12 daye of February Anno 1558, Comyth to mony	17	10	0
The 5 daye of February Anno 1558, Comyth to mony	10	0	6
more The 19 Daye of February Anno 1558, Comyth to mony	18	16	0
more The 22 Daye of February Anno 1558, Comyth to mony	18	0	0
more The 5 Daye of March Anno 1558, Comyth to mony	10	0	0
more The 19 Daye of March Anno 1558, Comyth to mony	17	2	10
more The 19 Daye of Maye Anno 1559, Comyth to mony	18	0	0
more The 12 Daye of June Anno 1559, Comyth to mony	17	0	0
A die The 9 Daye of Maye Anno 1559, £22 10s. od. And is for somych goodes to them solde, To paye The 9 of Auguste, To them In Jornall, F[olio] 9	22	10	0
167.10.7 [in margin, under 145.0.7 erased]			

£ s d

A die The 3 daye of September Anno 1559, £20 os. od. And is for so mych as they do owe for the dette of Allexaunder Cauffead as Appeireth by A byll of theres dew to be paide the seconde daye of September in the yeare of our lorde 1556, in F[olio] 7

20 0 0

John Shrawlye and Symonde Hodgson ougthe to have £74 17s. 3d. and ys for Somyche of them Received from the 28 of Jenyver to the 18 of Marche, at 6 tymys in cashe R[eeceive]d, d[ebit]e F[olio] 35

74 17 3

A die The 12 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £34 13s. 4d. And is for so mych Ready mony of Them Receyved, the same tyme To Them in Cash F[olio] 37

34 13 4

adye the 27 of May £18 os. od. and ys for Somyche of them R[eeceive]d, in cashe F[olio] 55

18 0 0

A die The 23 of September Anno 1559 £20 os. od. and is for somych mony of Them Received, The same Tyme to them In Cash Debyte F[olio] [blank]

20 0 0

A die the 18 Daye of October Anno 1559 £18 6s. od. and is for so much Ready mony of Them Receyved The same Tyme As Appeireth, to them in Cash debyte F[olio] 39
65.10.7 [in margin]

18 0 0

A die The 24 daye of Dessember Anno 1560 £20 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony of Them Receyved, The same Tyme to him As Appeireth in Cash Debyte F[olio] [blank]

20 0 0

THOMAS Southerne of London Clothworker owith to gyve £75 18s. 7d., as Appeireth in The olde statte come from F[olio] 162, To paye as heirafter folloith:

The 26 daye of Dessember paste, Comyth to mony

37 18 0

The 26 daye of February Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

38 0 0

Thomas Sothern of London clothe workar ougthe to have £65 18s. 4d. and ys for Somyche of hym R[eeceive]d from the 21st of Jenyuer to the 25 of Marche at 5 tymys, d[ebit]e F[olio] 35

65 18 4

A die the 8 io[r]de Aprill Anno 1559 £10 os. od. And is for so mych mony of him Receyved, To him in Cashe Debyte F[olio] 36

10 0 0

[Fol. 15] A Die the prime of Jenyuer Anno 1559 [sic]

THOMAS Blakewaye of London clothworker owith to gyve £787 9s. 3d. As Appereth, In The olde statte Come from F[olio] 174, To paye dyvers tymes as followith:

The 3 Daye of Dessember paste, Comyth to mony

38 18 0

more the 25 Daye of Jenyuer Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

56 19 8

more the 17 Daye of Jenyuer Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

62 11 3

more the fyrste Daye of Jenyuer Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

16 3 9

more the 27 Daye of February Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

37 10 8

more the 11 Daye of February Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

145 14 6

more the 15 Daye of February Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

110 0 0

	£	s	d
more the 28 Daye of February Anno 1558, Comyth to mony	37	17	2
more the 11 Daye of Aprill Anno 1559, Comyth to mony	145	0	6
more the 30 Daye of Aprill Anno 1559, Comyth to mony	36	14	0
more the fyrste Daye of Maye Anno 1559, Comyth to mony	36	0	0
more the fyrste Daye of June Anno 1559, Comyth to mony	27	0	0
more the 27 Daye of Auguste Anno 1559, Comyth to mony	37	0	0

787.7.3 [in margin]

A die The 22 Daye of Auguste Anno 1559 £13 19s. 3d. and is for somych goodes To him solld as Appeireth in goodes solld to him In Jornall, F[olio] 97

	13	19	3
[sic]	801	6	6

Thomas Blake waye of London clothe workar ougthe to have £404 os. 6d. and ys for Somyche monnye of hym Received from the 21 of Jenyver to the 25 of Marche at 8 tymys cashe, d[ebit]e F[olio] 35

404 0 6

A die from The 7 of Aprill to the 13 daye of Maye Anno 1559 And is for so mych mony R[ecieve]d of him, R[ecieve]d At 3 tymes. To him In Cash F[olio] 36

62 11 0

adye fro[m] the 20th of Maye to the 3th [sic] of June £250 13s. 4d. and ys for Somyche of him R[ecieve]d at 3 tymys in cashe, 55

250 13 4

A die The 9 daye of Jully Anno 1559 £69 18s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him R[ecieve]d, as Apeireth to him In Cash Credyte F[olio] 38

69 18 0

A die The 7 daye of October Anno 1559 £13 19s. 2d. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved as Appeireth, To him In Cash debite follio 39

	13	19	2
	801	12	0

WYLLYAM Carow of London Clothworker owith to gyve £6 17s. 6d. As Appereth in the olde statte, come from F[olio] 175, dew the fyrste of Dessemb[er] paste

6 17 6

A die The prime ior de Jenyuer Anno 1558 £3 os. od. And is for somych goodes to him solld, To paye Ready mony as Appeireth, in Jornall F[olio] 95

3 0 0

Wyllyam Carewe of London clothe workar ougthe to have £9 17s. 6d. and ys for Somyche of hym R[ecieve]d the 21 of Febraye, to hym in cashe D[ebit]e F[olio] 55

9 17 6

RYCHARD Rutter of London Cloth Worker owith to gyve £51 16s. 6d. [sic] as Appeireth, in the olde statte come from F[olio] 175, To paye dayes longe paste

26 16 10

The 4 Daye of February Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

25 0 0

A die The 11 of Jenyuer Anno 1558 £84 5s. 2d. And is for somych goodes to him solld, in Jornall F[olio] 96, To paye the 11 of March 1558

42 5 2

The 11 Daye of Maye Anno 1558 [sic], Comyth to mony

42 0 0

136.2.0 [in margin]

	136	2	0
--	-----	---	---

	£	s	d
Ryc[h]ard Rotter clothe workar ougthe to have £12 7s. 3d. and ys for somyche monye of hym Received the 28 of Jenyuer and 4 of Marche in cashe, C[redit]e F[olio] 35	12	7	3
A die The 15 And 25 of Aprill Anno 1559 £44 os. od. And is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved, To him in Cash Debyte F[olio] 36	44	0	0
adye the 27 of Maye £40 5s. od. and ys for Somyche of hym Received, in cashe F[olio] 55	40	5	0
A die The 20 daye of Jenyuer and 10 of February Anno 1559 £40 os. od. and ys for Somych Ready mony of him Receyved The same tyme As Appeireth, to him In Cash debyte F[olio] [blank]	40	0	0
	136	12	3

[Fol. 16] adye the prime of Jenyuer 1558

Frances Myn of London mercer ougthe to gyve as followeth : the 10th daye of Febuarye nextt	20	19	0
the 10th daye of Aprill next in d[ebit]e F[olio] 176	20	0	0

A die The 12 of Maye 1559

Francis Myn of London mercer owith to have £20 os. od. and is for so mych of him Receyved the 12 of Maye 1559. To hym in Cash debyte F[olio] 37	20	0	0
adye the 14th of Jullye £20 19s. od. and ys for Somyche of hym R[ecieve]d in cashe F[olio] 58	20	19	0

Wylliam Row and John Russewell ougthe to gyve as folloith : The 26 day of Jenyuer Anno 1558, Comyth to mony	14	18	5
The 23 daye of Maye Anno 1558 [sic], Comyth to mony	22	0	0
Wylliam Rowe and John Roussewell ougthe to have £14 18s. 5d. and ys for Somyche of them R[ecieve]d the 18 of Feberaye, d[ebit] F[olio] 35	14	18	5
adye the 26 ior de Maye £22 os. od. and ys for Somyche of them R[ecieve]d, in cashe F[olio] 55	22	0	0

JOHN BARNES of London mercer owith to gyve £10 17s. od. as appereth, In the olde statte come from Folio 177. To paye dayes longe paste	10	17	0
JOHN Barnes of London mercer owith to have £11 11s. 8d. And is for somych Ready mony of him Receyved The 26 of Aprill and 30 of June Anno 1561. By Thomas Barnes in Cashe F[olio] [blank]	11	11	8

RYCHARDE Sharpe of London mercer owith to gyve £16 15s. 8d. as Appeireth, In the olde statte come from F[olio] 178. To paye the 14 daye of February 1558	16	15	8
Ryc[h]ard Sharp ougthe to have £16 15s. 8d. and ys for Somyche monye of hym R[ecieve]d the 11 of Marche, in cashe d[ebit]e F[olio] 35	16	15	8

	£	s	d
George Dymonde of London clothworker owith to gyve £32 6s. 8d. as apperth, In The olde statte come from F[olio] 182.			
To paye the 2 daye of February 1558	32	6	8
George Dyamunde clothe workar ougthe to have £32 6s. 8d. and ys for Somyche of hym R[eeceive]d the 11 of Feborary, in cashe d[ebit]e F[olio] 35	32	6	8

EDWARD Kemppe of London mercer owith to gyve £24 14s. od. as appereth, In The olde statte come from F[olio] 182,			
To paye the laste daye of April 1559	24	14	0
Edward Kempe of London mercer ougthe to have £20 os. od. and ys for Somyche mony of hym R[eeceive]d the 24 of Marche, F[olio] 35			
and the 3 daye of Jun £4 13s. 6d.	24	13	6

[Fol. 17] A die the prime of Jenyuer Anno 1558

HENRY Lillye of of [sic] London mercer owith to gyve £12 os. 4d. as Appeireth, in the olde estatte come from F[olio] 182,			
To paye the 30 daye of March Anno 1558	12	0	4
HENRY Lyllly of London mercer owith to have £12 os. 4d. and is for Somych Ready mony of him Receyved The 18 of [March ^a] Aprill Anno 1559. To him As Appeireth in Cash debyte F[olio] [blank]	12	0	4

RYCHARDE Pecocke of London lether seller owith to gyve £40 os. 7d. as Appereth, In the olde statte come from F[olio] 105, To paye dayes long paste	1	19	4
The 30 daye of Dessember Anno 1558, Comyth to mony	17	3	3
more The 30 daye of March Anno 1558, Comyth to mony	20	18	0
41.0.8 [in margin]			
Ryc[h]ard Pekoke of London lether seller ougthe to have £17 3s. 3d. and ys for Somych mony of hym R[eeceive]d the 8 of Jenyuer, F[olio] 35	17	3	3
A die The 22 daye of Aprill Anno 1559 £20 18s. od. And is for somych Ready mony of him Receyved, The same tyme To him In cash debyte F[olio] 37	20	18	0

WYLLYAM Blunte of London Clothworker owith to gyve £10 os. od. as Appereth, in The olde estatte come from F[olio] 7, To paye Dayes paste, comyth	10	0	0
WYLLYAM Blunte of London Clothworker owith to have £10 os. od. And is for somych redy mony of him Receyved 27 Daye of Jenyuer Anno 1559 by the handes of Thomas Thickyns in Cash, F[olio] [blank]	10	0	0

VYNSENTE Hamcottes of London fyshmonger owith to gyve £3 9s. 4d. as Appeireth, in the olde state come from F[olio] 157, To pay dayes longe paste	3	9	4
--	---	---	---

£ s d

VYNSENTE Hamcottes of London fyshmonger owith [to] have £3 9s. 4d. And is for so mych mony of him Receyved The 31 of of [sic] March Anno 1559, in Cash F[olio] [blank]

3 9 4

WATER Marlor of London haberdasher owith to gyve £56 os. od. And is for somych mony lentte to the quenes grace for 56 Clothes shippid in his name to the laste syncksson marte as Appereth, in the olde state F[olio] 16

56 0 0

WATER Marlor of London haberdasher owith to have £56 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved The 10 daye of October Anno 1559, in cash debyte F[olio] 39

56 0 0

John Wycam my cosyn and servaunde to my lord of Bedford ougthe to gyve £1 os. od. and ys for Somyche lent hym cler and quitt [*in centre*]

1 0 0

[Fol. 18] A die the prime of Jenyuer Anno 1558

DREW Mompesson my servaunte owith to gyve £55 17s. 6d. And is for so mych mony lente to the quenes maieste for 87 clothes shipped in his name to the laste synckson marte as appeireth, in The olde state come from F[olio] 49

55 17 6

more for somych as he owghte to the accompte as Ready mony at his going over

20 0 0

more for A Reste of A parsell of Richarde Wottons Receyved by him and not cleared

7 1

A die the 18 ior de March Anno 1558 £5 12s. 11d. And is for somych mony to him p[ai]d As Appeireth, in Cash F[olio] 35

5 12 11
81 17 6

DREW Mompessone my servaunte owith to have £26 os. od. And is for 1 balle fustyans solde for him as Appeireth, in the olde statte come from F[olio] 49, Comyth to mony

26 0 0

A die The 23 daye of September Anno 1559 £55 17s. 6d. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved the same tyme by the handes of Willyam Burd, in Cash F[olio] [blank]

55 17 6
81 17 6

adye the 8 ior de Novemb[er] £30 os. od. and ys for somyche as he ougthe me by hys byll of dett

30 0 0

A die The 7 daye of Jully Anno 1561 £15 os. od. And is for somych of him Recyved, of him The same tyme by his parte that he ougthe to have of the accompte partyll for wheate sold to Thomas [blank]

15 0 0

A die The 7 Daye of Jully Anno 1562 £15 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved the same tyme as Appeireth, to him In Cash Debyte F[olio] 58

15 0 0

HENRY Bellamy of London mercer owith to gyve £96 os. od.
As Appeireth, in The olde Estatte come from F[olio] 55,
Dewe to be payed as here after followith

for a Reste of £115 for Evan Lewssye dew dayes longe paste,
comyth

for 1 pece brode worsted deleyver[ed] him long syns, Comyth
to mony

for 4 clothes shippid in his name to the laste syncksson martte
which was lentte to the quens grace, to pay when her grace
payeth him, comyth to mony

more for his borde for Myghellmas 1557 to Myghellmas 1558
per Agremente

more for his borde from Mighellmas 1558 to the laste of
Jenyuer 1558

106.0.0 [in margin]

£ s d

15 0 0

2 0 0

55 0 0

24 0 0

10 0 0

106 0 0

Henrye Bellamy mercer ougthe to have £26 4s. 6d. and ys
for Somyche monye of hym R[eceive]d the 5 of Februarye in
Cash, [Folio] 35

more batyd hym at dyce

more for whett and Rye

more abat[ed] hym in a pece worstyd

more for A down bede

The 27 of Maye 1559 Received of Harrye Bellamy as
appeareth, in cashe F[olio] 55

53.0.0 [in margin]

A die The 23 daye of Sepptember Anno 1559 £55 os. od. and
is for so mych mony of him Receyved by the handes of
Willyam Burde, in Cash debyte F[olio] [blank]

26 4 6

13 0

10 0

2 0

4 0 0

19 10 6

55 0 0

106 0 0

John Iyeornemonger of London mercer owith to gyve £28 os.
od. And is for so mych mony lente to the quenes grace for 28
Clothes shippid in his name to the laste synckesson martte,
To paye when the quenes grace payeth him As appereth
In The olde statte Come from F[olio] 93. Comyth to
mony

28 0 0

JOHN Iyeornemonger of London mercer owith to have £20
os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him R[eceive]d
the 20 daye of Jully Anno 1558. To him in cash F[olio]
[blank]

20 0 0

A die the 10 daye of October Anno 1559 £8 os. od. and is
for somych Ready mony of him Receyved, The same tyme to
him In cash Debyte follio 39

8 0 0

28 0 0

£ s d

HENRY Isham of London mercer owith to gyve £48 5s. od. as Appereth, in The olde statte come from F[olio] 148. Dew to be paide as heireafter folloith:

for the leasse of his howsse in Iyeornemonger lane Dew dayes paste

15 0 0

more for so mych mony lentte to the quenes grace for 37 Clothes shippid to the laste synkesson marte, to paye, When her grace payeth him, Comyth to mony

28 0 0

Henry Isham mercer ougthe to have £15 os. od. and ys for Somyche monye of hym Received the Last day of Marche, to him in in [sic] cashe F[olio] 35

15 0 0

adye the 17 of June £35 5s. od. and ys for Somyche of hym R[eceive]d, in cashe F[olio] 55

28 5 0

[Fol. 19]

A die the prime of Jenyuer 1558

UMFFERY Ramssdon owith to gyve £52 5s. od. as Appeireth, in the olde accounte Come from F[olio] 19, Dewe as heire After followith:

for somych mony lente to the quenes grace for 54 Clothes shippid over in his name to laste synckesson martte, To paye When her grace payeth him, Comyth to mony

35 5 0

for somych mony payed to Christoffer Olldfyllde long syns for his usse, Comyth to

17 0 0

52 5 0

UMFFERY Ramssdon owith to have £35 5s. od. and is for somych Ready mony of him Receyved the 23 of September, by his handes of Willyam Burde cash F[olio] [blank]

35 5 0

A die the 23 daye of September Anno 1559 £17 os. od. and is for somych of him Received for The which he is madebytor [sic] in the Accompte partybell, in Cash debyte F[olio] [blank]

17 0 0

52 5 0

THE quenes grace owith to gyve £50 os. od. And is 10. somych mony to her paide by the waye of lone by the Company of the Mercers as Appeireth, in the olde statte F[olio] 490 more for the Entereste of the same £50 from the 4 daye of Aprill Anno 1558 to the 4 daye of Aprill Anno 1559 After 12 per cente for A yeare, comyth to mony

50 0 0

more for the Entereste of the same from the 4 daye of Aprill anno 1559 to the 4 daye of Aprill Anno 1560 After 12 per cento for the yeare, comyth to mony

6 0 0

more for somych mony lentte to her grace for 207 clothes shippid to the laste syncksson martte as Appeireth, in the olde statte come F[olio] 49, comyth to

6 0 0

the queyns magestye ougthe to have £100 os. od. and ys for Somyche of hyr R[eceive]d by the hands of W[illia]m Byrd the 30 Aprill

129 7 6

100 0 0

A die The 23 daye of September Anno 1559 £29 7s. 6d. And is for somych Ready mony of her Receyved by the handes of Willyam Burde, To him In Cash Debyte F[olio] [blank]

£ s d

29 7 6

A die The 21 daye of February and 6 of March Anno 1559 £50 and is for somych Ready mony of her Receyved The same Tyme as Appeireth, To her in Cashe debyte F[olio] [blank]

50 0 0

A die The 31 daye of Maye Anno 1560 £5 11s. 6d. and is for somych Ready mony of her Receyved by the handes of Anthony Hickman, To her as Appeireth, in Cash debite F[olio] [blank]

5 11 6

WYLLYAM Barnarde of London draper owith to gyve £166 10s. od. And is for somych goodes to him solld The 20 daye of Marche 1558, To pay Ready mony, in F[olio] 97

21 10 0

more the 24 of June by an oblygacyon of Willyam Carters of Hallifaxe clothier

85 0 0

more the 6 of Jully by an oblygacyon of Willyam Stoublys of [blank]

60 0 0

166 10 0

WYLLYAM Barnarde of London draper owith to have £21 10s. od. And is for so mych mony of him Receyved The 21 day of March Anno 1558 as appeireth, in cash F[olio] 35

21 10 0

adye the 21th ior de Maye £85 os. od. and ys for Somyche of hym Received, in cash F[olio] 55

85 0 0

A die The fyrste daye of Jully Anno 1559 £30 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony of him Receyved, the same tyme To him In Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]

30 0 0

166 10 0

[Fol. 20]

a die the prime of Jenyuer Anno 1558

THE ACCOUMPTTE partybell betwixte my brother Henry Isham And me owith to gyve £800 os. od. And is for Somych mony put in to the stocke at sertayne dayes as Appeireth, in the olde statte come from F[olio] 153, as heir after folloith:

The 26 Daye of November Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

110 15 4

more 2 Daye of Dessember Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

28 9 0

more the 10 Daye of Dessember Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

240 17 0

more the 18 Daye of Dessember Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

183 1 8

more The 24 Daye of Dessember Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

30 19 10

more The 14 Daye of Jenyuer Anno 1558, Comyth to mony

12 7 6

more The 14 Daye of Jenyuer Anno 1558, Comyth to mony, In clothes

154 7 0

more The 15 Daye of Jenyuer Anno 1558, to make uppe the some of £800, comyth to mony

39 2 8

800.0.0 [in margin]

more The 2 and 12 daye of March Anno 1558, Comyth to mony the some of

359 12 5

more The 31 daye of March Anno 1558 [sic], Comyth to mony

40 7 7

	£	s	d
more The 22 daye of Aprill Anno 1558 [sic], Comyth to mony 1,400.0.0 [in margin]	200	0	0
adye the 19 daye of Maye £200 os. od. and ys for Somyche mony then paid to the accomte parttabyll, in cash F[olio] 41	200	0	0
A die The 13 daye of October Anno 1559 £400 os. od. and is for Somych Ready mony payed To the Accoumpte partybell as Appeireth, in Cash Credite F[olio] 39	400	0	0
A die The 30 daye of Dessemer Anno 1559 £250 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony paid to the Accoumpte partybell As Appeireth, In Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]	250	0	0
A die le dicto ior £1,222 6s. 6d. and is for so mych as my partte of the gayne of this years Accoumpte Endyng At Christmas Comyth unto as Appeireth, in the greate bocke in F[olio] 117	1,222	6	6
A die The 9 daye of Jully Anno 1562 £100 os. od. and is for so mych ready mony paid to the Accoumpte and was gayned by the Accoumpte of Gregory Isham, F[olio] [blank]	100	0	0
A die The 12 daye of Jully Anno 1562 £1,435 6s. 8d. and is for so mych gayned for my parte of the 2 yers and halffe from the prime of Januery 1559 to this daye as Appeireth, in the greate bocke to gaynes in F[olio] 300	1,435	6	8
A die The 10 daye of June and 30 of Auguste Anno 1564 £240 os. od. and is for somych as my parte of £300 comyth unto, taken uppe of James Hardy and Roger Mayfyllde by Exc[hange] heire and was payed oute of my Accoumpte At Emden as Appeireth, to vyadg F[olio] [blank]	240	0	0
A die The 15 daye of March Anno 1564 £35 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony paied to Mr. Alderman Haywarde and Mr. Isham for the accoumpte as Appeireth, Comyth to 5,282.13.4 [in margin, followed by erasure]	35	0	0
A die The 12 daye of March Anno 1564 £92 9s. 10d. and is for my parte of the gayne, as appeireth by the state of the accoumpte partybill mid uppe this daye, F[olio] [blank] 5,282.13.2 [in margin] with [blank]			
and I dewe Esteme that but att £50 F[lemish] because yt may happyn some part of thys to be yet dett.			
THE ACCOUMPTTE partybell owith to have £100 os. od. And is for so mych as Thomas Bowes doth owe to the same Accoumpte and is made debyto [sic] me, And for 100 quarters of wheate which was shippid into Spayne And sold to him heire And the bondes Are made to me, to him debyte F[olio] 60	[100	0	0 ^d]
A die the 24 daye of September Anno 1560 £20 os. od. and is for somych as I do make Thomas debytor to me for. And was lente him The same tyme to pay a pressepte which was served uppon him, to him debyte F[olio] 60	[20	0	0 ^d]
this £120 is charged to me the 6 of March 1564 in the some of £571 11d. as appeireth by the same [in margin].			

£ s d

A die the 12 Daye of Jully Anno 1562 £1,431 13s. 4d. and is for somych Ready mony taken oute of the Accoumpte for my howsshould chardge and other wysse as Appeireth to Cash debyte F[olio] 59 1,431 13 4

A die the 21 daye of Jully Anno 1563 £934 9s. 2d. and is for somych Ready mony taken oute of the Accoumpte for houshold expenssis and other wysse as Appeireth, to Cash debite F[olio] [blank] 934 9 2

A die from the 20 daye of November to the 28 daye of January Anno 1563 £307 16s. 5d. and is for so mych Ready mony taken oute of the accoumpte At 10 tymes by dyvers meanes as Appeireth, in Cash F[olio] [blank] 307 16 5

A die the 5 daye of Jully Anno 1564 £250 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony Receyved oute of the Accoumpt the same same [sic] tyme as Appeireth, to ready mony Receyved indebyte F[olio] [blank] 250 0 0

A die the 20 daye of March Anno 1564 £123 16s. 11d. and is for somych Ready mony Receyved oute of the accoumpte the same tyme by John Lytcote as Appeireth, to him in Debyte F[olio] [blank] 123 16 11

A die the 25 daye of March Anno 1564 [sic] £881 6s. 6d. and is for so mych as 651 pecis Carsis comyth to and Receyved oute of the Accoumpte to be shippid to Emden for myne owne accoumpte severally as Appeireth, to the Journall of the accoumpte partybell in F[olio] 199 881 6 6

A die the same daye £39 9s. 8d. and is for 23 pecis northern dossens, R[ecieve]d as aforesayed in F[olio] 199 39 9 8

A die the 26 daye of September Anno 1564 £100 os. od. and is for somych Receyved oute of the accomte which was to paye A byll of Exchange to Vynssente Randoll as Appeireth, Folio [blank] 100 0 0

A die the 25 daye of September Anno 1564 £64 7s. 10d. and is for so mych Receyved oute of the accoumpte by dyvers percells payed forth by Rice Houllton, by his accoumpte in F[olio] [blank] 64 7 10

A die the 6 daye of March Anno 1564 £571 os. 11d. and is for somych Receyved oute of the accounts as by Thomas Bowes £120, by John Rowsswell per Mr. Alldarssey £62 18s. 6d., by Thomas Wikam £3 6s. 8d., by The Earlle of Warwicke £281 5s., by Sir Thomas Venabell by Mr. Alldarssey £81, by Henr[y] Stokes £2 os. od., and by Roberte Isham 30.9., and is made paid to thosse men in Cash F[olio] [blank] 571 0 11

A die the 28 daye of Jully Anno 1564 £200 os. od. and is for so mych taken uppe by Exc[hange] and payed to Houmffery Marbery as Appeireth, in the accoumpte partybell to vyadage F[olio] [blank] 200 0 0

£ s d

A die The 28 day of Desseember Anno 1564 £80 17s. od. and is for somych as I did then owe in Flaunders and is broughte home At 23s. the pound as Appeireth, to vyadg in Credit F[olio] 281

80 17 0

4,984.17.9 [in margin]

A die The 6 daye of March Anno 1564 £2 18s. 10d. and is for somych Receyved oute of the accoumpte by Thomas Alldarssey for charges for the Earlle of Warwike in Cash F[olio] [blank]

2 18 10

A die the 18 daye of March Anno 1564 £150 os. od. and is for somych Receyved outte of the accoumpte by Robert Constabell and is put to sir Ambrose Cave in debyte F[olio] 80

150 0 0

A die the 20 daye of March Anno 1564 £74 4s. 4d. and is for so mych Receyved outte of the accoumpte which Remayned by the fotte of John Barker his accoumpte as Appeireth, in his paymente F[olio] 78

74 4 4

5,212.0.11 [in margin]

A die The 12 Daye of March Anno 1564 £70 12s. od. and is for so mych Resseyved oute of the accoumpte and is for so mych as the reste ½ of my Accoumpte comyth unto, as appeireth

70 12 0

[Fol. 21]

A die the prime of Jenyuer Anno 1558

LANDE lying in the Countie of Northamton called Barfarde owith to gyve £110 os. od. And coste me for my parte the fyrste peny £113 as Appeireth, in the olde statte come from F[olio] 93. Estemed At

110 0 0

LANDE lying in The County of Northamtonsheire Caulled Barfforde owyth to have £110 os. od. and is for so mych as it is solde for To Mr. John Marsh The 14 daye of February Anno 1559, in debyte F[olio] 44

110 0 0

ANEWYTIE boughte of George Vynssente And Edwarde his sonne of Pyckellton In Lesster sheire gentellman owith to gyve yearlyly £20 dewryng myne owne lyffe, my Wyffes And my 2 chyllderen Thomas and Anne Isham and costeine the fyrste peny As Appeireth, in the olde statte come from F[olio] 119

126 13 4

Torne to F[olio] 68

ANEWYTIE boughte of Mr. George Vynssente And Edwarde his sonne of Pyckellton In Lescetersheire gentellmen owith to have £10 os. od. and is for so mych mony of them Receyved for 1 hallffe yeare Endyng At oure Laydaye [sic] in lente, by the hande of Gylles Isham my brother the 6 daye of Maye Anno 1559, in Cash Debyte F[olio] 37

10 0 0

A die The 14 daye of February Anno 1559 £10 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved by the handes of Mr. Robarte Isham for one hallffe yeare Endyng At mendyng At [sic] Myghellmas 1559, in debyte F[olio] [blank]

10 0 0

£ s d

A die The 10 daye of Jully Anno 1560 £10 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved by the hande of Rob[er]te Isham for hallffe A years Rente Endyng At our Lady daye laste 1560, in debyte F[olio] [blank]

10 0 0

A die the 26 daye of September 1560 £10 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved by the hands of Rob[er]te Isham for hallffe A years Rente Endyng At Myghellmas Anno 1560, in Cash debyte F[olio] [blank]

10 0 0

A die The 25 daye of Marche Anno 1561 £10 os. od. and is for somych R[ec]eived in Ready mony of him by the hands of Rob[er]te Isham for hallffe a years Rente Endyng At our Lady daye in lente, in Cash debyte F[olio] [blank]

10 0 0

TOTNAME parssenedge or the lease thereof owith to gyve £12 13s. 4d. And is for so mych mony payd to Anthony Colle for fyne of the tyth 6.13.4. And for hallffe yers Rente of A fore hande £6, and was payed him the 3 daye of Maye 1559, In Cash F[olio] 36

12 13 4

A die The fyrste of Jully Anno 1559 £7 os. od. and is for somych mony paid to Anthony Colle in full paymente of £13 Endyng At owre Lady daye in lentte, comyth to, F[olio] 39

7 0 0

A die The 8 daye of November 1559 £12 6s. od. and is for somych mony paide to Anthony [sic] for hallffe years Rente Endyng At Myghellmas laste paste, To him in Cash, F[olio] 39

12 6 0

A die The 27 daye of November and 21 of Dessember Anno 1559 £13 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony payed To Anthony Colle for hallffe yers Rente Afore hande ending At oure Lady daye in Lente nexte Comyng As Appeireth, in Cash, F[olio] 39

13 0 0

TOTNAME parssenedge owith to have £15 os. od. and is [words struck out here] for so mych as I have sold my haye for this yare the 16 Daye of Jenyuer Anno 159 [sic]. To John Cotton indebyte F[olio] 48

15 0 0

thys accomtte ys cleryd in F[olio] [blank]

[Fol. 22] A die the prime of Jenyuer Anno 1559 [sic]

THOMAS Bowes of London gollde smyth owith to gyve £126 2s. 3d. as appereth, In the olde statte come from F[olio] 160. To paye as heireafter folloith:

The 29 Daye of September paste Anno 1558 per a byll

33 0 0

more the 24 Daye of Auguste paste 1558 per a byll

26 13 4

more the fyrste daye of November paste Anno 1558 In the same byll

30 0 0

more the 6 Daye of October paste Anno 1558 per a byll with sewarties

200 0 0

more for the Exchange And rechange of the same £200 from the 5 Daye of Auguste to the 5 Daye of Jenyuer beyng 6 monthes As Appereth, comyth

15 0 0

more for somych Ready mony [Ready mony^d] lente to him the 10 of November

20 0 0

£ s d

more for 1 byll of his Taken of Jernymo Bartelyne of 335.13.1
Flemysh And makyth starllyng after 21s. 5d. the pounde,
to paye wyth sewarties comyth to
638.2.3 *[in margin]*

313 8 11

more That he owith to gyve from the 5 daye of Jenyuer to
the 10 of Maye 1559 for the Exc[hange] and Rechange of
£200, As Appeireth in his oblygations the some of
more The 23 daye of March Anno 1559 £200 os. od. And is
for somych mony for him Taken uppe At Entreste of Richard
Lambarte to paye the 23 daye of Auguste After 15 per cente,
comyth to alltogether

12 0 0

for the wyche I have 60 clothes to gage shepyde in to Spayn
callyd Soffoke clothes

212 10 0

[blank]

adye the 10 ior de Apr[il] £100 os. od. and ys for Somyche
monye for hym takyn upp of Thomas Randall per Ex[cha]nge
adye the Same daye for yntrest of the Exc[ha]nge and
Rechange of the Same from the 10th of Aprill to the 10th of
Jullye

100 0 0

mor for the Exchange and the Rechange of the 236.13.4 pay-
abyll the 10th daye of May to the 10th of Jully

3 17 6

adye the prime of June £2 13s. 4d. and ys for oon Jerkyn of
velvyt to hym solde, to pay at pless[ure]

6 5 0

2 13 4

A die The 28 daye of Auguste Anno 1559 and is for £203 6s.
8d. paide to Roberte Ducke to Redeme his platte/as Appeireth,
in The cash Credite F[olio] *[blank]*

203 6 8

Thomas Bowes of London golldesmyth owith to have £50
os. od. and is for somych mony of him Received by the handes
of Santyno Santyne the 11 of Febuary 1559, F[olio] 35

50 0 0

A die the 12 daye of Aprill Anno 1559 £150 os. od. and is for
somych mony of him Receyved by the handes of Santyno
Santyne, In Cash debyte F[olio] 37

150 0 0

adye the 8 daye of Jullye £60 os. od. and ys for Somyche of
hym Received by the hands of Santyn Santyne in partt of
paymente of a more S[o]mma

60 0 0

A die the 8 daye of September Anno 1559 £230 16s. od. and
is for somych Ready mony R[eeceive]d of him by The handes
[of] Edwarde Martyne golldesmyth in Cash Debyte F[olio]
[blank]

230 16 0

A die the 7 daye of October Anno 1559 £304 os. od. and is
for somych Ready mony of him Receyved by the handes of
Drew Mompessone in Cash Debyte F[olio] *[blank]*

304 0 0

A die The 8 of November and 19 of Dessember Anno 1559
£138 7s. od. and is for so mych of him Receyved by The
handes of Drew Mompesson in Cash Debyte F[olio] 40
torn to Folio 45

138 7 0

REDY mony owith to gyve £68 os. od. *[sic]* And is for somych
mony Remaying In The cheste the 15 of Jenyuer At the
makyng upp of my Accoumpte As Appeireth, in statte F[olio]
[blank], Comyth to

68 1 4

thys ys cleryd hother wysse

BEADES owith to gyve £32 14s. od. and is for 218 li. of beades had of Roberte Essyngton of London lether seller in party of payments of his dettes The 19 daye of March Anno 1559. Credyte F[olio] 10

£ s d
68 1 4

32 14 0

[Fol. 23] A die the prime of Jenyuer Anno 1558

PLATTE of All sorttes owith to gyve £ s. d. [spaces all blank], And is for somych Remayning In The Housse as Appereth in the olde statte come from F[olio] 90 as heire folloith : and for all manor of housold stoffe Exstemyd at [blank].

[Fol. 24] A die the prime of Jenyuer Anno 1558

SERSSNETES of all sorts owith to gyve £131 8s. 6d. And is for 11 p[ieces] serssnets lefft unsolde c[ontainin]g yeards 751 as Appeireth, in the olde accounte of serssnets F[olio] 173

131 8 6

A Die the 9 of February Anno 1558

SERSSNETES of all sorts owith to have £14 16s. 7d. And is for 1 pece serssenette solde To Willyam Chellssam The 9 of February Anno 1558 in Jornall F[olio] 96

14 16 7

A die the dicto ior £12 5s. 8d. And is for 1 pece serssenet solde to Avery Braughton as Appei[re]th, in Jornall F[olio] 96

12 5 8

A die The 11 of Juenyuer Anno 1558 £63 2s. 8d. And is for 5 pecis serssenettes solde to Richarde Rutter as Appeireth, in Jornall F[olio] 96

63 2 8

A die The 21 of February Anno 1558 £8 9s. 7d. and is for 1 pece serssenette solde to Willyam Jones And Thomas Tenman as Appeireth, in Jornall F[olio] 96

8 9 7

A die The 9 daye of March Anno 1558 £22 [sic] 11s. 6d. And is for 2 pecis sersenettes solde to Richarde Barnes, To him in Jornall F[olio] 96

20 11 6

A die The 22 daye of Auguste Anno 1559 £13 19s. 3d. and is for 1 pece sarssenet solde to Thomas Blakewaye, To goodes solde to him In Jornall as Appeireth, F[olio] 97

13 19 3

SATTEN And Damaske owith to gyve £22 16s. 9d. And is for 1 pece tawny Damaske Remayning In The housse unsolde c[ontainin]g yerds 50¾ As Appeireth, in the olde accompte of sattyns And Damasques come from F[olio] 185

22 16 9

SATTENS And Damaske owith to have £22 16s. 9d. And is for 1 pece damaske solde to John Shraully and Symond Hodgsson the 9 daye of Maye Anno 1559, In Jornall F[olio] 97

22 16 9

TAFFETAES of All sortts owith to gyve £57 12s. od. And is for 2 pecis Elle brode taffetaes c[ontainin]g yeardes 144 as Appeireth, in the olde accompte of taffetes F[olio] 152 more 4 pecis Levente Taffetaes c[ontainin]g yeardes 207½ At 2s. the yearde as appeireth, In The olde Accompte of Taffetaes come from F[olio] 152, Comyth to mony

57 12 0

20 15 0

	£	s	d
TAFFETAES of All sortes owith to have £21 2s. 6d. And is for 4 pecis Leventte taffetas solde to Richard Rutter The 11 of Jenyuer 1558 as appeireth, in Jornall F[olio] 96	21	2	6
A die The 8 daye of Aprill Anno 1559 £28 12s. od. And is for 1 pece elle brode taffe solde to Roberte Mathew, To him as Appeireth in Jornall F[olio] 97	23	12	0
A die The 6 ior de Maye Anno 1559 £27 8s. 2d. And is for 1 pece Elle brode taffetae solde to Richarde Wotton, To him solde in Jornall F[olio] 97	27	8	2
VELLVYTE owith to gyve £8 3s. 4d. And is for 2/3 of 1 pece Whoughte [sic] Vellvete blake lefte unsolde as Appeireth, in the olde accompte of vellvets come from F[olio] 184	8	3	4
Velvytes Sold to Thomas Bayard ougthe to have £9 os. od. and ys for Somyche to hym sold in d[ebit]e F[olio] 12	9	0	0
[Fol. 25] A die the prime of Jenyuer Anno 1558			
CHAMBELLETS of all sortes owith to gyve £36 os. od. and is for 36 pecis chamblets, as 10 p[iece]s Wattered chambeletts and 26 p[iece]s grogreyne chamblets lefte in the housse unsolde as Appeireth, in the olde accompte of chamblets come from F[olio] [blank]	36	0	0
CHAMBLETS of all sortes owith to have £3 os. od. And is for 3 pecis cha[m]beletts waterd solde to Willyam Carou, In Jornall F[olio] 95	3	0	0
A die The 26 daye of Aprell Anno 1559 £20 os. od. and is for 20 pecis grogreyne chamblets solde to Jellyan Hickes, as Appereth to here [sic] in Jornall F[olio] 97	20	0	0
A die The prime of September Anno 1559 £2 os. od. [sic] and is for 2 pecis chamblets solde to Richarde Wotton, To him In Jornall as Appeireth in F[olio] [blank]	3	0	0
A die The prime of February Anno 1559 £1 6s. od. and is for 1 pece blew Chamblet sold to Jellyon Hickes As Appeireth, To her In Jornall F[olio] [blank]	1	6	0
A die The 23 daye of Mar[c]h Anno 1559 £ s. d. [blank spaces] and is 3 pecis solld To Clymente Newis F[olio] [blank]	[blank]		
A die The 3 daye of October Anno 1559 £ s. d. [blank spaces] and is for 1 pece dellyver[ed] to my mysterys F[olio] [blank]	[blank]		
A die The 23 daye of October Anno 1559 £ s. d. [blank spaces] and is for 2 pecis Chamblets dellyver[ed] to Thomas Hodgson	[blank]		
CLOTHES Remayning in the housse owith to gyve as heire after folloith :			
30 Clothes of Thomas Pottycaris At £43 10s. the packe comyth to	130	10	0
10 Clothes of Roberte Hartts At £40 the packe Comyth to mony	40	0	0
10 Clothes of Willyam Churchveys At £40 the packe Comyth to mony	40	0	0

10 Clothes of Willyam Ocfordes at £37 the packe Comyth to mony

£ s d

37 0 0

4 Clothes of Willyam Mayos At £3 6s. 8d. the cloth Comyth to mony

13 6 8

6 Clothes Castell Comes bought of Willyam Mayo And coste as appeireth, in achats

24 18 4

CLOTHES Remayning In The housse owith to have £285 15s. od. And is for 70 clothes shippid over this synckson marte the 7 daye of Maye Anno 1559, to viadge F[olio] 42

285 15 0

WOLLE owith to gyve £151 4s. 5d. And is for 230 tode at 4¾ li remaining In The housse At the making uppe of my Accoumpte, in ballance F[olio] [blank]

151 4 5

WOLLE owith to have £166 10s. od. And is for 130 Todes of wollesolde to Willyam Barnarde The 20 daye of March Anno 1558 as Appeireth, in Jornall F[olio] 97

166 10 0

WYLLYAM Chellssam mercer owith to gyve £14 16s. 7d. And is for somych goods to him solde The 9 daye of February Anno 1558 as Appeireth, in Jornall F[olio] 96

14 16 7

Wyll[i]am Chelsham mercer ougthe to have £14 16s. 6d. and ys for Somyche of hym R[ecieve]d the 22th of Maye, in cashe F[olio] 55

14 16 6

EVERY Braughton marchaunte Tayllor owith to gyve £12 5s. 8d. And is for so mych goodes to him solde The 9 of February Anno 1558, To paye the prime of Maye F[olio] 96

12 5 8

Averye Brayghton ougthe to have £12 5s. 8d. and ys for soe myche of him R[ecieve]d the 20th of Maye, in cashe F[olio] [blank]

12 5 8

[Fol. 26]

JONE Willson owith to gyve £2 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony to her paid The 21 daye of Jully Anno 1560, to her in Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]

2 0 0

A die the 10 daye of August 1561 £2 os. od. and is for somych to her payd, in Cash F[olio] 44

2 0 0

A die the 14 Daye of June Anno 1561 £2 os. od. And is for somych to her payed, in Cash F[olio] 44

2 0 0

A die the 11 daye of Dessember Anno 1565 £5 os. od. and is for so mych to her payd, in cash F[olio] [blank]

5 0 0

11.0.0 [in margin]

A die 16 June 1567 £3; more, 19 March 1567 £2; more, 25 Maye 1568 £3 paid hur in cashe F[olio] [blank]

8 0 0

A die the prime of Jenyuer Anno 1558

JONE Willson an olde mayde owith [to] have £30 os. od. And is for so mych mony as I do owe her as appeireth, in her olde Accoumpte come from F[olio] 28

30 0 0

K

	£	s	d
<i>A die The 23 daye of March Anno 1559 £2 os. od. and is for somych as she owith to have for the Intereste of the some of £30 for one yeare, Comyth to mony the some of</i>	2	0	0
<i>A die The 9 daye of Jully Anno 1561 £2 os. od. and is for so mych as she owith to have for the Intereste of [the] some of £30 for one holle yeare, Comyth to mony the some of</i>	2	0	0
<i>adye the 20th of Jullye 1562 £4 os. od. and ys that she ougthe to have for all maner of monye of hyr hade</i>	4	0	0
38.0.0 [in margin]			
<i>Jamys Foxecrofte clother ougthe to gyve £30 16s. od. and ys for Somyche monye to hym p[ai]d the 27 of Maye</i>	30	16	0
<i>JAMES Foxcrofte of Hallyfaxe clothier owith to have £30 16s. od. as Appereth, In his olde accoumpte come from F[olio] 31, To paye as heirafter followith:</i>			
<i>The 2 Daye of February Anno 1558, Comyth to mony</i>	15	16	0
<i>more the fyrste Daye of Maye Anno 1559, Comyth to mony</i>	15	0	0
<i>Ellynor Cotton owith to gyve £20 os. od. and is somych Ready mony to her paide The 9 Daye of Desseember 1559 by the handes of her brother Vallantyne Cotton As Appeireth, To her in Cassh F[olio] 39</i>	20	0	0
<i>A die The 23 Daye of March Anno 1559 £2 2s. 7d. And is for so mych spyssis of Thomas Bowes To him solde As Appeireth, To him In Credyte follyo [blank]</i>	2	2	7
<i>A die The 31 Daye of Maye Anno 1560 £30 os. od. And is for so mych Ready mony To her paide The same tyme by the handes of Vallentyne Cotton, To him in Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]</i>	30	0	0
<i>ELLYNOR Cotton owith to have £50 10s. od. and is for somych as I do owe her, In her olde Accoumpte come from F[olio] 32</i>	50	10	0
<i>Adie The 23 daye of March Anno 1559 £ s. d. [spaces blank] and is for so mych as she oweth to have for the Intreste of [blank] poundes for one yeare Endyng At Christemas, Comyth to mony The some of</i>	5	0	0
<i>EDWARDE Tattersall of Hallyfaxe clothier owith to gyve £30 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony To him paide the 28 of Auguste Anno 1559, in cash F[olio] 38</i>	30	0	0
<i>EDWARDE Tattersall of Hallyfaxe clothier owith to have £30 os. od. as appeireth, In his olde Accoumpte come from Folio 32. To paye the 24 of Auguste comyth</i>	30	0	0
<i>WYLLYAM Lenard of London mercer owith to gyve £150 os. od. And is for so mych mony to him payed The 11 daye of February Anno 1558, in Cash F[olio] 35</i>	150	0	0
<i>WYLLYAM Lenarde of London mercer owith to have £150 os. od. as Appeireth, in his olde Accoumpte come from F[olio] 96. To paye the 15 of February Anno 1558</i>	150	0	0

£ s d

[Fol. 27]

HENRY Pristelly of Hallifaxe clothier owith to gyve £40 os. od. and is for that he hath seatte over his byll to Gregory Isham, in Credite F[olio] 31

40 0 0

A die the prime of Jenyuer Anno 1558

HENRY Prystelly of Hallyfaxe clothier owith to have £40 os. od. as Appeireth, in his olde Accoumpte come from F[olio] 113. To paye as heireafter folloith:

*The 2 daye of February Anno 1558, Comyth to mony
more The 25 of March Anno 1558, Comyth to mony*

20 0 0

20 0 0

HENRY Becher of London haberdasher owith to have £ s. d. [spaces blank], and is for so mych as I do owe him in his olde accoumpte, come from F[olio] [blank]

[blank]

EDMONDE Woodhead of Hallifaxe clothier owith to gyve £30 os. od. and is for so mych mony paid to him The 18 and 25 of February Anno 1558, in Cash F[olio] 35

30 0 0

adye the 10th daye of June £30 os. od. and ys for Somyche to hym p[ai]d, in cashe F[olio] 41

30 0 0

EDMONDE Woodhead of Hallyfaxe clothier owith to have £60 os. od. as appeireth, in his Accoumpte come from F[olio] 128. To paye as heirafter folloith:

*The 3 daye of February Anno 1558 Comyth to mony
more the fyrste daye of Maye Anno 1559 Comyth to mony*

30 0 0

30 0 0

WYLLYAM Wilkynsson of Hallifaxe clothier owith to gyve £17 16s. od. and is for so mych mony to him paid The 18 daye of March Anno 1558, in Cash F[olio] 35

17 16 0

WYLLAM Wilkynsson of Hallyfaxe clothier owith to have £17 16s. od. as doth Appeir in the olde Accoumpte come from F[olio] 128. To paye the 25 daye of March Anno 1559 comyth to

17 16 0

WYLLYAM Dobsson of Hallyfaxe Clothier owith to gyve £15 os. od. And is for so mych mony to him paide The 13 daye of Maye Anno 1559, in Cash Credite F[olio] 36

15 0 0

A die the fyrste Daye of Auguste Anno 1559 £15 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony paide to hym The same tyme as Appeireth, in Cash Debyte F[olio] 38

15 0 0

WYLLYAM Dobsson of Hallyfaxe clothier owith to have £31 os. od. As appereth in his oldd Accoumpte come from F[olio] 144. To paye as heireafter followith:

*The 12 daye of Aprill Anno 1559 Comyth to mony
more the 24 daye of Jully Anno 1559 Comyth to mony*

15 10 0

15 10 0

[Fol. 28]

GEORGE Seayvell of Hallyfaxe Clothier owith to gyve £7 18s. od. And is for so mych mony To him paide The 18 daye

of March Anno 1558, in Cash F[olio] 35

£ s d
7 18 0

A die the prime of Jenyuer Anno 1558

GEORGE Seaywell of Hallyfaxe clothier owith to have £7 18s. od. and is for so mych mony as I do owe him, To paye At his pleassure as appeireth, in his olde accoumpte come from F[olio] 144

7 18 0

RYCHARDE Lyster of London Clothworker owith to gyve £60 os. od. As is for somych to him payed The 21 daye of Jenyuer Anno 1558, in Cash F[olio] 35

60 0 0

A die 27 daye of Aprill Anno 1559 £137 os. od. and is by making of him Credyte in the Accoumpte partybell, As Appeireth to him in Credyte F[olio] 102

137 0 0

RYCHARD Lyster of London clothworker owith to have £197 os. od. and for so mych mony as I do owe him To paye the 4 of September Anno 1558 as Appereth, in his account come from F[olio] 166

137 0 0

I doughte oughe Ryc[h]ard Lyster by the Reste of hys oblygasyon of £200 but [blank] for I have p[ai]d hym £60 in monye and £11 in Redy monye and £17 by Thomas Bowys and thys I took upon my consyence wrytn the 12 Jully 1562 [in right-hand margin]

JOHN CHEACKE of London mercer owith to gyve £114 os. od. And is for somych mony to him payed The 24 daye of March Anno 1558. To him in cash F[olio] 35

114 0 0

JOHN CHECKE of London mercer owith to have £114 os. od. and for so mych mony as I do owe him in his olde accoumpte come from F[olio] 166. To paye the 18 of March, Comyth to mony

114 0 0

John Coussorthe mercer ougthe to gyve £32 12s. 6d. and ys for Somyche monye to hym p[ai]d the 27 of June, in cashe [Folio] 41

32 12 6

JOHN Coussorth of London mercer owith to have £33 12s. od. And is for somych mony as I do owe him to the 25 of March 1559 as Appeireth, in his olde accountte come from F[olio] 132 comyth to

33 12 0

Ryc[h]ard Pouynter of London ougthe to gyve £107 os. od. and ys for Somyche monye to hym p[ai]d the 15th of Jully

107 0 0

RYCHARDE Poyntter of London draper owith to have £107 os. od. and is for somych mony as I do owe him as appereth, in his olde accoumpte come from F[olio] 172 To pay the 24 of June 1559

107 0 0

GEORGE Ynglysh sevaunte [sic] to Erlle of Ruttlande owith to gyve £30 os. od. And is for somych mony to him payd by handes of one of his Executors the 8 daye of Maye Anno 1559. To him In Cash Credite F[olio] 36

30 0 0

adye the 20th daye of June £60 os. od. and ys for Somyche to hym p[ai]d, in cashe F[olio] 41

£ s d
60 0 0

GEORGE Ynglish servaunte to therll of Rutlande owith to have £90 os. od. and is for so mych mony as I do owe him as Appeireth, in his olde Accoumptte come from F[olio] [blank], To paye 22 of March Anno 1559. Comyth to mony

90 0 0

[Fol. 29]

Harye Banyster clother ougthe to gyve £57 os. od. and ys for Somyche to hym p[ai]d the 20th of May and the 15 of Jullye in cashe F[olio] 41

57 0 0

A die The 8 daye of October Anno 1560 £1 os. od. [sic] and [is] for 4 hallffe sufferons to him paid, to repaye it Agayne by 2 peces checked Carssis At my Comyng to Hallyfaxe, to him Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]

2 0 0
59 0 0

A die The prime of Jenyuer Anno 1558

HENRY Banester of Hallyfaxe clothier owith to have £57 os. od. And is for somych as I do owe him in the olde statte come from F[olio] 87. To paye the prime of Maye Anno 1559

57 0 0

A die The 31 Daye of Maye Anno 1561 £1 os. od. And is 2 peces of Checked Carssis of him R[ecieve]d for my going to Hallyfaxe, To him The same tyme as Appeireth in Folio [blank]

1 0 0

A die The 9 daye of Jully Anno 1561 £1 os. od. and is for so mych as he doth owe in the Accoumpte partybell and is made debytor for 2 p[iece]s Carrsis, As Appeireth to him in debyte F[olio] [blank]

1 0 0
59 0 0

JUSTYNYAN Talkarne gentellman owith to gyve £6 os. 3d. and is for so mych mony paid him The 4 of October Anno 1559 by the handes of Richarde Barnes mercer for sylkes, To him in Cash Debyte follio [blank]

6 0 3

A die The 4 Daye of October Anno 1559 £4 16s. 6d. and is for so mych Ready mony to him paid by The handes of Willyam Houdsson for cloth by him dellyver[ed]

4 16 6

A Die The 19 daye of Desseember Anno 1559 £151 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony To him paide The same Tyme as Appeireth, to him In Cash Credyte F[olio] 39

151 0 0

A die dicto £3 3s. 3d. and is for so mych battyd him for paying him it befor it was dew 2 months, Comyth to mony The some of

3 3 3
165 0 0

JUSTYNYAN Talkarne gentell man owith to have £150 os. od.
And is for somych as I do owe him in The olde statte come
from F[olio] 172. To paye At christmas Anno 1559
more for the Entereste of the same from Crystemas 1558 to
Crystemas Anno 1559 comyth too

£	s	d
150	0	0
15	0	0
165	0	0

OTWELL Wyllde of London surgion owith to gyve £16 os. od.
and is for so mych Ready mony to him paid the sixste daye
of February Anno 1561 As appeireth, in cash F[olio] 44

16	0	0
----	---	---

A die The 6 Daye of March Anno 1564 £13 6s. 8d. and is for
so mych Ready mony to him paid The same tyme as
Appeireth, to him The same tyme in Cash Credyte F[olio]
[blank]

13	6	8
----	---	---

A die The 15 Daye of March Anno 1564 £240 14s. od. [sic]
and is for so mych as ys dewe to him on the other syd and
is put to A new parsell as Appeireth, to him credyte F[olio] 82

240	14	4
270	0	0

OTTEWELL Wyllde of London surgyon owith to have £165
os. od. And is for somych as I do owe him in The olde statte
come from F[olio] 32, To paye him intereste for after 10 per
cente, And cleared the fyrste Daye of Jenyuer Anno 1558

165	0	0
-----	---	---

A die for This some Above wryten Endyng At Christmas laste
1559 Comyth to mony

16	10	0
----	----	---

A die The prime of Jenyuer Anno 1559 £2 os. od. And is for
so mych mony Alowed him for chargis

2	0	0
---	---	---

A die Dicto £6 10s. od. and is for somych Ready mony of him
Receyved the same tyme in F[olio] [blank]

6	10	0
---	----	---

A die The 31 Daye of Desseember Anno 1560 £19 os. od. And
is for somych mony [to him payed^d] Alowed him for Intereste
of £190 for one holle yeare Comyth to mony The some of

19	0	0
----	---	---

A die The 23 daye of June Anno 1562 £20 os. od. and is for
so mych mony of him Receyved the same Tyme, as appeireth
to him in Cash Debyte F[olio] 59

20	0	0
----	---	---

adye the 20th of June 1563 £41 os. od. and ys for Somyche
mony as I doughe alowe hym for yntereste of £190 [tyll
cancelled] from Crysmas [tyll^d] 1560 tyll mydesomer 1563
wyche ys 2 yers [and^d] and thys halffe yere past from Crysmas
tyll mydsomer I pay nothyng and So at thys mydesomer we
have cleryde

41	0	0
----	---	---

So I oughe hym thys mydsomer past 1563 £254 for the wych
I have gevyen hym a byll of my hande for yt, payabyll at
mydsomer laste paste

[blank]		
270	0	0

[Fol. 30]

put thys to anot[h]e[r] parsyll in F[olio] [blank]

A die The fyrste daye of Jenyuer Anno 1558

HENRY Becher of London haberdasher owith to have £150 os. od. And is for so mych mony of him Receved the prime of June in Anno 1557, To have The occupying of it from our Lady daye in lentte 1557 to oure Lady daye in lentte Anno 1561 after £10 uppon the hunderde for the yeare, paying Nothing for the Entereste tyll the Ende of 4 yeares, which doth Amountte All together to the some of £219/13/4. And I do Recon yt but £150. And every yeare to settle uppon the Reconyng the Entereste as shall Appeire from tyme to tyme. And I stande bounde with Gregorye Isham mercer my sewartie by Indenteurs of defeasaunce as Appereth by A coppie in the olde statte F[olio] 124

150 0 0

A die the 25 ior of Dessember Anno 1557 £15 os. od. and is for somych mony geven him Which is Dewe at our Ladie Daye in lentte Anno 1558 for this yeare past Anno 1557 as Appeireth in the olde statte F[olio] 124

15 0 0

A die the fyrste of Jenyuer Anno 1558 [for^d] £16 10s. od. and is for the Entreste of £165 dew At oure Ladie daye in lentte Nexte comyng for this yeare paste, as Appeireth in the olde statte F[olio] 124

16 10 0

A die the 23 Daye of March Anno 1559 £18 3s. od. and is for the Entreste of 181.10.0 dew At owre Lady Daye in lente now pressente for This yeare 1559. Comyth to mony The some of A die The 25 daye of March Anno 1560 £20 os. 4d. And is for so mych as I do Allowe him Intereste After 10 per cente for 199.13.0, as Endyng At the daye before wrytten

18 3 0

20 0 4

219 13 4

Thys S[um]ma was £219 13s. 4d. at our Lady daye in lent, was a yere and hathe R[e]m[ained] Ever syns at yntrest after £10 uppon the C and ys prolonggyd for a longer tym. wyche yff I die I wold have yt payd to shortyn the dett.

ANE Barker my Wyffe daughter in law owyth to gyve £70 os. od. and is for so mych mony to her paid The 23 daye of June Anno 1562, To heir in Cash [de^d] Credyte F[olio] 44

70 0 0

A die The 9 daye of Jully Anno 1562 £23 9s. 4d. and is for so mych Ready mony to her paid The same tyme by her husband Richarde Knyghte, To her in Cash Credyte F[olio] 30 ANNE BARKER my wyffes daughter in lawe owith to have £150 os. od. And is for so mych as she ougthe to have that I have putte in sewarties for in yelld hall, As appeireth in my olde st[at]e come from F[olio] 32. Comyth to mony

23 9 4

150 0 0

more the 28 of Dessember 1558 And is for somych as her parte comyth to of £30 Receyved of Thomas Paris, as Appeireth in my olde statte come from Folio 32

5 0 0

Thys Summ that ys unp[ai]d ought to goe to the Acconte of Leonerd Barker, and yf God call me Remember to causse hyr to knowlyge the R[ec]eipt] hereof I mean of 93.9—4 in yeld hall

[Fol. 31]

Wylliam Tattersall clother ougthe to gyve £9 os. od. and ys for Somyche to hym p[ai]d in cashe F[olio] 41 9 0 0

A die The 28 daye of Auguste Anno 1559 £15 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony To him payid The same Tyme as Appeireth, in Cash [de^d] Credyte F[olio] [blank] 15 0 0

A die The 10 daye of February Anno 1559 £20 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony To him paid The same tyme As Appeireth, to him In Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank] 20 0 0

A die The from The [sic] 3 daye of Maye Anno 1560 to the 20 of Jully £30 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony To him paide At 3 Tymes, To him In Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank] 30 0 0

A die The 8 daye of October Anno 1560 £2 os. od. And is for 4 halffe sufferons to him paide, to repaye by 4 p[ie]ce[s] checked Carssis At my Comyng to Hallyfaxe, To him in Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]

A die the prime of Jenyuer Anno 1558

WYLLYAM Tattersall of Hallyfaxe clothier owith to have £65 os. od. And is for so mych as I do owe him At the making uppe of my Accoumpt as appeireth, in the olde statte come from F[olio] 35 65 0 0

A die The 23 Dye of March Anno 1559 £ s. d. [spaces blank] And is for somych As he owith to have for this years Accoumpte As Appeireth, Comyth to mony The some of adye that I gyve hym for [entry smudged out] A die The 9 10 0 0

Daye of Jully Anno 1561, £2 os. od. and is for somych as he is [inde^d] made Debytor to the Accoumpte partybell for 4 pecis Checked Carssis as Appeireth, to him in Debyte F[olio] [blank] 2 0 0
I am cler w[i]th Tatersall

GREGORY Isham of London mercer owith to gyve £40 os. od. And is for somych Ready mony to him payed the 31 of March Anno 1559, To him In Cash Credite F[olio] 35 40 0 0

GREGORY Isham of London mercer owith to have £400 os. od. And is for somych mony As I do owe him At the making uppe of my Accoumpte As Appeireth, in my olde statte come from F[olio] 151. To paye the 24 daye of June in the yeare of oure lorde God 1562 by An oblygacyon 400 0 0
more the 2 daye of February Anno 1558 for Henry Pristelly, Comyth to mony 40 0 0

RYC[H]ARD Lambarde of London grosser ougthe to gyve the 10th daye of June £102 os. od. and ys for somyche to hym paid in cashe F[olio] 41 102 0 0

£ s d

A die The 18 Daye of Dessember Anno 1559 £20 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony To him paid for the Entereste of £200 from the 12 of Auguste to the 12 of Dessember F[olio] [blank]

20 0 0

A die The 9 and 14 daye of March Anno 1559 £200 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony paid To him The same Tyme as Appeireth, to him In Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]

200 0 0

A die The 25 Daye of March Anno 1560 £4 8s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony To him paid The same tyme as Appeireth, to him In Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]

4 8 0

A die The 27 Daye of January Anno 1564 £80 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony to him payed the same tyme as Appeireth, to him In Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]

80 0 0

RYCHARDE Lambarte of London grosser owith to have £210 os. od. And is for somych £200 taken upp of him At Entereste the 12 of Aprill after £15 per cente, to paye the 12 daye of Auguste Anno 1559. To him In cash Debyte F[olio] 37

210 0 0

A die the 24 daye of March Anno 1559 £102 os. od. And is for somych mony of him Receyved by preste, to paye the 24 of Maye Anno 1559, in Cash Debyte F[olio] 37

102 0 0

A die the 18 daye of Dessember Anno 1559 £10 os. od. And is for The Entereste of £200 frome the 12 daye of Auguste 1559 to the 12 Daye of Dessember, in Cash Credite F[olio] [blank]

10 0 0

A die le dicto ior £4 8s. od. And is for the Entereste of £200 from the 12 Daye of Dessember To the 12 daye of February 1559 As Appeireth by A byll dellyver[ed] him, Comyth to mony

4 8 0

A die the 12 daye of Dessember Anno 1564 £80 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him R[ecieve]d the same tyme, to be repayed agayne At twellfftyd nexte, as appeireth to him in Cash F[olio] [blank]

80 0 0

[Fol. 32]

A die the prime of Jenyuer Anno 1558

LENARDE Barker owith to gyve £3 os. od. And for that I have payed so mych for the makyng cleane of 3 pryvis of the tenemenths At Bassing Haull And the New coveryng of them Agayne Anno 1552 as appeareth, in my olde statte come from F[olio] 29

3 0 0

A die the 28 of Dessember 1556 And is for somych mony paid to him And to Ambrose Barker for the Rentte of Cottes housse In Iyeorynmongerlane from the death of Lenard Barker mercer which was in November [sic] 1552, And paid for 4 years Endyng At Christemas 1556 comyth to

15 0 0

£ s d

A die the 20th of February Anno 1557 £5 os. od. and is for so mych mony leyd outte w[i]t[h] Ryding 4 tymes to Henlly uppon Themes to se Kyllrydge And for a letter of Admynstration for him And for counsell how to make the Assewraunce of the leysse to Jo[hn] Vener w[i]t[h] other charges

5 0 0

A die the 20 of Dissember Anno 1557 £5 os. od. and is for somych loste by Cottes wyffe to goe owte of the housse beyng foulle In decaye, Comyth to mony

5 0 0

A die le [blank] ior de [blank] And is for somych lost by one goodwyffe Seynte that wente oute of the housse beyng veary poore And payd not one yeares Rente but dyed orever I coulde Recove[r] yt of here As Appeireth, in the olde statte come Folio 29

13 4

A die The 23 daye of March Anno 1559 £0 7s. 7d. and is for somych mony payde for the mending of The pavemente At Bassings Haulle, T[o] him In Cash Credyte as Appeireth Folio [blank]

7 7

Lenard Barkar oughth to gyve me for sertyn charges) thys of hys leyces of Kylryge that Vener hath abought £45) was and I oughe hym for Rents abought £10) 1562 I assuar you I dow alowe hym all that Ever came to my hands w[i]t[h] the moste and I have spent in the lawe in sieutt with Venner above £80. God mak hym hys servande, for when I [sold^d] mad the layce to Vener I was told by Mr. William Barkar of Sonynge that I dyd mak a verye good bargayn [w[i]t[h] h^d] for the chylde or Elst I woldnever [sic] adon yt, for I have sought hys commaudyte as myche as I wold adon for my own chylde. Wryttyn the 16th daye of Aprill 1566 per me John Isham

A die the prime of Jenyuer Anno 1558

LENARDE Barker my Wyffes sone owith to have £306 2s. 9d. And is for somych as I have of his porssion which I have put in sewarties for Edwarde Banckes, Nychollas Rickthorne And Gregorye Isham mercer as Appeireth, in the olde statte come from F[olio] 29

306 2 9

A die the 7 daye of March 1555 £150 os. od. And is for somych as he oughthe to have for that I have of his porssion, by that I have put in sewarties for it to the yelld hall, Water Marlor, Edwarde Bankes, Willyam Dalle haberdashers, which portion was in the handes of the hosspytall to paye £20 a quarter

150 0 0

A die dito for Rentts Receyved for him from Christemas 1552 tyll Christemas 1555 which is 3 yeares as Appeareth for the Rentte at Bassyns Hall for 3 years at 2.13.4 yeare 8-0-0 for Rente in Whighte Hartte streatte for 3 yeares At 20s. the yeare

3-0-0

for Rente of Cottes howsse in Iyeornemongerlane Att £5 the yeare as appereth

15-0-0

26 0 0

	£	s	d
A die the 28 of Dessember Anno 1556 £8 13s. 4d. And is for one holle yeares Rentte Receyved for his tenauntts Endyng At Christmas, And them cleareade for that yeare 1556	8	13	4
A die the 28 dicto £5 os. od. And is for his partte of £30 Receyved of Thomas Paris the which £30 is devyded into 3 parts: As to Mr. Barker £10, to the chyllderne £10, And £10 of Mr. Barkers to be devyded betwixte my wyffe and the 2 chyllderen	5	0	0
A die 22 of February Anno 1557 or there Abouttes £120 os. od. And is for so mych mony R[eceive]d of John Vener for the leasse of Kyllridge for [blank] yeares	120	0	0
A die le dito £8 13s. 4d. And is for somych Receyved for one yeares Rente of his tenements Endyng At Christemas in Anno 1557, Comyth to mony	8	13	4
A die the pryme of Jenyuer Anno 1558 £5 13s. 4d. And is for so mych Rente Receyved At Bassings Haull in Whighte Hartte streate and I [sic] Iyeornemoner lane for one holle yeere	5	13	4
A die the pryme of Jenyuer Anno 1558 £5 13s. 4d. And is for somych as I do gyve him for the Entreste of the £120 Receyved of John Vener for the hallffe yeare paste	5	0	0
A die The 3 daye of March Anno 1559 £5 13s. 4d. And is for so mych Rente Receyved At Bassing Halle in Whighte Hartte streate and Iyeornemonger lane for one holle yeare, Comyth to mony, somme	5	13	4
A die The 23 daye of March Anno 1559 £5 os. od. And is for so mych as I do Alowe him for The In Tereste of 120 Receyved of John Venar, And Comyth to mony The some of	5	0	0
adye the 24 of June 1561 £6 10s. od. and ys for Somyche Rent R[eceive]d of the 3 tenyments in Basyngs Halle and the house in Wyght Hart strett for oon yer and ½ Endyng at mydsomer 1561	6	10	0
adye le dyto ior £5 os. od. and ys for Somyche as I dow alow hym for yntrest of the £120 R[eceive]d of John Vener for on holle yere Endynge at Crysmas 1560	5	0	0
A die The 14 daye of Jully Anno 1563 and is for so mych Ready mony R[eceive]d for the Rente of thre tenementes At Bassings Hall and 1 in Whighte Hartte streate	3	0	0
adye the 20th of Jully £4 os. od. and ys for So myche monye of hym for oon yers Rent Endyng at mydsomer 1563	4	0	0
adye le dyto ior £6 13s. 4d. and ys for Somyche of hym R[eceive]d by the hands of Frances Wodford for halffe the Rynt of a leyce of hys housse grantyd for yers to come	6	13	4
adye the ledyto ior £6 13s. 4d. and ys for somyche as I must answer for thys leyce of Frances Wodford because I have mad hym my dettor	6	13	4
mor for Rent of 2 yers Endyng at our Lady daye for 2 yers Rents paste, beyng	10	0	0

£ s d

[Fol. 33]

adye the monthe of June 1561

HENRYE Bellamy my brother in Lawe ougthe to gyve £3 os. od. [blank]s. [blank]d. [sic] and ys for oon horsse to hym solde as follows, to saye: to paye when I am wardyn of the merssers or at the ouer of dethe wyche yt please God to send fyrst

3 6 8

adye the 20th of October 1562 £5 os. od. and ys for oon geldynge to hym Sold for somyche and a lode of colles, to paye at my pleassure

5 0 0

HENRY Bellamy mercer owith to have £5 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved The 15 daye of Jully Anno 1562, To him The same tyme in Cash Debyte F[olio] 60 A die The same daye £3 6s. 8d. and is for serteyne satten taken of in full clearyng of the parcell

5 0 0

3 6 8

JOHN Notshawe ougthe gyve £5 15s. 6d. and ys for 3 sylver potts to hym Sold weynge 21 ozs. at 5s. 6d. the oz. to paye at Crystmas wyche shall be in the yere of God 1563

5 15 6

A die from the 31 of DesseMBER Anno 1564 £30 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony to him payed by Mrs. Tremlet At 3 severall tymes, as Appeireth to him In Cash, as appeireth

30 0 0

thys accoumpte ys cleryd and put to F[olio] 89

35 15 6

the 20th Jenyuer 1562

Pharnadowe Poulton my cosyn ougthe to gyve £6 13s. 4d. and ys for a sylver bolle to hym sold for somyche, to paye at the daye of hys maryge or our of dethe So he maye w[i]t[h]in [blank] yers or elst therto pay yt

6 13 4

A die 9 October 1567: 33.13.4. To paye per a byll of his hand at my plessawre cleryd

33 13 4

WALLE of Totnam hu[s]baundeman ougthe to gyve £6 13s. 4d. and ys for So myche monye to hym lentt, to paye at [Crystmas^d] Bartylmew tyd

6 13 4

thys parsyll ys cler long syns

6 13 4

[Fol. 34]

A die The 16 of DesseMBER 1559

FRAUNCIS Haskew of London Draper owith to gyve £30 os. od. And is for somych Ready mony To him paide The 16 daye of DesseMBER Anno 1559 for 3 years Rentte of his housse of Totname payed him before hande, To him In Cash Credyte F[olio] 39

30 0 0

begynnyng At Christemas Anno 1559 And Ending At Christemas which shalbe in The yeares [sic] of oure lord 1562 A die The 20 of Jully Anno 1560 £6 13s. 4d. and is for somych as he did promys me in the pressents of Henry Bellamy and Thomas Barker towards the byldyng of the lyttell housse at Totname

6 13 4

£ s d

A die le dicto ior £11 3s. 6d. And for somych leyd outte
uppon Chargis of the housse there As Appeireth by A byll
of parcells, And Comyth to mony The some of
which was leyd outte before I was bounde to reprations and
the sayed Haskew did promysse to repay it Agayne In Rentte
or mony

11 3 6

*FRAUNCYS Haskew of London draper owith to have £30 os.
od. and is for as I do recon the rente of my housse to be payde
for 3 yeares of the which one yeare and A hallffe is paste and
the reste I Esteme At nothing*
thys parsyll ys all cler for I dyd forgyvyt hym

30 0 0

*FRAUNCYS Haskew of London Draper owith to gyve £13 os.
od. and is for so mych Ready mony to him payde The 13 daye
of March Anno 1562. To repaye the laste of Aprill nexte, in*
F[olio] 43

13 [6 8^d]

*FRANCYS Haskew of London Draper owyth to have £13 6s.
8d. and is for somych Ready mony of him Receyved the 15
Daye of March Anno 1562 as Appeireth, to him in Cash*
F[olio] [blank]

13 6 8

*LANDE lying in Northamtonsheire Caulled Lamporte owith
to gyve £305 os. od. and is for so mych as my partte Thereof
Comyth to, besydes my brother parssons his parte, As
Appeireth. And was boughte of Sir Wyllyam Sessil secretary
to the quenes maiestie The 14 daye of February Anno 1559,
To him As Appeireth, in Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]*

305 0 0

*A die The 4 Daye of Februarye Anno 1559 £5 5s. 2d. and is
for so mych mony as my parte of the Chargys Comyth to for
for [sic] The specyallties As Appeireth, Comyth to mony the
some of*

5 5 2

*mor the sayd lands stande me in by Reson of our suett had
with William Beecher*

15 0 0

*LANDE lying in Northamptonshere Caulled Laumpoortte
owith to have £11 9s. 1d. and is for so mych Readdy mony
Receyved the 25 daye of October 1560 by the handes of
Roberte Isham in Cash, F[olio] 57*

11 9 1

*A die the 28 Daye of November 1561 £9 os. od. and is for so
mych Ready mony Receyved of Mr. Roberte Isham the same
tyme as Appeireth, in Cash Debyte F[olio] 58*

9 0 0

*A die The 28 daye of October Anno 1562 £11 os. od. and is
for so mych Ready mony Receyved by the handes of Mr.
Roberte Isham of hallffe A yeares Rente Endyng At Mighellmas
laste paste, in F[olio] 60*

11 0 0

*lands in Lynkolnsshire callyd Thorpe in the marshe ougthe
to gyve £1,459 5s. 1d. and ys for somyche as yt cost me the
fyrst penyne besydes all charges of asswraunce*

1,459 5 1

	£	s	d
for charges of asswraunce at the same tym at the Lest	15	0	0
for charges of the asswraunce from Sir William Tallyeboshe			
[knyght ^d] preste wyche ys at leste	20	0	0
mor thatt I muste paye for a poste fyn ther of			[blank]

[Fol. 35] A die the prime of Jenyuer Anno 1558

CHESTE or Ready mony owith to gyve £68 1s. 4d. And is for so mych mony Remayning In The Cheste At the makynge uppe of my Accounte to pr[ime] of Jenyuer Anno 1558, comyth	68	1	4
A die the 20 of Jenyuer And 28 of Februar 1558 £65 17s. 3d. And is for somych Ready mony Receyved of Willyam Ormeshew, to him in Credite F[olio] 11	65	17	3
A die from the 20 of Jenyuer to the 18 of March Anno 1558 £[lxx ^d]73 14s. 1d. And is for so mych Redy mony Receyved of Willyam Jones and Thomas Denman, to the[m] in credite F[olio] 11	73	14	1
A die the 21 of Jenyuer to the 25 of March Anno 1558 £404 os. 6d. and is for somych Redy mony Receyved of Thomas Blakewaye At 8 tymes. to him in Credite F[olio] 15	404	0	6
A die from the 21 of Jenyuer to the 24 of March Anno 1558 £70 1s. 4d. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Richard Dodsson At 4 tymes, to him in Credyte F[olio] 12	70	1	4
A die from the 21 of Jenyuer to the 18 of February Anno 1558 £58 1s. 4d. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Richard Barnes At 2 tymes, to him in Credite F[olio] 11	58	1	4
A die from the 21 of Jenyuer to the 18 of March Anno 1558 £60 3s. 4d. and is for so mych Redy mony Receyved of Clymente Newis At 3 tymes, to him in Credite F[olio] 14	60	3	4
A die from the 21 of Jenyuer to the 25 of March Anno 1558 £65 18s. 4d. and is for somych Ready mony Receyved of Thomas Southerne At 5 tymes, to him in Cred[i]te F[olio] 14	65	18	4
A die from the 28 of Jenyuer to the 18 of March Anno 1558 £74 17s. 3d. [sic] and is for somych Ready mony R[ec]eived of John Shraully [and] c[ompan]y At 6 tymes, to them in Credyte F[olio] 14	74	17	4
A die the 21 ior de February Anno 1558 £9 17s. 6d. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of William Carow, to him in Credite F[olio] 15	9	17	6
A die the 21 ior de Jenyuer Anno 1558 £16 8s. od. and is for somych Ready mony Receyved of Richarde Smyth, To him in Credite F[olio] 12	16	8	0
A die the 27 ior de Jenyuer Anno 558 [sic] £17 3s. 3d. And is for somych Read[y] mony Receyved of Richard Pecocke, To him in Credite F[olio] 17	17	3	3
A die the 28 of Jenyuer Anno 1558 And 4 of March £12 7s. 3d. and is for somych Ready mony Receyved of Richard Rutter, To him in Credite F[olio] 15	12	7	3

	£	s	d
A die the 28 of Jenyuer Anno 1558 £13 6s. 8d. And is for so mych Ready mony R[eeceive]d of Richard Wotton, To him in Credyte F[olio] 8	13	6	8
A die from the prime of February to the 4 of March Anno 1558 £127 5s. od. and is for so mych mony Receyved of Ambrosse Smyth and Roberte Whorewoode at 4 tymes, F[olio] 12	127	5	0
A die the 4 of February and 18 of March Anno 1558 £30 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Thomas Gryffyne, To [gyve ^d] him In Credyte F[olio] 13	30	0	0
A die the 11 of February Anno 1558 £3 7s. 6d. and is for so mych Ready mony R[eeceive]d of Willyam Atkyns, To him in Credyte F[olio] 11	3	7	6
A die the 11 of February Anno 1558 £2 10s. od. And is for so mych Ready mony Receyved [of] Thomas Parris, To him in Credite F[olio] 5	2	10	0
A die the 11 of February Anno 1558 £4 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Thomas Whighte, To him in Credite F[olio] 6	4	0	0
A die the 11 of February Anno 1558 £50 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony R[eeceive]d of Thomas Bowes, To him in Credite F[olio] 22	50	0	0
A die from the 9 of February to 24 March Anno 1558 £109 15s. 8d. And is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Thomas Bayarde, To him in Credite F[olio] 12	109	15	8
A die The 9 iorde February Anno 1558 £9 12s. od. And is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of John Dames, To him In Credite F[olio] 5	9	12	0
A die The 11 of February Anno 1558 £23 11s. 4d. And is for somych Ready mony Receyved of John Wheller, To him in Credite F[olio] 11	23	11	4
A die The 11 of February Anno 1558 £32 6s. 8d. And is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of George Dymonde, To him in Credite F[olio] 16	32	6	8
A die The 11 of February Anno 1558 £30 10s. 6d. And is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of John Sleade and Charles Hoskyns, To them in Credite in F[olio] 13	30	10	6
A die The 18 of February Anno 1558 £8 13s. 6d. And is for somych Ready mony Received of Willyam Barker, To him in Credite F[olio] 8	8	13	6
A die The 16 of February Anno 1558 £14 18s. 5d. And is for so mych Ready mony R[eeceive]d of Willyam Rowe And John Rowsswell, To them in Credite F[olio] 6	14	18	5
	1,456	8	0

Torne to Folio 36

A die the 21 of Jenyuer Anno 1558

CHESTE or Redy mony owith to have £60 os. od. And is for somych Ready mony paide to Richarde Lyster, To him in Debyte F[olio] 28

60 0 0

	£	s	d
A die the 21 of Jenyuer £3 16s. od. And is for somych Ready mony payed to John Bartyllmew and was cleared in the olde Accoumpte, To him in Debyte F[olio] [blank]	3	16	0
A die the 11 of February Anno 1558 £150 os. od. And is for somych Ready mony payed to Willyam Lenarde mercer, To him in Debyte F[olio] 26	150	0	0
A die the 18 and 25 of February Anno 1558 £30 os. od. And is for somych Ready mony payed to Edmonde Woodheade, To him in Debyte F[olio] 27	30	0	0
A die The 5 ior de March Anno 1558 £7 18s. od. And is for somych Ready mony payed To George Seayvell, To him in Debyte F[olio] 28	7	18	0
A die the 18 ior de March Anno 1558 £17 16s. od. And is for somych Ready mony paid To Willyam Wilkynsson, To him In Debyte F[olio] 27	7	16	0
A die the 18 ior de March Anno 1558 £5 12s. 11d. And is for so mych Ready mony paid Drew Mompesson, To him In Debyte F[olio] 18	5	12	11
A die the 2 And 12 ior de March Anno 1558 £359 12s. 5d. And is for so mych Redy mony paid To the Accoumpte partybell, To it in F[olio] 20	359	12	5
A die 24 ior de March Anno 1558 £114 os. od. And is for so mych Ready mony paid To John Cheke, To him in Debyte F[olio] 28	114	0	0
A die the 21 ior de Jenyuer Anno 1558 £100 os. od. And is for so mych Ready mony payde to Thomas Gressham, To mony dellyvered by Exchange in F[olio] [blank]	100	0	0
A die the 28 iorde Jenyuer Anno 1558 £50 os. od. And is for so mych Read [sic] mony delyver[ed] and paide To Water Copynge, To mony dellyver[ed] by Exchang in F[olio] [blank]	50	0	0
A die the 28 ior de Jenyuer Anno 1558 £60 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony paid To Gylles Hoffeman, To mony dellyver[ed] by Exchange in Debyte F[olio] [blank]	60	0	0
A die the prime of February Anno 1558 £50 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony paid to Henry Brome, To mony dellyver[ed] by Exchange in Debyte F[olio] [blank]	50	0	0
A die the prime of February Anno 1558 £150 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony paide to Thomas Gressham, To mony dellyvered by Exchange in Debyte F[olio] [blank]	150	0	0
A die the 4 ior de February Anno 1558 £100 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony paid to Henry Vynar, To mony dellyver[ed] by Exchange in Debyte F[olio] [blank]	100	0	0
A die the 13 iorde February Anno 1558 £200 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony paide To John Ellyot, To mony Dellyver[ed] by Exchange in F[olio] [blank]	200	0	0
A die The 22 of February Anno 1558 £100 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony payd To John Ellyot, To mony Dellyver[ed] by Exchange in debyte F[olio] [blank]	100	0	0

	£	s	d
A die The 18 iorde March Anno 1558 £39 1s. 6d. And is for somych Read [sic] mony paid To Drew Mompesson, To mony Dellyvered by Exchang in Debyte F[olio] [blank]	39	1	6
A die The 19 of Jenyuyre Anno 1558 £92 6s. 2d. and is for somych Ready mony payd To Thomas Barker, To bylls Exceptid come out of F[lander]s in Debyte F[olio] [blank]	92	6	2
A die The 31 of March Anno 1559 £40 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony paid to Gregory Isham, To him In debyte F[olio] 31	40	0	0
A die The 31 of March Anno 1559 £40 7s. 7d. and is for somych Ready mony paid to the Accoumpte partybell the same tyme, To it Indebyte F[olio] 20	40	7	7
A die the 22 of Aprill Anno 1559 £200 os. od. And is for somych Ready mony paid to the Accoumpte partybell the same tyme as Appeireth in debyte F[olio] 2	200	0	0
A die The 3 of Aprill Anno 1559 £56 16s. 4d. And is for so mych Ready mony paide To Richard Hills marchaunte tayllor, to him in Exchange debyte F[olio] [blank]	56	16	4
A die The 3 of Aprill Anno 1559 £50 os. od. And is for so mych Ready mony payed To Polle Fortune, To mony dellyvered by Exchange to him Indebyte F[olio] [blank]	50	0	0
A die The 10 of Aprill Anno 1559 £40 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony paid to Nychollas Fulljamb, To mony dellyvered by Exchange In Debyte F[olio] [blank]	40	0	0
	2,117	6	11

Torne to F[olio] 36

[Fol. 36]

A die the 18 of February 1558

CHESTE or Ready mony owith to gyve £1,456 8s. od. And is for so mych Ready Mony Receyved of dyver [sic] men from the fyrste of Jenyuer to the 25 of March, as appereth by The net and change of ready mony, come from d[ebit]e F[olio] 35	1,456	8	0
A die the 18 iorde February £26 4s. 6d. and is for somych Ready mony Receyved of Henry Bellamy, To him In Dabite F[olio] 18	26	4	6
A die the 25 of February and 11 of March Anno 1558 £30 os. od. And is for somych mony Receyved of Roberte Mathew mercier, to him In Credite F[olio] 13	30	0	0
A die the 11 of March Anno 1558 £16 15s. 8d. and is for somych Ready mony R[ecieve]d of Richarde Sharppe mercer, To him in Credite F[olio] 16	16	15	8
A die the 11 [of ^d] and 23 iors de March Anno 1558 £61 16s. 4d. and is for somych Ready mony Receyved of Edmond Andrew and Thomas Thickyns at 3 tymes, in Credite F[olio] 13	61	16	4
A die the 11 ior de March Anno 1558 £49 13s. od. And is for somych Ready mony Receved of Margaret Warlley, To her in Credite F[olio] 7	49	13	0
			L

	£	s	d
A die The 11 ior de March Anno 1558 £15 os. od. And is for somych Ready mony Receved of Henry Isham, To him in Credite F[olio] 18	15	0	0
A die the 11 iorde March Anno 1558 £13 15s. od. And is for so mych Ready mony R[eeceive]d of Jellyan Hickes, To her in Credite F[olio] 12	13	15	0
A die The 24 iorde March Anno 1558 £21 10s. od. And is for somych Ready mony Receved of Willyam Barnarde draper, to him in Credite F[olio] 19	21	10	0
A die The 24 iorde March Anno 1558 £20 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony R[eeceive]d of Edwarde Kemppe, To him in Credite F[olio] 16	20	0	0
A die The 25 ior de March Anno 1558 £2 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony R[eeceive]d of Nycollas Stoubbis, To him in Credite F[olio] 4	2	0	0
A die The 25 ior de March Anno 1558 £1 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony Receyved of Willyam Southwike, To him in Credite F[olio] 9	1	0	0
A die The 29 iorde Jenyuer Anno 1558 £50 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Thomas Barker, To exc[hange] of mony Taken uppe in Credite F[olio] [blank]	50	0	0
A die The 31 of March Anno 1559 £92 6s. 2d. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Thomas Barker, by somych R[eeceive]d oute of Mr. Gregory Ishams accounte and was paid to this	92	6	2
A die The 31 of March Anno 1559 £1 os. od. And is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Jenkyn Gwinny and John Reste, to them in Credite F[olio] 4	1	0	0
A die The 31 of March Anno 1559 £3 9s. od. And is for somych Ready mony Receyved of Vynssente Hamcottes, To him in Credite F[olio] 17	3	9	0
A die The fyrste and 15 of Aprill Anno 1559 £44 17s. od. and is for so mych Redy mony Receyved [oute ^d] of Edmonde Andrews, To him in Credite F[olio] 13	44	17	0
A die [The ^d] from The 8 of Aprill Anno 1559 to the 12 of Maye £48 18s. od. And is for somych mony Receyved of William Jones [and] Thomas Denman in C[redit] F[olio] 11	48	18	0
A die from The 7 of Aprill to the 13 of Maye Anno 1559 £62 11s. od. And is for so mych Redy mony Receyved of Thomas Blakewaye at 3 tymes, in Credite F[olio] 15	62	11	0
A die The 8 daye of Aprill Anno 1559 £10 os. od. And is for somych Ready mony Receyved of Thomas Southerne, To him in Credite F[olio] 14	10	0	0
A die The 8 And 22 daye of Aprill Anno 1559 £60 7s. od. And is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Roberte Mathew, To him in Credite F[olio] 13	60	7	0

A die The 8 of Aprill And 13 of Maye Anno 1559 £20 os. od.
And is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Vynssente
Mondy, To him In Credite F[olio] [blank]

£ s d

20 0 0

A die The 15 And 22 daye of Aprill Anno 1559 £37 17s. 4d.
And is for somych Ready mony Receyved of Richard Dosson,
To him In Credite F[olio] 12

37 17 7

A die The 15 and 23 of Aprill Anno 1559 £44 os. od. And is
for somych Ready mony Receyved of Richarde [dosson^d]
Ruttor, To him in C[redi]te F[olio] 15

44 0 0

A die The 19 daye of Aprill Anno 1559 £20 os. od. And is for
so mych Ready mony Receyved of Thomas Gryffyne, To him
in cash F[olio] 13

20 0 0

2,209 8 0

Torne to F[olio] 37

A die The 13 iorde Aprill Anno 1559

CASH or Ready mony owith to have £2,117 6s. 11d. and is for
somych Redy mony payed to dyvers men from the 21 of
Jenyuer to the 13 of Aprill as Appeireth, in the Net And
change of the Accoumpte of Ready mony come from F[olio]
35

2,117 6 11

A die The 13 daye of Aprill Anno 1559 £100 os. od. and is
for so mych Read mony paide to Water Copingeager, To
mony dellyver[ed] by Exchang To him in Debyte F[olio]
[blank]

100 0 0

A die The 13 daye of Aprill Anno 1559 £54 5s. od. and is for
so mych Ready mony paid to Willyam Watkyns, To mony
dellyver[ed] by Exchange To him In debite F[olio] [blank]

54 5 0

A die The 3 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £12 13s. 4d. and is
for somych Ready mony paid to Anthony Colle, To him in
Debyte F[olio] [blank]

12 13 4

A die The 6 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £24 18s. 4d. And is
for somych Ready mony paid to Willyam Mayou, To him
In debyte F[olio] [blank]

24 18 4

A die The 8 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £30 os. od. And is for
so mych Ready mony paid to George Ynglysh, To him in
Debyte F[olio] 28

30 0 0

A die The 13 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £15 os. od. and is for
somych Ready mony paid to Willyam Dobsson, To him in
Debyte F[olio] 27

15 0 0

A die the 12 daye of Aprill £200 os. od. and is for somych
Ready mony payed To Thomas Bowes, To him In Debyte
F[olio] 22.

200 0 0

A die [The^d] from the 21 daye of Jenyuer to the 15 daye of
Maye Anno 1559 £92 16s. 8d. And is for so mych Ready mony
payed fourth for all manor of ordenary chargis from the
fyr[st] of Jenyuer to this daye the 15 of Maye Anno 1559,
comyth to mony

[sic] 92 19 8

2,647 3 3

Torne to F[olio] 37

	£	s	d
[Fol. 37] A die the 22 iorde Aprill Anno 1559			
CHESTE or Ready mony owith to gyve £2,209 8s. od. And is for so mych Ready mony R[eceive]d of dyvers men from the 18th of February 1558 to This daye the 22 of Aprill 1559 as Apperith, in the net and change of the Accoumpte of Redy mony come from [Folio] 36	2,209	8	0
A die The 22 of Aprill And 6 of Maye Anno 1559 £47 13s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Mr. Clymente Newis, To him in Credyte F[olio] 14	47	13	0
A die The 22 of Aprile Anno 1559 £20 18s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Richarde Pecocke, To him in Credyte F[olio] 17	20	18	0
A die le dicto ior £22 11s. od. And is for somych Ready mony Receyved of Richarde Barnes, To him in Credite F[olio] 11	22	11	0
A die The 6 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £4 os. od. And is for so mych Ready mony Receyved [oute ^d] of Thom Whyghte, To him in Credyte F[olio] 6	4	0	0
A die The 6 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £10 os. od. And is for somych Ready mony Receyved of Gylles Isham, To him in Credyte F[olio] 8	10	0	0
A die The 6 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £10 os. od. And is for somych Ready mony Receyved of George Vynssente for 1 hallffe yers Anewitie, to him in Credite F[olio] 21	10	0	0
A die The 12 of Maye Anno 1559 £34 13s. 4d. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Margarete Warlly, To her in Credyte F[olio] 14	34	13	4
A die The 13 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £19 9s. 11d. [sic] And is for somych Ready mony Receyved of Frauncis Myne, To him in Credite F[olio] 16	20	0	0
A die The 13 daye of Maye 1559 £0 12s. od. And is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Ambrosse Smyth and Roberte Worewode, in Credyte F[olio] 12	12	0	
A die The 13 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £2 os. od. And is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Willyam Ashely, To him in [Deb ^d] Credyte F[olio] 8	2	0	0
A die The 12 daye of Aprill Anno 1559 £200 os. od. And is for somych Ready mony Receyved of Richarde Lambarte, To him in Credite F[olio] 31	200	0	0
A die The 12 daye of March Anno 1559 £100 os. od. And is for somych Ready mony Receyved of Richarde Lambarte, To him in Credite F[olio] 31	100	0	0
A die The 12 daye of Aprill Anno 1559 £150 os. od. And is for somych Ready mony Receyved of Thomas Bowes, To him in Credyte F[olio] 22	150	0	0
A die The 13 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £10 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony R[eceive]d of John Fetyplace, To him in Credite F[olio] 7	10	0	0

£ s d

A die The 13 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £0 os. od. [sic] and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Vynssente Mondy, to him In Credite F[olio] 10

[blank]

2,861 5 3

A die the 13 ior de Maye Anno 1559

CHESTE or Ready mony owith have £2,647 3s. 3d. And is for so mych Ready mony paid fourth to dyvers me[n] At sonndry tymes from the 13 of Aprill to this daye the 13 of Maye Anno 1559 as Appeireth, in the Net and change of the accompe of Ready mony come from F[olio] 36. Amount[e]th to mony the some of

2,647 3 3

Some Totallis of all the holle Receytttes comythe to

2,861 5 3

Some Totallis of all the payment paid, as Appereth

2,647 3 3

so Reste Net to the fotte of a New accompte

214 2 0

[Fol. 38]

CHESTE or Ready mony owith to gyve £214 2s. od. [sic] And is for somych Ready mony Remayning in The Reaste n[e]t and change of the Accompte of Ready mony As Appeireth, Come from follio 37

214 4 1

A die the 30 of Aprill and 23 daye of September Anno 1559 £129 7s. 6d. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of the quenes Maiestie by the handes of Willyam Burde in F[olio] 14

129 7 6

A die the 20 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £12 5s. 8d. and is for so mych mony of Aveye Braighton Receyved, The same tyme To him In Debyte as Appeireth F[olio] 25

12 5 8

A die from The 20 daye of Maye to the fyrste of Auguste Anno 1559 £145 os. od. and is for somych mony Receyved of Willyam Barnarde At 3 tymes, to him In Credyte F[olio] 19

145 0 0

A die from The 20 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £320 11s. 4d. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Thomas Blake-waye At 4 tymes, to him In Credite F[olio] 15

320 11 4

A die The 22 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £14 16s. od. [sic] and is for somych Ready mony Receyved of Willyam Chellssam, To him In [D^c] Credyte F[olio] 25

13 16 6

A die The 26 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £22 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of William Rowe and John Rowsswell, To them in Credite F[olio] 16

22 0 0

A die The 27 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £20 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Richarde Dodsson, To him In Credite Folio as Appeireth 12

20 0 0

A die The 27 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £40 5s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Ric[hard] Rutter, To him as Appeireth in Credite F[olio] 15

40 5 0

A die the 27 daye of Maye and 23 of September Anno 1559 £38 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony Receyved of John Shraully and Symon Hodgesson, F[olio] 14

38 0 0

	£	s	d
A die The 27 daye of Maye And 28 daye of September Anno 1559 £74 10s. 6d. and is for somych Ready mony R[eceive]d of Henry Bellamy, The same tyme in Credyte F[olio] 19	74	10	6
A die the 3 daye of June Anno 1559 £4 13s. 6d. and is for so mych Ready mony [of him ^d] Receyved Edward Kemppe, To him In Credyte F[olio] 16	4	13	6
A die the 3 daye of of [sic] June Anno 1559 £27 6s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Clymente Newis, To him in Credyte F[olio] 14	27	6	0
A die the 17 daye of June Anno 1559 £33 5s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Henry Isham, To him I [sic] Credite F[olio] 18	33	5	0
A die the 17 daye of June Anno 1559 £10 0s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Richarde Wotton, To him In Credite as Appeireth F[olio] 8	10	0	0
A die The 27 daye of June Anno 1559 £0 8s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of John Lyon The yonger, To him In Credite follio 2	8	0	0
A die The 8 daye of Jully Anno 1559 £8 8s. 8d. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Willyam Jones and Thomas Denman, in Credite F[olio] 11	8	8	8
A die The 8 daye of Jully Anno 1559 £60 0s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Thomas Bowes by Augustyne de Scesto, in Credite F[olio] 22	60	0	0
A die The 20 daye of June Anno 1559 £7 10s. od. And is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Thomas Parys, To him I [sic] Credyte follio 5	7	10	0
A die The 20 daye of June Anno 1559 £20 0s. od. and is for somych Ready mony Receyved of John Iyeornemonger, To him I [sic] Credite F[olio] 18	20	0	0
	1,202	11	9

A die the 20 of Maye Anno 1559

CHESTE or Ready mony owith to have £200 0s. od. and is for somych Ready mony paide to the Accoumpte partybell, as Appeireth in Debyte follio 20

A die the 20 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £1 1s. 4d. And is for so mych Ready mony paide to Edmonde Colles, To him in Debyte Follio 2

A die the 20 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £0 5s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony paide to Shepperd of Blakewell Halle porter, To him In Debyte F[olio] 2

A die the 20 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £1 18s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony paide for charges of goodes taken in to Fraunce, as Appereth in Debyte F[olio] 2

A die the 20 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £0 18s. 4d. and is for so mych Ready mony paid To John Lyon the younger, To him In Debyte as appeireth F[olio] 2

A die the 20 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £0 13s. od. And is for so mych Ready mony paid To Symon Crucstone, To him A [sic] as Appeireth in Debyte F[olio] 2

£ s d
13 0

A die the 20 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £1 0s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony paid To John Wyckam, To him In Debyte as Appeireth F[olio] 2

1 0 0

A die the 20 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £5 6s. 8d. and is for so mych Rady mony paid To Ambrosse Barker, To him In Debyte as Appeireth F[olio] 6

5 6 8

A die the 20 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £37 0s. od. and is for so mych Ready Mony paide to Henry [Bellamy^d] Banester, to him In Debyte F[olio] 29

37 0 0

A die The 20 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £9 0s. od. and is for so mych Ryady mony payed to Willyam Tattersall, to him as Appeireth in Debyte F[olio] 31

9 0 0

A die The 27 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £30 16s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony payed to [Thomas Bowes^d] James Foxcrofte per the handes of W[illia]m Lane, in Debyte F[olio] 26

30 16 0

A die The 27 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £30 0s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony paide to Nychollas Woodheade, in Debyte F[olio] 27

30 0 0

A die The 10 daye of June Anno 1559 £100 0s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony paide to Ric[hard] Lambarte, to him In Debyte as Appeireth F[olio] 31

100 0 0

A die The 20 daye of June Anno 1559 £60 0s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony paide to George Ynglysh, to him as appeireth in Debyte F[olio] 28

60 0 0

A die The 27 daye of June Anno 1559 £32 12s. 6d. and is for so mych Ready mony paide to John Cowssorth, To him as Appeireth in Debyte F[olio] 28

32 12 6

A die The 15 daye of Jully Anno 1559 £107 0s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony paide to Richarde Payntter, To him as Appeireth in Debyte F[olio] 28

107 0 0

A die The 15 daye of Jully Anno 1559 £20 0s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony paide to Henry Banester, To him In Debyte as Appeireth F[olio] 29

20 0 0

A die The 27 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £30 0s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony payed to Thomas Bowes per The handes of W[illia]m Lane, To him in Debyte Folio [blank]

30 0 0

A die The fyrste daye of Auguste Anno 1559 £15 0s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony paide to Willyam Dobsson, to him In Debyte follio 27

15 0 0

A die The 28 daye of Auguste Anno 1559 £30 0s. od. and is for so mych redye mony paid to Edmonde Tattersall, to him In Debyte F[olio] 26

30 0 0
712 10 10

[Fol. 39]

CHESTE or Ready mony owith to gyve £1,202 11s. 9d. and is for so mych mony Receyved of dyvers men from the 30 of Aprill to this daye the 6 daye of Auguste Anno 1559 as Appeireth, in the n[e]t and change of the accoumpte come from F[olio] 38	1,202	11	9
A die the 6 Daye of Auguste Anno 1559 £20 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Jellyan Hikes, To her in Credite as Appeireth F[olio] 12	20	0	0
A die the 30 of Auguste Anno 1559 £4 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Thomas Whighte and his sewarties, To him in Credite F[olio] 6	4	0	0
A die fyrste of September Anno 1559 £4 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony Receyved of Thomas Thourlande, to him In Credyte as appeireth F[olio] 13	4	0	0
A die 28 daye of September Anno 1559 £1 4s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Hopkyn Appowell, to him In Credyte as Appeireth F[olio] 5	1	4	0
A die the 8 daye of September Anno 1559 £230 16s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Thomas Bowes by the handes of Martyne golde smyth F[olio] 22	230	16	0
A die the 23 daye of September Anno 1559 £5 16s. 9d. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Allexaunder Cauffyllde, to him In Credite F[olio] 7	5	16	9
A die The 23 daye of September Anno 1559 £29 7s. 6d. and is for somych Ready mony Receyved of the quenes maiestye by the handes of W[illia]m Burde, in Credite F[olio] 19 [in margin] yt ys mad R[ecieve]d on the hother syde	[29	7	6 ^d]
A die The 23 daye of September Anno 1559 £52 5s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Umffrey Ramssdon, To him In Credite F[olio] 19	52	5	0
A die The 23 daye of September Anno 1559 £55 os. od. [sic] and is for somych Ready mony Receyved of [Henry Bellamy ^d] Drew Mompesson, To him In Credite F[olio] [blank]	55	17	6
A die The 7 daye of October [Anno ^d] Anno 1559 £13 19s. 2d. and is for so mych Ready mony Receved of Gylles Isham, To him In Credite F[olio] 8	20	0	0
A die The 7 daye of October Anno 1559 £304 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Thomas Bowes, to him In Credite as Appeireth F[olio] [blank]	304	0	0
A die The 14 daye of July Anno 1559 £20 19s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Frauncis Myne, To him In Credite as Appeireth F[olio] [blank]	20	19	0
A die The 10 daye of October Anno 1559 £56 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony Receyved of Water Marllor, to him as Appeireth in Credite follio 17	56	0	0
A die The 10 daye of October Anno 1559 £8 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony Rec[eive]d of John yeornemonger, To him as Appeireth in Credite F[olio] 18	8	0	0

A die The 21 Daye of October Anno 1559 £18 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of John Shraully and Symon Hodgeson, as Appeireth to him [sic] in [Cash^d] Credite F[olio] 14

£ s d

18 0 0

A die The 21 Daye of October Anno 1559 £5 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of John Ramredge The Ellder mercer, as Appeireth To him in Credyte F[olio] 9

5 0 0

A die The 21 Daye of October Anno 1559 £13 8s. 2d. and is for so mych Ready mony Rec[eive]d of Richarde Wotton The same Tyme as appeireth, to him in Credyte F[olio] 8

13 8 2

A die The 14 Daye of October Anno 1559 £6 16s. 1d. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Roberte Mathew mercer, To him Appeireth to him [sic] in Credite F[olio] 13
CHESTE or Ready mony owyth to have £712 10s. 10d. and is for so mych Redy mony paid fourth to dyvers men from The 20 daye of Maye to the 28 daye of Auguste Anno 1559, as Appeireth in the net and change of the accoumpte of Ready mony Come as appeireth, in follio 38

712 10 10

A die The 28 daye of Auguste Anno 1559 £15 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony paide To Willyam Tattersall, To him in Debyte F[olio] 31

15 0 0

A die The 28 daye of Auguste Anno 1559 £203 6s. 8d. and is for so mych Ready mony paide To Thomas Bowes, To him as Appeireth in Debyte F[olio] 22

203 6 8

A die The 4 daye of October Anno 1559 £10 16s. 9d. and is for so mych Ready mony paid to Justynian Talkarne, To him as Appeireth in debyte F[olio] 29

10 16 9

A die The 4 daye of October Anno 1559 and is for coustome of 60 clothes shipid to th[e] Shickeson marte £20 os. od., To gaynes and Damages F[olio] [blank]

20 0 0

A die The 10 of Aprill Anno 1559 £100 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony paid to Thomas Bowes by somych taken uppe of Thomas Randall in Flanders For him in F[olio] 22

100 0 0

A die the fyrste daye of Jully Anno 1559 £7 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony payed to Anthony Colle for the Rente of Totname, To Totname Accoumpte in Debyte follio 21

7 0 0

A die the 27 Daye of Aprill Anno 1559 £137 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony payed to Richard Lyster, To him In Cash as Appeireth in Debyte follio 22

137 0 0

A die the 8 daye of [October^d] November Anno 1559 £12 6s. od. [sic] and is for so mych Ready mony payed to To [sic] Anthony Colle of [Wymbellton^d] of Totname, To him In debyte as Appeireth F[olio] 21

12 0 0

A die from The 8 of November To the 21 daye of Dessember Anno 1559 £13 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony paide To Anthony Colle of Tottetname, as Appeireth in F[olio] 21

13 0 0

A die The 9 Daye of Dessember Anno 1559 £20 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony paide to Ellynor Cotton by her brother Vallantyne Cotton, to her as Appeireth in Credyte F[olio] 26

20 0 0

	£	s	d
A die The 18 Daye of Dessemer Anno 1559 £20 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony paide to Richarde Lambarte, To him as Appeireth in Debyte F[olio] 26	20	0	0
A die The 19 Daye of Dessemer Anno 1559 £151 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony paide to Justynyan Talkarne, To him as Appeireth in Debyte F[olio] 29	151	0	0
A die the 19 Daye of Dessemer Anno 1559 £30 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony paid To Frauncis Haskew, as Appe[ir]ith To him In Debyte F[olio] [blank]	30	0	0

[Fol. 40]

A die The 29 of October 1559

CHESTE or Ready mony owith to gyve £ s. d. [spaces blank] and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of dyvers men from The 6 Daye of Auguste to this daye the 21 of October Anno 1559 as Appeireth, in The Reste net and Change of the Accoumpte of Ready [sic] Come from F[olio] 39	[blank]		
A die The 21 daye of October And 4 of November Anno 1559 £29 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Thomas Gryffyne, To him in Credite F[olio] 13	29	0	0
A die The 11 And 19 daye of November Anno 1559 £138 7s. od. And is for so mych redy mony Receyved of Thomas Bowes by Drew Mompesson, To him in Credite F[olio] 22	138	7	0
A die The 11 daye of November Anno 1559 £80 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony R[ecieve]d of Edmonde Burton And was Dellyver[ed] him by Exchange in Flaunders, To vyadge in F[olio] [blank]	80	0	0
A die The 13 daye of November Anno 1559 £6 13s. 4d. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Thomas Dentton as Appeireth, To him In Credyte F[olio] 7	6	13	4
A die The 9 daye of Dessemer Anno 1559 £5 os. od. and is for for [sic] so mych Ready mony Receyved of Thomas Dalle [Chith ^d] Wolle packer by Richarde Wheattell, in Credyte F[olio] 9	5	0	0
A die the 21 daye of Dessemer Anno 1559 £1 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony R[ecieve]d of William Loune grosser, as Appeireth To him in Credyte F[olio] 3	1	0	0
A die The 19 daye of Dessemer Anno 1559 £4 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony R[ecieve]d of Thomas Thourllande preste, To him As As [sic] Appeireth in Credite F[olio] 13	4	0	0
A die The 27 daye of Jenyuer Anno 1559 £10 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Thomas Thickyns and Wyllyam Blunte, As Appeireth To him [sic] in Credyte F[olio] 17	10	0	0
A die The 20 daye of Jenyuer Anno 1559 £1 6s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Jellyan Hikes Wydowe, As Appeireth to her in Credyte F[olio] 12	1	6	0
A die The 14 daye of February Anno 1559 £50 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Richarde Hare mercer, To him as Appeireth in Credite F[olio] 44	50	0	0

£ s d

A die The 14 daye of Februarye Anno 1559 £100 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Sir Thomas Lyghe, The same Tyme To him As Appeireth in Credyte F[olio] 44 100 0 0

A die The 14 daye of February Anno 1559 £100 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of John Marsh mercer. To him As Appeireth The same Tyme in Credyte F[olio] 44 100 0 0

A die The 14 daye of February Anno 1559 £10 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of George Vynssente for hallffe yers Anewitie Endyng At Myghellmas, To him in Credyte F[olio] 21 10 0 0

A die The 2 daye of February Anno 1559 £10 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony Receyved of Margaret Denton, The same Tyme To her as Appeireth In Credyte F[olio] 7 10 0 0

A die The 21 of February and 6 daye of March Anno 1559 £50 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony Receyved of The quenes Maiestie The same tyme as Appeireth, to her in Credyte F[olio] 19 50 0 0

A die The 14 daye of March Anno 1559 £6 10s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Ottewell Wylde The same Tyme To him as Appeireth in Credyte F[olio] 29 6 10 0

A die The 23 daye of March Anno 1559 £3 13s. 4d. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Richarde Burges and his Company, To him As Appeireth in Credite F[olio] 5 3 13 4

[Fol. 41]

ANEWTIE boughte of George Vynssente owith to gyve £20 os. od. yerelly dewryng myne owne lyffe my wyffes and my 2 chillerene Thomas and Ane Isham, for the [sic] I have payed the [sic] for the fyrste peny as appeireth in his Accoumpte come from F[olio] 21 126 13 4

Torne to F[olio] 68

ANEWTY boughte of George Vynssente and Edward his sonne of Pickellton in Lester sheire Gentellmen owith to have £50 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyve[d] from the 6 daye of Maye 1559 to the 25 daye of March 1561 At 5 severall tyme, [Fr^d] At [sic] appereth in the n[e]t and change of his accoumpte come from F[olio] 21 50 0 0

A die the 28 daye of November Anno 1561 £10 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of of [sic] him R[ecieve]d the same tyme by the hande of Roberte Isham for ½ ayere Endyng at Myghemas [sic] F[olio] 58 10 0 0

A die the 22 daye of Aprill Anno 1562 £10 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved the same tyme for 1 hallffe yere Endyng At our Lady daye in lente, in Cash F[olio] 59 10 0 0

Torne to F[olio] 68

£ s d

Anewetye bought of John [Handkoke^d] Gwyne Welcheman and servaunde to my lorde of Pembroke ougthe to gyve £6 os. od. and ys For 40s. ayere. Anewettye bought of the sayd John dewryng hys natewrall lyffe, to be payde ought of the maner of Welton besyds Crannston of the lands of Mr. Oughyn or John Portt quarterlye, to be payde 10s. yt cost
thys ys cleryd by tornynge of ytt into another follyoe, as aperythe

6 0 0

6 0 0

John Newportt of Welton in the countye of Northe Hampton ougthe to gyve £4 os. od. and ys for somyche as he ougthe for 2 yers Rent of the anewetye Endyng at our Ladye daye last past, wyche I have payd to John Gwynne as aperythe, in my cashe F[olio] [blank]

4 0 0

A die the 31 Daye of January 1564 £5 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony to him paied the same tyme as Appeireth, to him in Cashe Credyte F[olio] [blank]

5 0 0

A die the 10 daye of November Anno 1565 £40 os. od. and is for so mych Ready [lent hi^d]

[blank]

JOHN Newportte of Wellton in the county of Northampton owith to have £5 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved the 9 daye of March Anno 1564 by Ric[hard] Chapman F[olio] [blank]

5 0 0

A die the 10 daye of November Anno 1565 £4 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him receyved by anewity dew At Mighellmas laste paste as appeireth, in cash Debyte F[olio] [blank]

3 0 0

[Fol. 42] A die the prime of Jenyuer Anno 1559

VYAGE of Flaunders owith to gyve £2,148 11s. 2d. And for so mych mony as is owing me by dyvers men payabyll At sonndrey dayes as Appeireth by a ballance made oute by Unffery Ramssdon the laste daye of Dessember Anno 1559 and in my statte F[olio] [blank]

2,148 11 2

A die the 21 daye of Jenyuer Anno 1559 £108 15s. od. And is for £100 starllyng dellyveryd by Exchange to Thomas Gressham, to be paid by Richard Clouge at syghte at 21s. 9[d.] in Exc[hange] F[olio] 1

108 15 0

A die the 27 daye of Jenyuer Anno 1558 £65 10s. od. and is for £60 starllyng dellyveryd by Exchange to Gylles Hoffeman to be paid by him sellffe at ussance at 21s. 10d. £ in Exc[hange] F[olio] 1

65 10 0

A die The 28 daye of Jenyuer Anno 1558 £54 13s. 9d. and is for £50 starllyng dellyvered by Exchange to Water Copinger at 21s. 10½d., to be paid by John Tayllor mercer at hallffe ussance [Folio] 1

54 13 9

A die the 4 daye of February Anno 1558 £109 15s. 10d. and is for £100 starllyng dellyver[ed] by Exc[hange] to Henry Vynar the 4 of March, to be paide by W[illia]m Mare at 21s. 11½d. the pound ussance [Folio] 1

109 15 10

£ s d

A die the fyrste daye of February Anno 1558 £163 15s. od. and is for £150 starllyng dellyver[ed] by Exc[hange] to Thomas Gressam, to be paid by Richarde Clough the 16 of February at 21s. 10d. £ in E[xchange] F[olio] 1	163	15	0
A die the prime ior de February Anno 1558 £55 os. od. and is for £50 starllyng dellyver[ed] by Exc[hange] to Henr[y] Brome, to be paid by Robert Smythe the prime of March at 22s. the pounce in E[xchange] F[olio] 1	55	0	0
A die the 13 daye of February Anno 1558 £223 6s. 8d. and is for £200 starllyng dellyver[ed] by Exc[hange] to John Ellyot mercer, to be paid by Ric[hard] Coullverwell the prime of Aprill at 22s. 4d. the pound in E[xchange] F[olio] 1	223	6	8
A die the 23 daye of February Anno 1558 £112 1s. 8d. and is for £100 starllyng dellyvered by Exc[hange] to John Ellyot mercer, to be paid by Ric[hard] Coullverwell the 23 of Aprill 22s. 5d. the pound in Exc[hange] F[olio] 1	112	1	8
A die the 3 daye of Aprill Anno 1558 [sic] £56 16s. 4d. and is for so mych starllyng dellyver[ed] by Exc[hange] to Ric[hard] Hills merchaunte tayllor, to be p[ai]d by Ric[hard] Egwyke at 22s. the pound in Exc[hange] F[olio] 1	62	10	0
A die the 3 daye of Aprill Anno 1558 [sic] £55 4s. 2d. and is for £50 starllyng dellyver[ed] by Exc[hange] to Polle Fortune at 22s. 1d. the £, to paye the 3 of Maye by Ieronymo Granyer in Exc[hange] F[olio] 1	55	4	2
A die the 10 daye of Aprill Anno 1558 [sic] £44 6s. 8d. and is for £40 starllyng dellyvered by Exc[hange] to Nychollas Fulljams at 22s. 2d. the £ to by [sic] Symon Horssepoull the 26 of Aprill in Exc[hange] F[olio] 1	44	6	8
A die the 11 daye of Aprill Anno 1558 [sic] £60 2s. 6d. and is for £54 5s. starllyng dellyver[ed] by Exc[hange] to William Watkyns at 22s. 2d. the £, to paye by Edward Rollyng mercer the 30 of Aprill F[olio] 1	60	2	6
A die the 12 daye of Aprill Anno 1558 [sic] £111 5s. od. and is for £100 starllyng dellyver[ed] by Exc[hange] to Water Copynger at 22s. 3d. the pounce, to paye by John Tayllor mercer the 12 of May F[olio] 1	111	5	0
A die The 18 daye of March Anno 1558 £42 os. od. and is for £39 1s. 6d. starllyng delli[vered] by Exchange to Drew Mompesson At 21s. 6d. the pound, makyth Flemysh F[olio] 1	42	[0]	6
A die The 7 daye of Maye Anno 1559 £285 15s. od. and is for 70 brode clothes of dyvers markes shippid to this Synckson marte as Appeireth, to goods shippid in F[olio] 160	285	15	0

A die the prime of Jenyuer Anno 1559 [sic]
 VYADGE of Flaunders owith to have £3,708 8s. 2[d.] And is
 for so mych mony as I do owe to dyvers men In Flaunders,
 payabell At soundry tymes as Appeareth by A ballance made
 by Umffery Ramssdon the laste daye of Dessember Anno 1558
 and in my statte made uppe the 15 of Jenyuer in F[olio]
 [blank]

3,708 8 2

A die the 19 daye of Jenyuer Anno 1558 £54 11s. 8d. and is for £50 starllyng taken upp by Exc[hange] of Thomas Barker at 21s. 11d. the pound, to paye to him sellffe the 19 of February in Exc[hange] Folio 5

54 11 8

A die the 10 of Aprill Anno 1559 £ s. d. [spaces blank] And is for 1 fauty cloth Receyved oute of Flaunders In Petar Robyns, To goods Receyved as Apeireth in F[olio] [blank]

[blank]

A die the 3 daye of September Anno 1559 £1 s. d. [spaces blank] and is for 1 fauty Cloth Receved oute of John Raffe, as Appeireth to goodes Receyved in F[olio] [blank]

[blank]

[Fol. 43]

VYADGE of Flaunders owith to gyve £64 16s. 6d. and is for 71.6.1 Flemysh Ready mony Remayning in Cheste The 21 Daye of Dessember Anno 1559 as Appeireth by the fotte and n[e]t of Umffery Ramssdon his Accoumpte, And is Estemed to be brought home At 22s. the pounce, Comyth to starllyng A die The 21 daye of Dissember Anno 1559 payabyll by dyvers men as heireafter followith :

64 16 6

of John van Saxon dayes paste	£28	0	0
of George van Ervyn dayes paste	£14	4	4
of Thomas Hawkyngs longe paste	£6	0	0
of Syllvester Skryne longe paste	£21	4	10
of Richarde Maude longe paste	£1	8	0
of Richarde OcKelly longe paste	£2	15	9
of Cornelius of Barow longe paste	£2	0	0
of Jeronymor Bartellyne for 6 ells satten	£2	0	0

Some Totallis as Appeireth comyth to F[lemish] 75.13.9 And makyth starllyng at 22s. the pound 68.16.1 and ys Estemed to be Receyved The some of [6s. 8d. for Every £]

22 18 8

VYADGE of Flaunders owith to have £64 16s. 6d. and is for 74.6.1 Flemysh dellyver[ed] by Exc[hange] In F[lemish] to the Accoumpte partybell at [blank] the pounce, makyth starllyng in Cash Debyte F[olio] [blank]

71 16 6

Thomas Androsse knyght of [blank] in the counteye of Northehampton ougthe to gyve £220 os. od. and ys for my housse and gardyn that lysse in Nyght Crosse strett to hym Solde and the oblygacyon mad in the nam of Mr. Thomas Aldersaye, to paye the 4th of November R[ecieve]d in October 1563 at Pycheleye

220 0 0

220 0 0

WYLLYAM Palley husbandman owith to gyve £2 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony to him paid, To repaye Agayne at Candellmas which is the 2 of February 1562, in Cash F[olio] [blank]

2 0 0

Thys ys cler and q[ui]tt

2 0 0

£ s d

[Fol. 44]

RYCHARDE Hare The Ellder of London owith to have £50 os. od. and is for somych [goods^d] Ready mony To him payed The 4 daye of Aprill Anno 1560, To him In Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]

50 0 0

P[ai]d hym and q[ui]tt thys parsyll

[RYCHARDE^d] John Hare The Elldar of London mercer owith to have £50 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved The 14 Daye of February Anno 1559 by The waye of preste, To paye it him At his pleassure F[olio] [blank]

50 0 0

A die The 9 Daye of Jully Anno domini 1561 £20 os. od. And is for so mych mony as I do owe him for the dette of syr Marmeducke Constable, to paye The 24 daye of November nexte to Rob[er]te Constabell F[olio] 61

20 0 0

SIR Thomas Leighe of London knyghte and allderman owith to gyve £25 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony to him paid The 22 Daye of February Anno 1563, as appeireth F[olio] [blank]

25 0 0

A die The 31 Daye of March Anno 1564 £15 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony to him paid the same tyme as Appeireth, to Redy mony paid fourth the same tyme in Cash F[olio] [blank]

15 0 0

A die The 28 Daye of October Anno 1564 £40 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony to him paid the same tyme as Appeireth, to Ready mony to him paid fourth the same tyme in Cash F[olio] [blank]

40 0 0

A die The 6 Daye of November Anno 1564 £20 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony to him paid the same tyme as Appeireth, to Ready mony paid fourth the same tyme in Cash F[olio] [blank]

20 0 0

100 0 0

SIR THOMAS Leyghe of London knyghte and Allderman owith to have £100 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved and was borrowed of him The 14 Daye of February 1559, to paye him Agayne At his pleassure, To him As Appeireth in Cash Debyte F[olio] [blank]

100 0 0

JOHN MARSH of London mercer owith to gyve £125 os. od. and is for so mych lande lying in Northamtonsheire Caulled Barforde To him solde The 14 daye of February 1559, in Credite F[olio] 21

125 0 0

A die The 20 Daye of Maye Anno 1560 £100 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony To him paid The same Tyme as Appeireth to him In [D^d] Credyte F[olio] [blank]

100 0 0

JOHN MARSHE of London mercer owith to have £100 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receved The 14 Daye of February Anno 1559, As Appeireth To him I[n] Cashe Debyte F[olio] [blank]

100 0 0

£ s d

A die The 20 Daye of Maye Anno 1559 £125 os. od. and is for so mych as I do Receyve The lande Agayne of him for it As Appeireth on the other syde

125 0 0

THOMAS Torner of Bathe in the county of Somerset clothier owyth to gyve £1 13s. 4d. and is for somych mony p[ai]d and lentte him the 21 Daye of Apprill Anno 1564 To repaye it agayne the 11 Daye of Maye nexte as appeireth by a byll of his hande F[olio] [blank]

1 13 4

[Fol. 45]

THOMAS Bowes of London golldesmyth owith to gyve £313 8s. 11d. and is for [£]335 13s. 1d. Flemysh by A byll of his Taken of Jeronymo Bartellyne And is tourned home At 21s. 5d. the pounce starllyng. As appeireth by An oblygation for the same remayning In the handes of Santyno Santyne, for the which he hath sewertys bounde wyth him for yt as Appeireth A die The 10 Daye of Maye Anno 1559 £236 13s. 4d. and is for so mych mony as he doth owe, As Appeireth by An oblygation of The same datte wyth sewarties bounde wyth him, for yt Comyth to as Appeireth F[olio] [blank]

313 8 11

236 13 4

A die from The 10 daye of Maye to the 10 daye of February Anno 1559 £26 11s. 6d. And is for the Intreste of 236.11.6 for 9 Monthes After 15 per Cento. Comyth to mony the some of

26 11 6

A die The 24 daye of Auguste Anno 1559 £100 os. od. and is for somych mony as he Doth owe as appereth by An oblygation of The same datte, Comyth to mony As Appeireth The some of

100 0 0

A die from The 24 daye of Auguste To the 10 Daye of Februare Anno 1559 £6 17s. 6d. and is for the Intereste of £100 for 6 monthes After 15 per Cente [sic], Comyth to mony The some of

6 17 6

A die The 24 Daye of Auguste Anno 1559 £212 10s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony taken uppe of Richarde Lambarte grosser, Comyth to mony The some of

212 10 0

A die from The 24 Daye of Auguste Anno 1559 to the 10 Daye of February Anno 1559 £14 13s. od. and is for The Intreste of 212.10.0 for 6 monthes After 15 per Cente, Comyth to mony The some of

14 13 0

A die The 10 Daye of Aprill Anno 1559 £100 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Taken Uppe by Exchange for him of Thomas Randall mercer The same Tyme, Comyth to mony the some of

100 0 0

A die from The 10 Daye of Aprill Anno 1559 to the 10 Daye of February Anno 1559 £12 10s. od. and is for The losse of The Exchange And Rechange of £100 for 10 monthes after 15 per cente

12 10 0

A die The fyrste Daye of June Anno 1559 £2 13s. 4d. And is for a Jerkyn of Vellvet to him solldde The same tyme as appeireth, Comyth to mony The some of

£ s d

2 13 4

A die The 28 Daye of Auguste Anno 1559 £203 6s. 8d. And is for so mych Ready mony dellyver[ed] to Roberte Duckett broker for the redemyng of platte for him, Comyth to mony The some

203 6 8

A die Dicto ior £2 10s. 10d. And is for The Interest of 203.6.8 for one month, Comyth to

2 10 0

A die The 16 daye of March Anno 1559 £150 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony paide to him by the handes of Richarde Lyster for sewertyshippe, Comyth to mony in Cash Debyte F[olio] [blank]

150 0 0

A die The 23 Daye of Merch Anno 1559 £0 10s. od. and is for so mych as he doth Alowe to Markes Dingley for lake of the wayte of seuger solldde to him, I[n] debyte F[olio] [blank]

10 0

A die The 24 Daye of Auguste Anno 1560 £50 os. od. And is for so mych Ready mony to him paide by Richard Lyster for sewertyshippe, To him In Cash As Appeireth in Credy[te] F[olio] [blank]

50 0 0

A die The 26 Daye of Aprill Anno 1560 £102 19s. 6d. And is for so mych Ready mony to him payed And was Retorned by Exchange and rechange, To him In cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]

102 19 6

1,535 0 0

Torne to Folio 67

THOMAS Bowes of London golldde smyth owith to have £50 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony of him Receyved The 11 daye of February Anno 1558 as Appeireth, to him In Cash Debyte F[olio] [blank]

50 0 0

A die The 12 Daye of Aprill Anno 1559 £150 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved by the handes of Santyno Santyne The same tyme as Appeireth, to him In Cash Debyte F[olio] [blank]

150 0 0

A die The 8 Daye of Jully Anno 1559 £60 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved by the handes of Santyno Santyne The same Tyme as Appeireth, to him In Cash Debyte F[olio] [blank]

60 0 0

A die The 8 Daye of September Anno 1559 £231 4s. od. and is for somych Ready mony of him Receyved The same Tyme by the handes of Edwarde Martyne golldde smyth as Appeireth, to him In Cash debyte F[olio] [blank]

231 4 0

A die The 7 Daye of October Anno 1559 £304 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved The same Tyme by The handes of Drew Mompesson, To him As Appeireth in Cash Debyte F[olio] [blank]

304 0 0

A die The 7 Daye of October Anno 1559 £15 4s. od. And is for the Interest of 304 for 4 monthes

15 4 0

M

A die The 19 Daye of Dessember Anno 1559 £138 7s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved by The handes of Drew Mompesson The same tyme as Appeireth to him In Cash Debyte F[olio] [blank]

£ s d
138 7 0

A die from The 19 Daye of Dessember Anno 1559 To the 10 Daye of February Anno 1559 £3 5s. 6d. and is for The Intereste of 138.7.0 for 2 monthes, Comyth to mony The some of

3 5 6

A die The 30 daye of Dessember Anno 1559 £34 10s. od. And is 2 Chestes suger of myne owne R[ecieve]d by the handes of Drew Mompesson As Appeireth, Comyth to mony The some of A die from The 30 Daye of Dessember Anno 1559 to the 30 of Jenyuer £0 8s. 7d. and is for the Intreste of 34.10.od. for one month as Appeireth, Comyth to mony The some of

34 10 0

8 7

A die dicto ior £16 7s. 3d. and is for so mych of him Received by the handes of Markes Dingly, Comyth to

16 7 3

A die The 31 Daye of March Anno 1563 £535 os. 8d. and is for A Reconing of All manner of thing cleared wythim [sic] The same tyme uppon A new Agremente as Appeireth, to him In Debyte F[olio] 67

535 0 8

1,535 0 8

Torne to F[olio] 67

[Fol. 46]

MY HOUSSE beyng In Seynte Syghthes lane owith to gyve £210 os. od. and is for so mych mony payed for the lease of the same for 26 yeares To John Calltroppe Draper and was boughte of him The 8 Daye of March Anno 1559 as Appeireth, To him In Credyte F[olio] 47

210 0 0

A die The 8 Daye of March Anno 1559 £105 os. od. and is for so mych as the Implimentes of the housse Comyth to As Appeireth, To John Calltroppe in Credyte F[olio] [blank]

105 0 0

315 0 0

MY HOUSSE being in Seynte Syths lane owith to have £60 os. od. And is for so many Implimenttes solldde oute of my housse in Bowe lanne and this, as Appeireth by acoumte of the partyculer salles, Comyth to mony The some of adye the 12 of Aprill £255 os. od. and ys for somyche as Jhone chargyd thys accounte in to F[olio] 69

60 0 0

255 0 0

315 0 0

CHARGIS of housseholldde owith to Gyve £ s. d. [spaces blank] and is for so mych mony paide out for Chargis of housseholldde for The nexte years Accoumpte, Comyth to mony in Cash F[olio] [blank]

[blank]

£ s d

THE Collectors of The subsidie owith to gyve £7 10s. od. and is for so mych Ready money to them payed for The usse of the quene the 12 Daye of Aprill Anno 1560, To them in Cash Credite F[olio] [blank]

7 10 0

THE Collectors of The subysdie owith to have £7 10s. od. and is for so mych money as The quene owith to have for a subsidye That I am sescsed at £150, At 12d. the pounce

7 10 0

[Fol. 47]

JOHN Calltroppe of London Draper owith to gyve £100 os. od. and is for so mych money To him payed The 18 Daye of March Anno 1559. To him In Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]

100 0 0

A die The 25 Daye of Aprill Anno 1560 £60 os. od. and is for somych Ready money To him payed The same Tyme as Appeireth, To him in Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]

60 0 0

A die The 27 daye of Jully Anno 1560 £70 os. od. and is for so mych Ready money To him payed The same Tyme as Appeireth, To him In Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]

70 0 0

A die The 25 Daye of Aprill And 8 of October £80 os. od. and is for so mych Ready money to him payed The same tyme as Appeireth, To him In Cash Credyte Folio as appeireth

80 0 0

A die the dicto ior and is for so mych money to him paye[d] in Cash Credyte F[olio] F[olio] [sic] 59

15 0 0

JOHN Calltroppe of London Draper owith to have £210 os. od. and is for so mych money as he ougthe to have for The leasse of my housse in Seynte Sythes lane for 26 years The 8 Daye of March Anno 1559, To paye At Ester 70.0.0 At [mytso^d] mydsomer £70 And At Myghellmas nexte £70 as Appeireth by A byll of Dette dellyveryd him for the same, To my housse Debyte F[olio] 46

210 0 0

A die The 8 Daye of March Anno 1559 £105 os. od. and is for so mych money As the Inplymenttes [sic] of the housse Comyth to which I have taken of him As Appeireth by the Inventory, Comyth to

105 0 0

A die le dicto ior £10 os. od. and is for dyvers other tryffells for howsholld of him bought

10 0 0

JOHN Stowe of Totname owith to gyve £6 10s. od. And is for so mych Ready money for him paide The syxste Daye of June Anno 1561 to Antony Colle for hallffe A years Rente before hande Endyng At Myghellmas nexte Comyng, To him In Cash F[olio] [blank]

6 10 0

A die the 12 Daye of Jully Anno 1562 £18 os. od. and is for so mych as he oughte to have, as Apeireth on the other syd and is put to A new accompte in Debyte F[olio] 64

18 0 0

24 10 0

JOHN Stowe of Totname in The County of Mydellsexe
husbande man owith to have £16 os. od. and is for so mych
Ready mony of him Receyved the 23 Daye of March, to paye
Agayne At pleassure in Cash F[olio] [blank]

£ s d
16 0 0

A die The 18 Daye of Aprill Anno 1560 £2 os. od. and is
for somych Ready mony of him Receyved The same Tyme as
Appeireth, to him In Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]

2 0 0

A die The prime of June Anno 1561 £6 10s. od. And is for
somych of him Recyved by Dischardging the othersyd for that
he payeth not the Rente of Tottname but ons A yeare, And
Comyth to mony

6 10 0
24 10 0

MYSTERYS Owen of London Wydowe owith to gyve £5 os.
od. And is for somych ready mony to her for 1 quarter rente
E[n]dyng At Chr[i]stemas Anno 1559

5 0 0

MYSTERIS Owen of London wydow owith to have £5 os. od.
and is for 1 quarters Rente of my housse Endyng At Christe-
mas laste paste. Comyth to mony the some of

5 0 0

MARKES Dyngly of London grosser owith to gyve £16 07s
[sic] 3d. and is for somych as he Doth owe to the Accoumpte
of Thomas Bowes, To him in Credyte F[olio] 45

16 7 3

MARKES Dyngley of London grosser owith to have £12 os.
od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved the
21 of Febrary Anno 1559, To him In Cash Debyte F[olio]
[blank]

12 0 0

A die The 30 Daye of March Anno 1560 £3 17s. [blank]d.
and is for somych Ready mony of him Receyved The same
Tyme as Appeireth, To him In Cash Debyte F[olio] [blank]
A die le dicto ior £0 10s. od. and is for so mych as Thomas
Bowes did allowe for lake of wayte of suger sollde To him
as Appeireth to the Accoumpte of Thomas Bowes To him In
Debyte F[olio] 45

10 0
16 7 0

[Fol. 48]

RYCHARDE Wheattyll of London marchaunte tayllor owith
to gyve £5 os. od. and is for so mych as he Doth owe for the
Dette of Thomas Dalle wooll packer the 14 Daye of November
Anno 1559, To paye the 24 Daye of June Nexte As Appeireth
by a byll of Dette for the same

5 0 0

RYCHARDE Wheattell of London marchaunte tayllor owith
to have £5 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony of him
Receyved the 18 Daye of September Anno 1560, in Cash
Debyte in F[olio] [blank]

5 0 0

£ s d

JOHN Cotton some tyme of London sallter and Heugh Croucke of London golldesmyth owith to gyve £15 os. od. and is for so mych haye solde them at Tottename the 16 Daye of Jenyuer 1559, to paye Ready mony 5.0.0 and at Myghellmas Nexte £10 to the parssenedge of Totename F[olio] [blank]

15 0 0

JOHN Cotton some Tyme of London sallter And Heugh Croucke of London golldesmyth owith to have £5 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of Them Receyved The 16 daye of Jenyuer Anno 1559. To him [sic] In Cash debyte F[olio] [blank]

5 0 0

A die The 26 daye of September and 25 of Jenyuer Anno 1560 £10 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony of him Receyved the same tyme to him as Appeireth, in Cash Debyte F[olio] [blank]

10 0 0

GEORGE lorde Zouche owith to gyve £10 9s. od. And is for so mych mony layed oute for him for dyver[s] things as Appeireth [by a] byll of dette dattyd the 14 Daye of November 1559, to paye the 2 day of February Nexte, as Appeireth Comyth to mony The some of

10 9 0

A die The 17 Daye of June Anno 1564 £3 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony lentte him by the handes of his servaunte Henry Chapman to be repayed at mydsomer w[ith] other 40s. the [sic] oweth my m[aste]r

3 0 0

A die The same daye £2 os. od. and is for somych p[ai]d to Henry Chapman for my lords usse my lorde Zouche do deny the mony to be borowed for his usse, wherefore Henry Chapman is to be mad debytor for yt and is put in seuite

2 0 0

GEORGE lorde Souche owith to have £10 9s. 3d. And is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved the 9 Daye of November Anno 1560 as appeireth, to him The same tyme in Cash Debyte F[olio] [blank]

10 9 3

Cleryd with my Lord Souche

THOMAS Hodgesson of London Cloth worker owith to gyve £2 10s. od. and is for 2 peces watchet Chamblets to him sold The 23 daye of March 1559. To him In Jornall F[olio] [blank] THOMAS Hodgson of London clothworker owith to have £2 10s. od. and is for so mych ready mony of him Receyved the 7 daye of March 1561 as appeireth, to mony Receyved in Cash F[olio] 59

2 10 0

2 10 0

[Fol. 49]

SEUGAR owith to gyve £34 10s. 3d. And is for 2 Chestes of seugar boughte of Thomas Bowes as Appeireth, in his Accountpe Credyte F[olio] [blank]

34 10 3

SEWGAR owith to have £38 12s. 4d. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved for 2 Chestes of sewgar solde to dyvers men as Appeireth, and Comyth to mony as Appeireth in Cash Debyte F[olio] [blank]

£ s d
38 12 4

Robarde Constabyll of Nonne Eton Jentyllman ougthe to gyve £13 6s. 8d. and ys for Somyche as he ougthe to gyve by hys oblygacyon payabyll in [Mar^d] Aprill next or elst to delyver a bande of £400 of Gregory Isham
Robert Constabyll ys deschargyde, for he stands dettor in F[olio] 61

13 6 8
13 6 8

MY GARDYNE and howsse in Whighte Crosse strette owith to gyve £100 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony paide to Mr. John Manors for The fee sympell thereof boughte of him The 7 Daye of Maye Anno 1560, To him In Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]

100 0 0

which was Taken in The Name of Thomas Alldarssey
MY GARDEN and howsse in Whighte [horsse^d] Crosse streate owith to have £5 os. od. and is for so mych Receyved of Edward Randall gente the 19 of Auguste 1561 for 1 hallffe yeares Rente, comyth to F[olio] 58

5 0 0

A die the 8 Daye of Febuary Anno 1561 £5 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Edward Randall for hallffe Ayers Rente as appeireth, in Cash Debyte F[olio] 59

5 0 0

A die the 28 daye of March 1562 £1 os. od. and is for hallffe ayers Rente Endyng the 25 of March F[olio] 59

1 0 0

A die the 6 daye of October Anno 1563 £5 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Edward Hartwell for hallffe a yeares Rente at Myghellmas laste paste, in Cash Debyte as Appeireth F[olio] 60

5 0 0

A die The 29 daye of March Anno 1563 £5 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Jasper Hartwell for hallffe a yeares Rente Endyng the 25 of March laste paste, in Cash Debyte as Appeireth in Cash F[olio] 60

5 0 0

adye £220 os. od. and ys for thys gardyn sold to Sir Tho[m]as Androsse knyght for 220.

220 0 0

MY HOWSSE At Totname boughte of Petar Oulles owith to gyve £13 6s. 8d. and is for somych Ready mony payed to the fore Named Petar Oulles for the fee sympell there of The [blank] of June Anno 1560, To him In Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]

13 6 8

A die le dicto ior £ s. d. [spaces blank] and is for somych mony layed oute for Chargis, Comyth to

[blank]

A die the 20 Daye of Jenyuer Anno 1560 £16 10s. [sic] od. And is for somych Ready mony paid to [blank] Starkey for 3 Acars $\frac{3}{4}$ of Ayerabell grounde and 3 Rondes of pasture, to him In Cash F[olio] [blank]

16 0 0

£ s d

MY HOUSSE At Totname [sh^d] owith to have £13 6s. 8d. and is for somych Ready mony Receyved of Petar Oulles for the same the 15 daye of November 1561 and is for the same housse And land there unto belongyng to him solld, the same tyme to him in Cash debyte F[olio] 58

13 6 8

[Fol. 50]

MARTYN of Cretyn In [The County^d] of Northamptonshire [blank] owyth to gyve £8 os. od. and is for so mych mony as he doth owe me for a horsse to him solld, to paye The 29 Daye of September Anno 1560

8 0 0

MARTYN of Cretyn in Northamtonsheire owith to have £8 os. od. And is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved The 25 Daye of October Anno 1560 as Appeireth to him in Cash Debyte F[olio] [blank]

8 0 0

RYCHARDE Tayllor horsse Corsser in Smythfyllde owith to gyve £9 13s. 4d. and is for somych as he oweth me for a horsse To him solld The 26 Daye of Auguste Anno 1560, To paye The 25 Daye of Dyssember Nexte The some of RYCHARDE Tayllor of London horsse Coursser owith to have £9 13s. 4d. And is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved The fyrste Daye of Jully Anno 1561. To him In Cash debyte F[olio] [blank]

9 13 4

9 13 4

Wyllyam Barkar of Sonynge Jentylman ougthe to gyve £6 13s. 4d. and ys for Somyche apparell sold hym for hys wyffe, to paye at my pless[ure]

6 13 4

Received and quitt in case F[olio] 59

Thys parsyll ys R[eceive]d and q[ui]tt

MY COSSYN Thomas Brockes of Ockely owith to gyve £5 os. od. and is for so mych mony as he hath Receyved of Sir Umffery Stafforde for my usse Which the sayd Sir Umffery did gyve me to bye a gelldyng

5 0 0

MY COSSYN Thomas Brockes of Ockelly owith to have £5 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved the 7 daye of Jully Anno 1569 by the handes of Ric[hard]e Poullton F[olio] [blank]

5 0 0

THE Company of Mercers owith to gyve £2 os. od. And [is] for so mych Ready mony lente them uppon a prevy sealle The 15 daye of January 1562. To them in Cash F[olio] 15

2 0 0

A die the 19 daye of February Anno 1565 £1 13s. 4d. and is for so mych ready mony lente towards the bying of Wheate, as appeireth to them in cash F[olio] [blank]

1 13 4

£ s d

[Fol. 51]

MY BROTHER Robert Isham of Pyghtchelly Clarke owith to gyve £100 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony to him payed the 26 daye of October Anno 1562, as Appeireth in Cash F[olio] 45

100 0 0

MY BROTHER Roberte Isham of Pyghtchelly Clarke owith to have £200 and is for somych Ready mony Receyved The 8 daye of March and 19 daye of Maye Anno 1561, to him in Cash F[olio] [blank]

200 0 0

HENRY Gadge of Northamtonsheire gentell man owith to gyve £10 os. od. and is for for [sic] so mych Ready mony to him payed the 22 daye of June Anno 1563, to paye the 5 daye of Auguste nexte with A recognyssaunce the w[hich] Henry Kyng shewmaker bound wyth him In Cash Credyte F[olio] 45

10 0 0

A die The 10 Daye of Maye Anno 1564 £55 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony lent him the same time uppon assewraunce of lande, to be repayed agayne the 8 of November next in Cash F[olio] [blank]

55 0 0

A die The 8 Daye of November Anno 1564 £45 os. od. and was paid him as folloith: as in platte 15.8.0, that he owghte for a horsse 40s., and £27 12s. od. in Ready mony, to be repayed agayne the 10 daye of March next with the £55 before, which maketh 100, for the which he is bounde in statute with other convenaunts

45 0 0

HENRY Gage of Raunce in the county of Northampton gentellman owyth to have £10 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved the 10 Daye of Maye Anno 1564, to him In Cash

10 0 0

A die The 4 Daye of March Anno 1564 £100 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony of him Receyved as Appeireth and was dew the 10 heire of The same, to him In Cash F[olio] [blank]

100 0 0

FRAUNCYS Woodfowrth of London Wolle man owith to gyve £13 6s. 8d. and is for a lease of his housse to him vllde. to paye Ready mony £6 13s. 4d. and the Reste to paye the fyrste of November

13 6 8

FRAUNCYS Wodforth of London Wollman owyth to have £6 13s. 4d. and is for so mych Ready mony of him [Ready^d] Receyved the 30 daye of June Anno 1563, To him in Cash in Debyte F[olio] 60

6 13 4

adye £6 13s. 4d. and ys for somyche as I thynk he dothe myse Reconne but I have Loste yt

6 13 4

THOMAS Myllar of Pyghtchley owith to gyve £1 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony to him payed the 29 daye of September Anno 1562 as Appeireth, to him in Cash Credyte F[olio] 45

1 0 0

£ s d

JAMES [blank]

JAMES Hare Dwelling At South Gatte owith to gyve £2 os. od. and is for so mych redy mony to him paid the the 11 Daye of Maye 1564, to be repayed At Mighellmas nexte F[olio] [blank]

2 0 0

JAMES Hare dewllyng [sic] at Southgat owyth to have £0 6s. 8d. and is for so mych Ready mony of hym Received by his wyffe the 28 daye of Auguste Anno 1565 as appeireth, in cash F[olio] [blank]

6 8

[Fol. 52]

HENRY Pristely of Hallyffaxe Clothier owith to gyve £5 os. od. and [is] for 10 sufferons dellyver[ed] him The 10 daye of Feverill [sic] Anno 1560. To pay 10 p[ieces] Checkes for The same At my Comyng to Hallyffaxe, To him In Cash Credyte Folio [blank]

5 0 0

HENRY Pristelly of Hallyffaxe Clothier owith to have £5 os. od. and is for so mych as he is mad dettor for 10 pieces Checkes in The Accoumpte partybell the 9 Daye of Jully Anno 1561, to him debyte F[olio] [blank]

5 0 0

ANTHONY Hurste of Hallyffaxe Clothier owith to gyve £5 os. And is for 10 hallffe soufferons to him paid the 10 daye of Feverill [sic] Anno 1560, To repaye it agayne by 10 pecis Checked Carssis At my Comyng to [his^d] Halliffaxe, in Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]

5 0 0

ANTHONY Hurste of Hallyffaxe Clothier owith to have £5 os. od. and is for so mych as he is made debytor for 10 p[ieces] Checkes in The Accoumpte partybell the 9 Daye of Jully Anno 1561, to debyte F[olio] [blank]

5 0 0

WYLLYAM Carter of Hallyffaxe Clothier owith to gyve £2 10s. od. and is for 5 hallffe sufferons to him paid the 10 Daye of February 1560. To repaye it Agayne by 5 p[ieces] of Checked Carssis At my Comyng to Halliffaxe, To him In Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]

2 10 0

WYLLYAM Carter of Hallyffaxe Clothier owith to have £2 10s. od. And is for 5 pecis of Checked Carssis of him Receyved The 31 Daye of Maye Anno 1561, As Appeireth

2 10 0

JAMES Foxcrofte of Hallyffaxe Clothier owith to gyve £2 10s. od. And is for 5 hallffe soufferons to him paid the 10 daye of February Anno 1560, To repaye it agayne by 5 p[ieces] of Checked Carssys At my Comyng to Hallyffaxe, To him In Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]

2 10 0

JAMES Foxcrofte of Hallyffaxe Clothier owith to have £2 10s. od. And is for 5 pecis Checked Carssis of him Receyved The 31 Daye of Maye 1561 As Appeireth The same tyme F[olio] [blank]

2 10 0

£ s d

JOHN Foxcrofte of Hallyffaxe Clothier owith to gyve £2 10s. od. And is for 5 hallffe sofferons To him paide the 10 daye of February Anno 1560, To repaye it Agayne by 5 pecis Checked Carssis At my Comyng to Hallyffaxe, To him In Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]

2 10 0

JOHN Foxcrofte of Hallyffaxe Clothier owith to have £2 10s. od. and is for so mych as he is made debytor for 5 pecis Checked Carssis in the Accoumpte partybyll the 9 Daye of Jully Anno 1561 F[olio] [blank]

2 10 0

THOMAS Mydgley of Hallyffaxe Clothier owith to gyve £2 10s. od. And is for 5 hallffe soferons To him paide The 10 Daye of February Anno 1560, To repaye it agayne by 5 pieces of Checked Carssis [To him paide^d] At my Comyng to Hallyffaxe, in Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]

2 10 0

THOMAS Mydgeley of Hallyffaxe Clothier owith to have £2 10s. od. And is for so mych as he is made Debytor in The Accoumpte partybell for 5 p[ieces] Checkes the 9 daye of Jully 1561 in F[olio] [blank]

2 10 0

[Fol. 53]

THE HOUSSE in Seynte Sythes lane wherein [blank] Engerly doth dewell owith to gyve £23 16s. 8d. and is for the lease therof And serteyne ymplimentes boughte of John Tayllor mercer the 3 daye of September Anno 1560, To him In Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]

23 16 8

THE HOUSSE in Saynte Sythes lane where in Engerly doth deulle oweth to have £1 3s. 4d. and is for A yeres Rente Endyng At mydsomer 1561 Receyved of [blank] Engerly the 5 daye of Jenyuer Anno 1561. To mony Receyved as Apeireth, to him in Cash Debyte F[olio] 58

1 13 4

A die The 21 daye of Aprill Anno 1562 £0 16s. 8d. and is for ½ a yers Rente by Engerly, in Cash F[olio] 45

16 8

[Fol. 54]

NYCHOLLAS Woodheade of Halliffaxe Clothier owith to gyve £2 0s. od. And is for 4 hallffe sufferons paide to him The 8 daye of October Anno 1560, to repaye it agayne by 4 pecis Checked Carssies At my Comyng to Halliffaxe, in Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]

2 0 0

NYCHOLLAS Woodheade of Hallyffaxe Clothier owith to have £2 0s. od. and is for so mych as he is made Debytor for 4 pieces Checked Carssis in the Accoumpte partybell the 9 daye of Jully 1561

2 0 0

£ s d

THOMAS Bearnly of Halliffaxe Clothier owith to gyve £1 os. od. And is for 2 hallffe suffornes paid To him The 8 Daye of October Anno 1560, to repaye yt agayne by 2 p[ieces] Checked Carssis At my Comyng To Hallyffaxe, In Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]

1 0 0

THOMAS Bearnly of Hallyffaxe Clothier owith to have £1 os. od. and is for so mych as he is made Debytor for 2 peces Checked Carssis in The Accoumpte partybell the 9 daye of July 1561

1 0 0

GYLBARDE Hawllssworth of Hallyffaxe Clothier owith to gyve £2 10s. od. and is for 5 hallffe sufferons To him payed The 8 Daye of October Anno 1560, to repaye it Agayne by 4 [sic] pecis Checked Carssis At my Comyng to Hallyffaxe, in Credyte F[olio] [blank]

2 10 0

GYLBARDE Haulssworth of Hallyffaxe Clothier owith to have £2 10s. od. and is for so mych as he is made Debytor for 4 pecis checked Carssis in The Accoumpte partybell the 9 daye of July 1561

2 10 0

Thomas Foxcrofte of Halliffaxe Clothier owith to gyve £1 os. od. and is for 2 hallffe sufferons To him paide The 8 Daye of October Anno 1560, to repaye it agayne by 2 pecis Checked Carssis At my Comyng to Halliffaxe, in Credyte F[olio] [blank]

1 0 0

THOMAS Foxcrofte of Halliffaxe Clothier owith to have £1 os. od. And is for somych as he is made Debytor for 2 pecis Checked Carssis in The Accoumpte partybell the 9 Daye of July 1561

1 0 0

EDWARDE Wilkynsson of Halliffaxe Clothier owith to gyve £1 os. od. and is for 2 hallffe sufferons To him paide the 8 daye of October Anno 1560, to repaye it agayne by 2 pecis Checked Carissis At my Comyng to Halliffaxe, in Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]

1 0 0

EDWARDE Wylkynsson of Hallyffaxe Clothier owith to have £1 os. od. and is for 2 pecis Checked Carssis of him R[ecieve]d the 31 Daye of Maye Anno 1561, for my going to Hallyffaxe in F[olio] [blank]

1 0 0

EDMONDE Androsse of London marchaunttayllor owith to gyve £61 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony lentte him the 25 of October Anno 1560, to pay presently

11 0 0

A die le dicto ior £10 os. od. and is To paye the 24 of June nexte

10 0 0

A die le dicto ior £10 os. od. and is To paye the 29 of September Nexte

10 0 0

A die le dicto ior £10 os. od. and is To paye the 25 of Dessember Nexte

10 0 0

A die le dicto ior £10 os. od. and is To paye the 25 daye of March Nexte

10 0 0

A die le dicto ior £10 os. od. And is To paye the 24 of June Anno 1562

£ s d

10 0 0
61 0 0

EDMONDE Andros of London Marchaunt taylor owith to have £11 os. od. And is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved The 13 Daye of Maye Anno 1561, In Cash Debyte F[olio] [blank]

11 0 0

A die The 5 Daye of Jully Anno 1561 £10 os. od. And is for somych Ready mony of him Receyved, The same tyme To him As Appeireth in Cash Debyte F[olio] [blank]

10 0 0

A die The 28 Daye of March Anno 1561 [sic] £20 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved The same tyme as appeireth, to him in Cash Debyte F[olio] 59

20 0 0

A die the 15 Daye of Aprill Anno 1561 [sic] £5 9s. 3d. and is for so mych mony of him Receyved the same tyme by 4 yeards $\frac{3}{4}$ of velle[t] as Appeireth, to him In Cash Debyte Folio 59

5 9 3

Adie the 8 Daye of Jully Anno 1562 £1 5s. od. and is Receyved by 10 yerd of saye, in cash Folio 59

1 5 0

Adie from the 27 daye of October Anno 1562 to the 15 daye of Jully Anno 1563 £13 5s. 8d. and is for so [much] Ready mony of him Receyved At 5 severall tymes as Appeireth, to him in Cash debyte F[olio] 60

13 5 8
60 19 11

[Fol. 55]

TOTTNAME parssenedge or the lease thereof owith to gyve £44 19s. 4d. and is for so mych Ready mony paid to Anthony Colle for the fyne and Rent Therof At Dyvers tymes from The 13 Daye of Maye Anno 1559 to the 21 of Dessember as appeireth, in the n[e]t and change of The Accoumpte Come from F[olio] 21

44 19 4

A die The 29 Daye of November Anno 1560 £6 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony paide to Antony Colle for hallffe a years Rente Endyng A[t] Myghellmas laste paste, Cash F[olio] [blank]

6 0 0

A die le dicto ior £6 os. od. And is for so mych Ready mony paide to Anthony Colle for hallffe Ayeers Rente Aforehande Endyng the 25 Daye of March Nexte, in Cash F[olio] [blank]

6 0 0

A die The fyrste Daye [of] June Anno 1561 £6 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony paide to Anthony Colle for halffe A years Rente Endyng At Myghellmas Nexte, to him in Cash

6 0 0

THE LEASSE of The tythe of Totname owith to gyve £6 13s. 4d. And is for so mych paid to Anthony Colle for yt for 10 years [or ther aboutes] beginning the 3 Daye of Maye Anno 1559 to him As Appeireth, in Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]

6 13 4

£ s d

A die the 12 Daye of July 1561 £26 13s. 4d. and is for the
tythe of this yere paid to Anthony Colle Afore hand, To him
In Cash Debyte F[olio] 44

26 13 4

Wylllyam Ormeshawe of London grosser ougthe to h[blank]
Wylllyam Ormeshawe of London grosser ought to have £21
os. od. and ys for somyche wares of hym sett as aperythe

21 0 0

Ryc [blank]

[Fol. 56]

THE Manor or parssenedge of Fyneden in Northamton sheire
owith to gyve £800 os. od. And is for so mych mony payde
for the fe sympell of the same the 28 Daye of Jenyuer Anno
1560 to Edwarde Jackman, To him In Credyte F[olio] 58

800 0 0

A die The 28 Daye of Jenyuer Anno 1560 £. s. d. [spaces
blank] and is for so mych payde for the Chargis of The
Wrytyngs And All other myne Assuerauncis, as Appeireth by
A byll of percelles mad oute of the same, Comyth to mony
The some of

25 15 9

n[ei]ther of the fyn and the Recoverye ys parfytt ther of
THE Manor or parssonadge of Fynden in the county of
Northante owith to have £17 os. od. and is for so mych Ready
mony Receyved of Thomas Moullsho the 12 daye of Novem-
ber 1561 for hallffe a years Rente Endyng At [blank] as
appeireth, in Cash F[olio] 58

17 0 0

A dye the 10 Daye of Maye Anno 1562 £17 os. od. and is for
hallffe ayers Rente Receyved of Thomas Mollsho Endyng
[blank], as Appeireth to him In Cash Debyte F[olio] 59

17 0 0

Adie The 17 daye of October Anno 1562 £20 os. od. And is
for so mych Ready mony Receyved of Thomas Moullsho for
hallffe A years Rente Endyng At Myghellmas laste passed, to
cash in debyte [Folio] 60

20 0 0

Adie The 20 daye of Aprill Anno 1562 £20 os. od. and is for
so mych Ready mony Receyved of Mysterys Moullsho for
hallffe A years Rente Endyng At our Lady daye the 25 of
March laste, in cash F[olio] 60

20 0 0

CHRISTOFER Bevarlie Waterbearer owyth to gyve £0 10s. od.
and is for so mych lente him the 8 Daye of September Anno
1565, to repaye yt agayne at my pleasure, F[olio] [blank]

10 0

THE Accoumpte partybell owyth to gyve £ s. d. [spaces
blank] and is for so mych as my parte of the gayne of this
yeare comyth unto from the 16 Daye of July Anno 1562 to
this Daye the 20 Daye of July Anno 1563, as Appeireth in
partybell accoumpte in gaynes, in Credyte F[olio] 368

[blank]

THE Accoumpte partybell owyth to have £934 9s. 2d. and is
for somych mony taken oute of the Accoumpte for hous-
holde chargis [and charges of wares] from the 16 Daye of
July Anno 1563 as Appeireth, in Cashe Debyte F[olio] 60

934 9 2

£ s d

[Fol. 57]

ANTHONY Colle of Totname gentellman And servaunte to the byshoppe [of] Ellie owith to give £26 os. od. and is for one holle years Rente of the tyth of Totnam paid him a fore hand the fyrste Daye of June, And Endyng the 29 of September 1561. To him In Cash

26 0 0

A die the 21 daye of [blank]

John Dobes of Raunce in the county of Northampton yeaman owith to gyve £2 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony to him paied the laste daye of October 1564 to be repayed agayne the 10 Daye of March nexte as appeireth, to him in Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]

2 0 0

SYR Roberte Lane of Glenden in The county of Northants knighte owith to gyve £120 os. od. and is for so mych as I have solld him my parte of Barford and my parte of the voussyon of the parssenedge of Orllyn[bury] To paye Redy mony, in Cashe debyte F[olio] [blank]

60 0 0

A die le 20 Daye of Maye Anno 1561 £60 os. od. and is to paye the 25 Daye of March Nexte by an oblygation Remaynyng in the handes of my brother Roberte Isham Where in standeth bounde w[ith] him one [blank] Tofftes the some of

60 0 0

120 0 0

SYR Roberte Lane of Glenden in The County of Northampton knighte owith to have £60 os. od. And is for somych Ready mony of him Receyved The 20 Daye of Maye 1561 F[olio] [blank]

60 0 0

A die the 22 Daye of Aprill Anno 156[?] £60 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony of him Receyved the same tyme by the handes of Mr. Roberte Isham, To him as appeireth in Cash debyte F[olio] 59

60 0 0

120 0 0

WILLYAM Colle of Lee in the county of Essex maryner owyth to gyve £2 os. od. and is for so mych ready mony lent him the 15 Daye of Auguste 1565, which shoulld have byne payed me agayne in Flaunders and was not, to him Cash in F[olio] [blank]

2 0 0

[Fol. 58]

EDWARDE Jackman of London grocer owith to gyve £100 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony To him paide the 28 Daye of Jenyuer and 26 of Febuary Anno 1560, F[olio] [blank]

100 0 0

£ s d

A die the 25 daye of March Anno 1563 £100 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony to him payde the same tyme as Appeireth, to Ready mony payed him In Cash Credyte F[olio] 45

100 0 0

A die the 22 Daye of Aprill Anno 1564 £100 os. od. and is for so mych Ready m[oney] to him paid in F[olio] [blank]

100 0 0

A die the 26 Daye of Maye Anno 1565 £100 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony to him payed F[olio] 2

100 0 0

A die the 26 Aprell 1566: 100.0.0 and ys for so myche payde in cashe Fo[li]o 10

100 0 0

A die the 28 Marche 1567 £100.0.0 and is for so myche payde in cashe Fo[li]o 14

100 0 0

Adie 2 Aprell 1568 £100.0.0 and is for so myche payde in cashe Fo[li]o 20

100 0 0

adye Aprell 1569 £100.0.0 and ys for somyche p[ai]de ought of Edmunds accounte as apers

100 0 0

all thys ys cleryd

Adie the 28 of Jenuary Anno 1560

EDWARDE Jackman of London grocer owyth to have £800 And is for [what] I do owe him for the parssonadge of Fynden The 28 Daye of Jenyuer. To paye Ready mony £100 To paye At our Lady daye in lent Anno 1563 £100.0.0 To paye At our Lady daye in lent Anno 1564 £100.0.0 To paye At our Lady daye in lent Anno 1565 £100.0.0 To paye At our Lady daye in lentte Anno 1566 £100.0.0 To paye At our Lady daye in lentte Anno 1567 £100.0.0 To paye At our Lady daye in lentte Anno 1568 £100.0.0 To paye At our Lady daye in lentte Anno 1569 £100.0.0 for the which paymenttes heireof is [boundeⁱ] with my Master Phillippe Cockeram, Water Marlor, Thomas Alldarssey, Henry Isham, Henry Bellamy And Thomas Barker, the some is

800 0 0

all thys ys cleryd

THE leasse of my housse At Totname whych I keppe owith to gyve £20 os. od. and is for £30 paid to Frauncis Haskew for the same, which I Esteme worth

20 0 0

And all the rent is paid betwene this and Christemas Anno 1562

the Leyce ougthe to have £20 os. od. and ys for somyche as I accounte thys leyce at nothyng, because I have boght the fe sympyll

20 0 0

WYLLIAM Walle of Totname hulbande [sic] man owith to gyve £6 13s. 4d. and is for so mych Ready mony lente him The 20 daye of June 1563 To repaye the 24 daye of Auguste nexte, To him As Appeireth the same tyme in Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]

6 13 4

WYLLYAM Walle of Totname husbände man owith to have
£6 13s. 4d. and is for so mych as he is made Debytor before
as Dothe Appeire to him The 20 daye of June Anno 1563
as Appeireth in Debyte F[olio] 33

£ s d

6 13 4

MYSTERIS Marlor The Wyffe of Anthony Marlor departyd
owith to gyve £0 11s. 6d. and is for so mych mony layed
oute for Chargis of sewets Agayneste John Whightbrocke
cleryd hyr
cleryd hyr

11 6

[Fol. 59]

CHRISTOFERUM Anderton of Bollton in the Countye of
Lancaster gentellman owith to gyve £54 13s. 4d. And is for so
mych as he Doth owe by an oblygation of his bearyng datte
the 3 Daye of Jully Anno 1561, and was taken for Dette of
Thomas Thourllande the same tyme as Appeareth, to paye At
the feste of seaynte Martyne bishoppe in Wynter

54 13 4

CHRISTOFFER Anderton of Bollton in the county of
Lancaster gentellman owith to have £20 os. od. and is for
somych Ready mony of him Receyved the 29 of November
1561, in Cash F[olio] 58

20 0 0

A die the 28 Daye of February Anno 1561 £34 13s. 4d. and is
for somych Ready mony of him Receyved the same tyme by
the handes of Allen Jobsson as Appeireth, in Cash Debyte
F[olio] 59

34 13 4

JERONYMO Bartellyne marchaunte of Andwarppe owith to
gyve £313 8s. 11d. And is for a byll of Thomas Bowes taken
of him in Andwarppe of the some of £335 13s. 1d. Flemysh
And is retorned in to starllyng At 21s. 5d. the pounce As
Appeireth by an oblygation made to Thomas Balbany And
Jeronymo Bartellyn, for the which they have a sewarty
bounde wyth Thomas Bowes, John Clarke The Elldar gollde-
smyth and The oblygation remayning in the Executors handes
of Augustyne Decesto As Appeireth

313 8 11

JERONYMO Bartellyne merchaunte of Andwarppe owith to
have £50 os. od. And is for so mych Ready mony of him
Receyved the 11 Daye of February Anno 1558 by Santyno
Santyne in F[olio] [blank]

50 0 0

A die The 12 Daye of Aprill Anno 1559 £150 os. od. And is
for somych Ready mony of him Receyved the same Tyme by
the handes of Santyno Santyne, to him As Appeireth in Cash
Debyte F[olio] [blank]

150 0 0

A die The 8 Daye of Jully Anno 1559 £60 os. od. And is for
so mych Ready mony of him Receyved the same Tyme by the
handes of Santyno Santyne, to him As Appeireth in Cash
Debyte F[olio] [blank]

60 0 0

adye the ledyto ior £ s. d. [spaces blank] and ys for
somyche R[eeceive]d of hym by the hands of Thomas Bowys

£ s d
53 8 11

PETAR Oulles of Totname husbandeman owith to gyve £2 9s.
od. and is for [blank] of ottes to him solde Anno 1559 by
John Stowe at 2s. the quarter, Comyth to mony

2 9 0

A die The 8 daye of July Anno 1563 £19 os. od. and is for
so mych as he doth owe me for a housse beyng in Totname to
him solde for [not mo^d] to paye the 29 daye of September
next £9 10s. od. and the 25 daye of March nexte £9 10s. and
for defaute of paymente At the Dayes I maye Re Enter Uppon
the lande At pleassure

19 0 0

Item more by oblygation 3 lodes of haye and 8 lodes and 1
of talle wode

[blank]
21 9 0

PETAR Oulles of Totname husbande man owith to have £2
9s. od. and is for so mych cleared with him In a Newe
Accoumpte To 8 daye of July Anno 1563. As Appeireth on
the other syde

2 9 0

A die The 29 Daye of March Anno 1564 £9 os. od. and is
for somych of hym Receyved in Cash F[olio] [blank]

9 0 0

a die le dicto ior £1 os. od. and is in parte of paymente of
2 oxen as Appeireth, in Cash F[olio] [blank]

1 0 0

A die le 20 daye of June Anno 1564 £9 os. od. and is for so
mych as he hath p[ai]d to my M[aste]r

9 0 0
21 9 0

EDWARD Banckes Alderman owith to gyve £0 11s. 4d. And
is for 1 quarter of ottes to him solde by John Stowe, Comyth
to

11 4
1 9 8

more for sarteyne tyth of Wheatte And haye

EDWARDE Banckes Alderman owith to have £3 os. od. and
is for 6 barells of meelle At 10s.

3 0 0

more for 6 bushells of Maullte At 2s. the bushell, Comyth
to mony

12 0

more for hallffe A dossen of Cardes 14d. I saye

1 2

WYLLYAM Owles of Totname husband man owith to gyve
£2 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony lente him the 20
Daye of June Anno 1563, To re paye Agayne the 2 daye of
November nexte, for the paymente thereof Petar Olles his
brother hath gave[n] me his promys As sewartie

2 0 0

[Fol. 60]

THOMAS Bowes of London golldesmyth owith to gyve wyth
his brother Martyn Bowes as folloith:

the 29 Daye of September Anno 1558 £33 os. od. and is by
A byll of det then Dew as Appeireth

33 0 0
N

	£	s	d
the 24 Daye of Auguste Anno 1558 £56 13s. 4d. as Appeireth by A byll of det Dew the same Daye	56	13	4
A die The 6 Daye of Auguste Anno 1558 £200 os. od. and is by A byll of Dette wherin standeth bounde with him Jasper Fysher, payabyll the 6 Daye of October Nexte followith [sic] as Appeireth by the byll	200	0	0
A die The 6 Daye of Auguste Anno 1558 £15 os. od. and is for the Exchange and rechange of the same £200 for 6 monthes At there owne Requeste, Comyth to mony as Appeireth	15	0	0
A die The 10 Daye of November Anno 1558 £20 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony lente him the same tyme to paye the Chargis of Wynes Which had [sic] from Bourdeus, Comyth to mony	20	0	0
A die The 10 Daye of Maye Anno 1559 £12 os. od. and is for the Exchange and rechange of £200 from The 3 Daye of February to the 10 Maye which is thre monthes, Comyth to mony	12	0	0
	386	13	4

THOMAS Bowes of London gollde smyth owyt[h] to have £386 13s. 4d. and is for A manor of reconing Cleared Wyth him the laste daye of March 1563 and is made Debytor as Appeire [sic] in debyte F[olio] 67

386 13 4

THOMAS Bowes of London golldesmyth owith to gyve £212 10s. od. and is for somych mony as I did borowe for him from The 23 Daye March to the 23 Daye of Auguste which is 6 monthes, for the which I had 60 Clothes to gadge, And were [sic] shippid into Spayne, Comyth to mony	212	10	0
A die The 10 Daye of Aprill Anno 1559 £100 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony taken uppe by Exchange for him The same tyme of Thomas Randall, To him as Appeireth	100	0	0
A die le dicto ior £12 os. od. and is for the Exchange and rechange of the same hundred pounds from the 10 of Aprill to the 10 of February which is 10 monthes, as Appeireth	12	0	0
A die the prime of June Anno 1559 £ [sic] And is for 100 quarters of Wheat sente into Spayne, to paye At the retorne of the shippe And uppon the goodes, Comyth to mony	100	0	0
A die the 31 day of March Anno 1563 £67 16s. 6d. and is for All manor of Reconing cleared wyt[h] him The same Daye as Appeireth, to him The same tyme in Debyte F[olio] 67	67	16	6
	494	19	10

THOMAS [Bowesⁱ] of London gollde smyth owith to have £460 9s. 10d. and is for somych Ready mony of him Receyved by the handes of Drew Mompesson Which the goodes were sollde for that came of the retourne of 60 Clothes and 7 pecis Cottons And 100 quarters of Wheatte, as Appeireth by the salle booke of the Accoumpte thereof Comyth to mony the same of

460 9 10

£ s d

A die the 30 Daye of Auguste Anno 1559 £34 10s. od. and is for 2 pecis sewgar Receyved of him by Drew Mompesson which was no partte of the Accoumpte of 60 Clothes which were shippid for Spayne

34	10	0
494	19	10

THOMAS Bowes of London gollde smyth owith to gyve £23 [sic] 6s. 8d. and is for somych ready mony to him paide the 28 Daye of Jully Anno 1559 by the handes of Roberte Duckett broker to redeame serteyn plate that was layed in paune To him the same tyme as appeireth

203 6 8

A die the 28 Daye of Auguste 1559 and is for the Exchange and rechang of the same for 1 month

2 10 0

A die the 31 Daye of March Anno 1563 £25 7s. 4d. and is for All manor of Reconing cleared w[ith] him The same tyme uppon A new Agremente, as Apeireth To him the same tyme in debyte F[olio] 67

25	7	4
231	4	0

THOMAS [Bowesⁱ] of London gollde smyth owith to have £231 4s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him R[ecieve]^d by Edward Martyn for platte to him sollde the 8 Daye of September Anno 1559. To him in F[olio] [blank]

231	4	0
-----	---	---

THOMAS Bowes of London gollde smyth owith to gyve £200 os. od. and is for so mych ready [sic] paide to Ric[hard] Lyster for sewartyshippe by A preseppe servyd uppon me Comyth to mony

200 0 0

A die The 26 Daye of Aprill Anno 1560 £105 os. od. and is for somych mony taken uppe by Exchange and rechange for Martyn Bowes and George Eaton for 4 monthes

105 0 0

A die The 24 Daye of September Anno 1560 £60 os. od. and is for somych to him paide in Ready mony £40, and £20 to A Spanyard that sarvyd a preseppe uppon him, as Appeireth by and [sic] oblygation, To them the same tyme as Appeireth F[olio] [blank]

60	0	0
365	0	0

Torne to F[olio] 65

THOMAS Bowes of London gollde smyth owith to have £365 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him R[ecieve]^d for All manor of Reconings cleared wyth him the 31 Daye of March uppon A new agremente in F[olio] 67

365	0	0
-----	---	---

Torne to F[olio] 65

[Fol. 61]

ROBERTE Constable of Nuneaton in The county of Warwyke shire gentellman owith to give £80 os. od. And is to paye the 24 Daye of November Nexte as Appeireth by An oblygation Dattid the 9 Daye of Jully [And^d] Anno 1561 and for defaute of paymente of the same £80 os. od. At the Daye/ then the sayed Roberte Constable with Nychollas Girlyng toer [sic] of the cytie of Lyncollne gentellman And George Darcy of Gateforth in the County of Yorke gentellman are bounde to paye the fyrste Daye of Maye which shall be in the yeare of our lorde Good 1562 the some of one hundred poundes, As Appeireth by An oblygation bearyng Datte the 9 daye of Jully before wryten w[ith] a deffessaunce upon them both and is for somych Ready mony lent him, The same tyme To him in Cash Debyte F[olio] [blank]

80 0 0

adye the [blank] ior de Aprill 1563 £13 6s. 8d. and ys for somycheas he ougthe to gyve in Aprill 1564 orelst an oblygacyon of £400 of Gregory Isham for performance of connants

13 6 8

A die the 9 Daye of January Anno 1562 £133 6s. 8d. and ys for somych Ready mony to him paye [sic] the same tyme to repaye yt Agayne the fyrste Daye of January Anno 1563 by A bonde of Recognissance of his the foresayed Roberte Constabell, and w[ith] him is bounde for the paymente [of] the rest John lord Darssie and George Darssie in the same recognissance for the some of £160. An[d] for the defaute of paymente of 133.6.8 At the Daye Aforesaid I have An obligation of Roger Chomles that if the forenamed Roberte Connstabell J[oh]n lord Darssie and George Darssie doth [sic] not paye it he muste paye it w[ith] in sixe wekes After At longeste, as Appeireth by his oblygation To Ready mony paid Roberte Connstapell in Cash F[olio] 60

133 6 8

A die le dicto £20 os. od. and [is] for Chargis of seuites agaynste him layed outte, comyth

20 0 0

Item more for seuite and charges of the Recognissance

10 0 0

256 3 4

ROBERTE Connstabell of Nonn Eaton in Warwykesheire gentellman owith to have ££[sic]60 os. od. And is for so mych Ready mony receyved of him the 16 Daye of January Anno 1561 as apeireth, the same tyme to mony Receyved in Cash Debyte F[olio] 59

60 0 0

A die le dicto ior £20 os. od. and [is] for so mych of him Receyved w[hi]ch is paid to Edward Hadnall in F[olio] 60

20 0 0

A die the laste Daye of January Anno 1563 £176 13s. 4d. and is for so mych as he doth owe unpaid, as Appeireth by the n[e]t of this accoumpte on the other side The some of

176 13 4

256 3 4

Torne to F[olio] 70

£ s d

John Vener of Henlye uppon Themys or elste the newe leyce
that I have of the colyge of Wynsser for Kylrege ougthe to
gyve me as followeth :

fyrste for the selynge the leyce that Vener gatt ought in his
one name of the colyg, wyche was callyd

17 8

for 3 tymys Rydyng to Wynss[er] and 2 tymys in to Barke
shere, and my hors hyare for me and my man

4 3 4

for makynge the wrytyngs bytwyxt Vener and me when we
dyd put the mater in adbyterment

6 8

p[ai]d for my new leyce as aperythe

30 0 0

p[ai]d for the saylynge ther of as aperythe

17 8

p[ai]d for the wrytynge ther of as aperythe

1 0 0

thes charges at most [*in margin, opposite last two entries*]

p[ai]d for my charges Rydyng 4 tymys and my man 3 tymys

and hys charges into Barke shere with hother shyar

2 3 4

p[ai]d for 3 yards satyn gyvyn Mr. Morcrofte

1 10 0

p[ai]d for 5 yards chamlyt gyvyn Mrs. Reve

1 0 0

p[ai]d for 2 ells sarsenynt gyvyn Byrtte and hys fellow

10 0

p[ai]d for [blank] to Mr. Alyn as aperythe

[blank]

p[ai]d to Okame for drawynge my boke and wrytinge the
leyce that Vener should have had it [*sic*]

2 0 0

p[ai]d for somyche to Mrs. Ryllye

[blank]

p[ai]d for cowensyll how to answer the [blank] to Remov
posesyon

10 0

p[ai]d to Mr. Polle of the chanserye for hys consyll 2 [*sic*]
Frenche

12 0

p[ai]d for my mans charges to my lorde kepers and so to
Wynss[er] w[ith] the letter to Vener to staye—and wrytyng
the letter

[blank]

John Venar of Henlye Uppon Themes owith to have £30 os.
od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved the
29 daye of Aprill Anno 1563. To him as Appeireth in Cash
in Debyte F[olio] 60

30 0 0

[Fol. 62]

Steven Hadnall of London gentellman owyth to gyve £20 os.
od. and is for somy[ch] Ready mony to him paid the 16 Daye
of January Anno 1561, as appereth to Roberte Constabell
F[olio] 59

20 0 0

A die the 31 Daye of January Anno 1565 £20 os. od. and is for
somych ready mony to him payed the same tyme as
Appeireth, to ready mony payed him In cash F[olio] [blank]

20 0 0

The 7th daye of Jullye 1561

STEVEN Hadnall of London gentellman owith to have £20
os. od. And is for so mych as I do owe him the 7 Daye of Jully
Anno 1561 for the Dette of Sir Marmedewcke Connstabell
And is to paye the 25 Daye of Desseember which shalbe
[in] the yeare of our lorde Good 1563, as Appeireth by an
oblygation which I have underwrytten beryng Datte the 7
Daye of Jully in the yeare before wrytten

20 0 0

£ s d

A die the 16 Daye of January 1564 £20 os. od. and is for somych as is mad paid to him on the other syd and is not dew to be payed tyll the 25 Daye of Dessember 1563, as apeireth

20 0 0

Edward Bashe of London Jentyll man and John Lannde of London bocher outhe to gyve by ther oblygacyon to paye as follow :

at the anonsy[ati]on of our Ladye 1562 [betwyxt 1 and 4 aclokⁱ]

3 12 8

at the fest of Sent Myhel at the lyk ouers

3 12 8

at the fest of Sent Mykell 1563

3 12 8

at the fest of Sent Mykell 1564

3 12 8

at the fest of Sent Mykell 1565 [marginal cross]

3 12 8

at the fest of Sent Mykell 1566 [marginal cross]

3 12 8

at the fest of Sent Mykell 1567 [marginal cross]

3 12 8

at the fest of Sent Mykell 1568

3 12 8

at the fest of Sent Mykell 1569

3 12 8

at the fest of Sent Mykell 1570

3 12 8

36 6 8

thys ys to be p[ai]d at the Mercers chapyll betwyst the ouers of on and 4 of the cloke and ys mad to John Ramryge the Eldar and I have a letter of atorny to R[eeceive] yt

EDWARDE Bashe of London gentellman and John Lande of London butcher owith to have £3 12s. 8d. and is for so mych Ready mony of him [sic] Receyved the 15 Daye of Aprill 1562, cash F[olio] 59

3 12 8

adye the 9th daye of Jullye 1563 £3 12s. 8d. and ys for Somyche Received by the hands of Peter Bakar for Somyche dew at Mykylmas 1562

3 12 8

A die the 28 Daye of September Anno 1563 £3 12s. 8d. and is for somych Ready mony of him Receyved the same tyme by the handes of Petar Baker, as Appeireth to him In Cash Debyte F[olio] [blank]

3 12 8

A die the 29 Daye of September Anno 1564 £3 12s. 8d. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved the same tyme by the handes of Petar Baker as appeireth, to him In Cash Debete F[olio] [blank]

3 12 8

A die the 20 June 1566 untylle 17 October 1567 10.16.8d. and ys for so myche redye monye of him R[eeceive]d at 3 severall tymes, as aperythe in cashe F[olio] 10, 11 and 16

10 16 8

[Fol. 63]

[John Lege^d] William Leg of Totname owith to gyve £11 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony to him payed the 10 Daye of October 1561 To repaye Agayne At pleassure in F[olio] 44

11 0 0

A die the 18 Daye of September Anno 1563 £2 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony lente him to bye Wheatte to sowe Lanckforde landes as Appeireth, Comyth to

2 0 0

A die the 8 Daye of June Anno 1563 £12 os. od. and is so mych Ready mony lent him the same tyme, to repaye yt Agayne the 29 Daye of September nexte by an oblygation

12 0 0

WYLLYAM Leg of Totname owith to have £10 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved the 11 Daye of January Anno 1564 by the handes of Roberte Bradshawe, in Cash F[olio] [blank]

£ s d

10 0 0

A die the 8 Daye of Aprill Anno 1566 £3 os. od. and is for so mych cleared wyth him by an Acoumpte mad wyth long syns, Comyth to mony

3 0 0

Adie and ys for £12 of him R[ecieve]d which is Entryd to a newe acompte

12 0 0

WATER Lankester of London haberdasher owith to gyve £6 os. od. And is for so mych Ready mony to him paid the 25 Daye of Febuary 1561 in parte of paymente of the lease of his housse, The same tyme as Appeireth to him in cash Credyte F[olio] 44

6 0 0

A die the 11 Daye of Aprill and 2 Daye of June Anno 1562 £5 os. od. And is for so mych Ready mony to him paid At 2 tymes as Appeireth, in Cash Credyte F[olio] 44

5 0 0

A die The 16 Daye of October Anno 1562 £1 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony to him payde the same tyme, as Appeireth to him In Ready mony paide in credyte F[olio] 45
WATER Lanckester haberdasher owith to have [altered from gyve] £0 10s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved the 25 daye of March and 24 daye of June 1563, to him as Appeireth in Cash Debyte F[olio] 60

10 0

Thys parsyll ys all clere

JOHN Bloundell Carpenter Dewllyng At Totname owith to gyve £1 os. od. and [is] for somych Ready mony lente him the 12 Daye of Aprill 1562. to repaye the 29 daye of September Anno 1562 as Appeireth, in Cash Credyte F[olio] 45

1 0 0

Adie The 29 daye of June Anno 1563 £2 os. od. and is for so mych lent him, to paye at pleasure

2 0 0

JOHN Blonndell Carpenter dewllyng in Tottname owith to have £1 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony of him Receyved The 10 Daye of January Anno 1562. To him In Cash debyte F[olio] 60

1 0 0

adye the [blank] ior de 1565 of hym R[ecieve]d by work

2 0 0

MYGHELL Loke mercer and John Payne haberdasher owith to gyve £12 10s. od. and is for Assewering £25 in The shippe caulled Fyllipe and Mary oute of the which sertayne goodes weare saved which doth [sic] remayne in the handes of Edmonde Huguen and George Hopton, which goodes I do Esteeme as before At the some of

12 10 0

MYGHELL Loke mercer and John Payne haberdasher owith to have £9 11s. 8d. and is for so mych ready mony of Them Receyved the 13 Daye of November Anno 1564 by the handes of Edmonde Huggens for my [pars^d] partte of the goodes saved in the Fyllippe and Marye, And comyth to mony as appeireth

9 11 8

£ s d

[Fol. 64]

WYLLYAM Ashley of Totname husbandman owith to gyve
£1 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony to him paid the 4
Daye of June 1562. To paye it Agayne

1 0 0

A die the 2 Daye of Maye Anno 1562 £1 os. od. and is for so
mych Ready mony to him paide the same tyme upon A
bargayne of haye, to him in Cash Credyte F[olio] 44

1 0 0

A die the 16 Daye of October Anno 1562 £2 10s. od. and is for
so mych Ready mony to him paide The same tyme uppon
pewtar vessell and brasse, To him as Appeireth in Cash
F[olio] 45

2 10 0

A die The 15 Daye of Jully Anno 1562 £0 10s. od. and to
paye by [haye^d] 2 lodes of haye

10 0

A die The 15 Daye of Jully Anno 1563 £0 10s. od. and is for
so mych lente him to paye At my pleasure

10 0

A die The 24 Daye of June Anno 1564 £6 13s. 4d. and is for
somych Ready mony to him paied the same tyme, as Appeireth
to Ready mony paied in Credyte F[olio] [blank]

6 13 4

A die The 24 Daye of Jully 1564 £3 18s. od. and is for so
mych Ready mony to him paied the same tyme by the handes
of [blank] Skigs poullter as Appeireth, to ready mony paied

3 18 0

A die The 19 Daye of October Anno 1564 £4 os. od. and is
for so mych Ready mony to him paied the same tyme by the
[same^d] handes of [blank] Skigs poullter as appeireth to redy
mony p[ai]d F[olio] [blank]

4 0 0

A die the 15 Daye of Jully Anno 1564 £0 1s. 8d. and is for so
mych p[ai]d W[illia]m Unsslo for wryttinge

1 8

WILLYAM Ashley of Totnam husbandman owith to have
£8 os. od. and is for somych ready mony of him Receyved
The 24 Daye of June Anno 1564, as Appeireth to him in Cash
F[olio] [blank]

8 0 0

cler for Ever

JOHN Stowe of Totname owith to have £13 os. od. and is for
so mych as he Doth owe for one holle yers Rente Endyng At
[our lady in lente^d] Myghellmas 1562, the which I have
paye[d] to Anthony Coll 21 of Aprill 1562 before hande
F[olio] 44

13 0 0

Adie The 12 Daye of Jully Anno 1562 £4 os. od. and is A
reconing clered w[ith] him the 9 Daye of Jully. As Appeireth
by the same

4 0 0

JOHN Stowe of Totname owith to have £22 os. od. and is
for so mych mony as I do owe him The 12 Daye of Jully 1562
for the which he hath A byll payabyll the 25 Daye of March
which shalbe in the yeare of our lord Good 1563, To him
come from F[olio] 47

22 0 0

A die The fyrste daye of October Anno 1562 £13 os. od. and
is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved the same tyme
as Apeireth, to Ready mony R[ec]eive[d] in Cash Debyte
F[olio] 60

13 0 0

*A die le dicto ior £4 os. od. And is for so mych of him
Receyved, the same tyme in Cash Debyte F[olio] 60*

£ s d
4 0 0

GEORGE Stouderd of London grocer owith to gyve £100 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony To him paide The 30 daye of Maye Anno 1563 as Appeire[th], to Ready mony paide in F[olio] 45

100 0 0

adye the [blank] ior July 1564 £200 os. od. and ys for soe myche to hym payde

200 0 0

GEORGE Stouderd of London grocer owith to have £300 os. od. and is for lande lying in Tottnaume boughte of him And Frauncis Haskew The 20 daye of Maye Anno 1563 as Appeireth in lande, To paye Ready mony: The same tyme £100 And £200 The 27 daye of July nexte per an oblygation F[olio] 60

300 0 0

WYLLYAM Shawe of Edmondton owith to gyve £3 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony lente him the 27 Daye of June Anno 1564, To be repayed At [Christemas^d] Mighellmas 20s. At Christmas and our Lady Daye as Appeireth to Ready mony paied

3 0 0

WILLYAM Shawe of Edmonton owyth to have £2 os. od. and is for so mych ready mony of him receyved the 10 Daye of November Anno 1565 as appeireth in cash F[olio] [blank] A die the 10 Daye of November Anno 1565 £1 os. od. and is for so mych cleared by a reconing

2 0 0

1 0 0

[Fol. 65]

THOMAS Bowes of London golld smyth owith to gyve £50 os. od. and is for the reste of An oblygation taken of Jeromo [sic] Bartellyne and doth remayne in the handes of him that now is the doer for the Ayers of Bonaventure Mychaelly in the place of Agustyne Decesto departyd

50 0 0

A die the 12 Daye of July 1562 £200 os. od. and is for so mych as he oweth to paye yerly £20 begynning At our Lady daye In lente nexte, from that Daye to paye the fyrste payment the 25 daye of March 1564, as appeireth by An oblygation w[ith] An in Denture of Comvenauntes

200 0 0

Allso Martyn Bowes hath promysed to paye £50 os. od., yerly £10, In the pressence of Henry Gren, as Appeireth by this coppie of a letter

50 0 0

300 0 0

Torne to F[olio] 67

THOMAS Bowes of London golld smyth owith to have £300 os. od. and is for All manor of reconing Cleared wyth him the 31 daye of March Anno 1563, and put to A new Accompte as Appeireth in F[olio] 67

300 0 0

Torne to F[olio] 67

£ s d

CHRISTOFFER Haskew of London draper owith to gyve £2 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony paid And lente him the 16 daye of February 1562, as Appeireth in Cash Credyte F[olio] 45

2 0 0

THOMAS Alldarssey haberdasher owith to gyve £6 13s. 4d. And is for A lesse of his gardyne to him solld The 20 daye of March Anno 1562, To paye At my pleassure

6 13 4

JOHN Smyth of Westebery in Willsheire clothier owith to have £4 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony lente him the 4 Daye of Auguste Anno 1562, to him In Cash Credyte F[olio] 44

4 0 0

JOHN Smyth of Westebery in Willsheire clothier owith to have £4 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of him the 16 daye of Jully Anno 1563 as Appeireth, to him in cash Debyte F[olio] 60

4 0 0

JOHN Rawllyns Clothier owith to gyve £1 [sic] 13s. 4d. and is for somych Ready mony to him paid the 29 daye of Maye Anno 1563. To him In Cash as Appeireth in debyte F[olio] 45

11 0 0

JOHN Rawllins Clothier owith to have £50 os. od. and is for somych mony of him Receyved the 6 daye of Aprill Anno 1563, To repaye it Agayne the 6 daye of Aprill 1564. To him in Cash debyte F[olio] 60

50 0 0

Adie the 6 daye of Aprill 1563 £6 13s. 4d. and is for the intreste of the same for one holle yeare

6 13 4

[Fol. 66]

THOMAS Browne of machaunte [sic] tayllor owith to gyve £10 os. od. and is for a gillte sallte to him solld the 25 Daye of March 1562, to pay the last of March which shalbe in the yeare of our lord God 1563

10 0 0

THOMAS [sic] of London machaunte tayllor owith to have £10 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony of him Receyved the 24 Daye of March Anno 1564, as Appeireth to him in Cash F[olio] [blank]

10 0 0

HEWE Bradleye of London mercer ougthe to gyve ££[sic]44 4s. od. F[lemish] and ys for somyche as I ought to have of hym in a byll of John Barkar wyche I dewe Exstemye att 36.13.4 sterlyng

36 13 4

Hewghe Bradlye mercer owgthe to have: £36.13.4d. and ys for so myche monye R[eceive]d bye Umphrye Ramsdon at the hands of Jo[hn] Barker, as ap[peare]t[h] bye aballans of acompte R[eceived] from Umphrye Ramsdon w[hi]ch was F[lemish] 44.4.0

36 13 4

	£	s	d
THOMAS Stoughton of Stoughton genteliman owith to gyve £10 os. od. and is for a tanckard of syllver All gylte to him solldē, to paye At the Daye of his maryedge or hower of Deth, w[i]t[h]outte a byll	10	0	0

Mr. Mostyan goldesmythe owith to gyve £8.0.0 and ys for so myche to him payde 24 Auguste 1566, as ap[peare]t[h] in cashe F[olio] 11	8	0	0
[blank] Mostyan of London golldē smyth owith to have £8 os. od. and is for a syllver Tanckard All gylte of him boughte, to paye when I am Warden of my company of Mercers or At the hower of Death The some of	8	0	0

[Fol. 67]

MARTYN Bowes of London The yonger golldesmyth owyth to gyve £300 os. od. and is for so mych mony as he doth owe uppon a paunde of landes, To paye the 26 Daye of Maye Anno domyyn 1565, and is [thre ^d] two years and is for dette of olde, as Appeireth to him in F[olio] [blank]	300	0	0
A die the 8 Daye of Aprill Anno 1566 £50 os. od. and is for somychas he owyth me for the salle of his lande to him agayne and the forberaunce of the mony afore soe longe wyche ys agred uppon by us bothe	50	0	0
MARTYN Bowes the yonger of London golldesmyth owyth to have £50 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved the 6 Daye of Jully Anno 1565 as appeireth, in Cash F[olio] [blank]	50	0	0
A die the firste daye of September Anno 1563 £20 os. od. and is for so mych of him Received in cash F[olio] [blank]	20	0	0
A die the firste daye of September Anno 1565 £75 os. od. and is for so mych of him Received in cash F[olio] [blank]	75	0	0
adye the 12 de Aprill 1566 £30 os. od. and ys for somyche of hym Received by the hands of Wylfryde Lewteye, in cash F[olio] 8	30	0	0
Adie 19 and 28 September £125.0.0 of him Received as appeareth in cashe F[olio] 11	125	0	0
Adie 24 December 1566 £20.0.0 of him Received as appeareth in cashe F[olio] 12	20	0	0
Adie 31 Maye 1567 £30.0.0 of him Received as appeareth in cashe F[olio] 14	30	0	0

THOMAS Bowes of London golldē smyth owyth to gyve £180 os. od. and is is [sic] to paye At Dyvers tymes uppon Asseweraunce of landes As heireafter folloith:			
A die The [blank] daye of [blank] Anno 1563 £100 os. od. And is to paye laste daye of March 1564	100	0	0
A die le dicto ior £40 os. od. and is to paye the laste daye of March Anno 1565 per Assewraunce	40	0	0
A die le dicto ior £40 os. od. and is to paye the laste daye of March Anno 1566 per Assewraunce	40	0	0

£ s d

A die The [blank] daye of [blank] Anno 1563 £80 os. od. and is to paye at dyvers tymes, as Appeireth by an oblygation to his owne wyth outte any other Assewraunce As heireafter folloith :

A die The dicto ior £20 os. od. And is to paye the laste daye of March Anno 1567, as appeireth

20 0 0

A die le dicto ior £20 os. od. And is to paye the laste daye of March Anno 1568 per the same oblygation

20 0 0

A die le dicto ior £20 os. od. And is to paye the laste daye of March Anno 1569 per the same oblygation

20 0 0

A die le dicto ior £20 os. od. And is to paye the laste daye of March Anno 1570 per the same oblygation[n]

20 0 0

The Condytion of The foresayd oblygations is that yf Sir Martyne Bowes doth departe this worlde In The meane tyme that These fower paymentes be dew or before then he the Aforenamed Thomas Bowes is bounde to paye [wyt^d] the holle £80 Wythin 3 monthes nexte After the the death of of [sic] his sayed father, As Appeireth by the same oblygation.

A die The fyrste of February Anno 1562 £33 6s. 8d. and is for so mych mony as he owith to gyve for the Reste of one hundard poundes dew by a byll of his father of Jeronymus Bartellyne, and in the same byll Thomas Balbany had a partte. And the foresa[id] 33.6.8 is to paye the laste daye of February which shalbe in The yeare of our lorde 1563, as Appeireth by A byll of his hande. And of the same some of 33.6.8 Thomas Balbany mooste have £15 3s. 1d. When yt is Receyved. An[d] the Reste ys myne, which is

17 13 8

A die The fyrste daye of February Anno 1562 £6 os. od. and is for the Reste of Fyttys his byll of £60 and more, for the Exchange and Rechange of the same thre score pounce £3, the holle is

9 0 0

A die The [blank] daye of March Anno 1564 £40 os. od. and is for somych as he doth owe for The Exchange and rechange of £140 the yeare paste, as appeireth by a byll of his hande dewe the 25 of This pressente month of March, the some of adye the 10th of Jenyuer £20 os. od. and ys for soe mych monye lent hym, to paye at my plessure

40 0 0

33 6 8

Thys parsyll ys tornyd to F[olio] 85

Thomas Bowys of London gold smythe ougthe to have [altered from gyve] £26 13s. 8d. and ys for somyche monye of hym R[ecieve]d

26 13 8

Thys parsyll ys tornyd to F[olio] 85

[Fol. 68]

LAND Beyng in Totname boughte of George Stoudderde and Francis Haskew owith to gyve £300 os. od. and is both coppie and freholde, as Appeireth by the Evydencis of the same and Assewraunce from Frauncis Haskew and George Stouderd

300 0 0

£ s d

A leyce of a grounde callyd Langford landys lying in Totnam and had of Mr. Compton for 21 yers as Aperythe wyche I dew Exsteme att

26 13 4

lands bought of Harye Wyllowbye lyyng in Edmonton marshe ougthe to gyve £40 os. od. and ys for 5 acars of marshe ther lyyng wyche I boughtt of the sayd Henry Wyllowbye

40 0 0

ANNEWITIE boughte of George Vynssente and Edwarde Vinssente his sonne of Pickellton In the county of Lessete[r] gentellmen owyth to gyve yearlyly £20 dewryng myne owne lyffe my Wyffe and my 2 Chillderne Thomas and Ane Isham, and coste me the fyrste peny As Appeireth in The net and change of the Accountpe of Anewitie come from F[olio] 21 ANNEWITIE boughte of George Vynssente and Edward his sonne owyth to have £50 os. od. and is for somych of them Receyved From the 6 Daye of Maye Anno 1559 to the 25 daye of March 1561. As appeireth in the net and change of the Accountpe of George Vynssente, Come from F[olio] 21

126 13 4

50 0 0

A die The 29 Daye of October and 20 Daye of Aprill Anno 1563 £20 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of George Vynssente for one hallfe yeare Endyng the 25 daye of March laste, in Cash F[olio] 60

20 0 0

A die The 16 Daye of November Anno 1564 £10 os. od. and is for somych of him Receyved from one hallfe yeare Ending At Myghellmas laste paste as appeireth, to Ready mony Receyved in Cash F[olio] [blank]

10 0 0

Adie The 16 Daye of Aprill Anno 1565 ££[sic]10 os. od. and is for so mych of him Receyved for one hallffe yeare, as appeireth to ready mony Received in cash F[olio] [blank]

10 0 0

A die The 28 daye of October Anno 1565 £10 os. od. and is for so mych of him Receyved for one hallffe yeare Endyng at Mighellmas laste paste as appeireth, to ready mony receyved in cash F[olio] [blank]

10 0 0

Anewite bought of John Newportt of Welton in the counteye of Northehampton ougto [sic] gyve and ys for £4 ayere, to be paye[d] dewrynge the lyffe of Jenkyn Gwyn servand to my lord of Pembroke and Henry Isham my son and Elysabathe Isham myson [sic] and the longgyst of them [bothe^d] [3ⁱ] and I dewe Exsteme ytt worthe at thys daye

10 0 0

[Fol. 69]

HENRY Becher haberdasher owyth to gyve £200 and is for so mych ready mony to him payed the 17 daye of Aprill Anno 1565 as appeireth, to ready mony payed fourth in F[olio] [blank]

200 0 0

A die the 9 Daye of June Anno 1565 £100 os. od. and is for so mych to him payed in cash F[olio] [blank]

100 0 0

£ s d

A die the 19 Daye of Jully Anno 1563

HENRY Becher haberdasher owith to have £300 os. od. and is for somych as I do owe him, to paye the 25 daye of March Anno 1563 as Appeireth in the n[e]t and change of his Accoumpte, Come from F[olio] 30

300 0 0

A die the 18 daye of Jenyuer Anno 1564 £15 os. od. and is for the forberaunce of the same £300 to the laste Daye of March nexte as Appeireth, in Damages F[olio] [blank]

15 0 0

A leyce of my dewellynge housse in Sent Sythes lan[e] oughte to gyve me £350 os. od. and ys for that yt standythe me in soe myche and a grett delle more, and yett I doe Esteme yt but att

350 0 0

JOHN Harington of London gentellman owyth to gyve £100 os. od. and is for so mych ready mony to him payed the 29 daye of November Anno 1565 as appeireth, in cash F[olio] [blank]

100 0 0

Adie 4 Janyuer 1567 £100.0.0 for só myche p[ai]d him as ap[peare]t[h], in cash F[olio] 19

100 0 0

JOHN Harington of London gentellman owith to have £200 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved the 8 daye of Maye Anno 1564. to be repayed agayne the 8 daye of [Maye^d] [Novemberⁱ] nexte, and syns he hath agreed to forbear the same tyll the 8 of Maye 1565. To him in Cash F[olio] [blank]

200 0 0

ANTHONY Brinklow mercer ought to gyve £16 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony lente him the 7 daye of January 1565 at Barne Elmes, in cash F[olio] [blank]

16 0 0

Anthonye Brinckelow mercer owght to have £16 for mony R[ee]ceive[d], in cashe F[olio] 22

16 0 0

[Fol. 70]

ROB[E]RTE Counstabell of Nuneaton in The countie of Warwick gentellman owith to gyve £6 13s. 4d. and is for an oblygation of £13 6s. 8d. Which he doth owe me for the dellyvery of sertayne londes of my latte brother Gregorie Isham, which oblygation I do Esteme At the some of

6 13 4

A die the 9 Daye of January Anno 1562 £160 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony to him payed the same tyme, to repaye it agayne the laste daye of January Anno 1563 by A bonde of recognissaunce of the forenamed Roberte Counstabell, Wherin standeth bounde Wyth him The lorde John Darssie and Georg Darssie in the some of £250 for the not paying of the same £160 At the daye Aforesaied, and more over I have an oblygation of Roger Chomlys that yf the sayed Roberte Counstabell John lorde Darssie and George Darssie do not paye yt Wythin 6 wekes after then, he[sic] muste paye it as Appeireth by his oblygation Wherein he is bounde in £200, The some

160 0 0

£ s d

A die the 15 Daye of November Anno 1564 £10 os. od. and is for the forberaunce of my [detted] [mony], beyng of all manor of forfyttes of landes which I have dyschargid him in respect heiroyf

10	0	0
176	13	4

ROBERTE Counstabell of Nuneaton in the County of Warwike gentellman owyth to have £16 13s. 4d. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved the 3 of DesseMBER Anno 1564, in F[olio] [blank]

16	13	4
----	----	---

A die the 24 Daye of November Anno 1564 £160 os. od. and is for so mych as I have taken Sir Ambrosse Cave and Ambrosse Smyth theire oblygation for, as Appeireth to them in Debyte F[olio] 80

160	0	0
176	13	4

THOMAS Pottycary of Willton in the County of Willsheir clothier owith to gyve £71 6s. 3d. and is for 81 todes of Wolle to him solldde the 19 Daye of May 1564

71	6	3
----	---	---

Adie the 5 Daye of August Anno 1564 £35 17s. 6d. and is for 41 todes of wolle to him solldde the same tyme, as Appeireth to him to goodes in Journall F[olio] [blank]

35	17	6
----	----	---

Adie the 16 daye of March Anno 1564 £6 os. od. and is for so mych so mych [sic] Ready mony to him payed more then he shoulde have had in A bargin of clothes boughte of him, for the which he hath made a byll of dette to be payed the the [sic] 31 heiroyf

6	0	0
---	---	---

THOMAS Potticarie of Willton in the countie of Willss clothier owith to have £60 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved the 6 Daye of Aguste Anno 1564 by the handes of W[illia]m Cockes, F[olio] [blank]

60	0	0
----	---	---

A die The 5 Daye of January Anno 1564 £44 os. od. and is for 10 Clothes of him bought the same tyme, as appeireth to goodes bought of him the same tyme in achats F[olio] [blank]

44	0	0
----	---	---

Adie le dicto ior £2 3s. 9d. and is for somych battyd him in Consyderation that he did complayne of lake of wayte in the wolle solldde him, as appeireth

2	3	9
---	---	---

A die The 30 Daye of June Anno 1565 £7 os. od. and is for somych of him [payed] receyved in cash F[olio] [blank]

7	0	0
---	---	---

[Fol. 71]

HENRY Compton of London Essquire owith to gyve £50 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony to him payed the 12 Daye of February Anno 1563 by the handes of John Pie his servaunt, to repaye yt agayne the 25 Daye of March Anno 1564, as appeireth by his byll, to cash F[olio] [blank]

50	0	0
----	---	---

A die the 3 Daye of June Anno 1564 £1 1s. od. and is for so mych Readymony to him paid the same tyme by A yeard of stamell boughte of Richarde Maye, to him in Cash F[olio] [blank]

1	1	0
---	---	---

	£	s	d
A die the same Daye £4 13s. 4d. and is for so mych Ready mony to him paid the same tyme by the handes of Richard Barnes for sylkes of him boughte as appeireth, in Cash F[olio] [blank]	4	13	4
A die the 28 Daye of October Anno 1564 £10 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony to [sic] paid the same tyme by the handes of his servaunte Vinssent Yearde, to him in cash F[olio] [blank]	10	0	0
A die the 12 Daye of Aprill Anno 1564 £10 os. od. and is for so mych ready mony lente him, to be repayed At mydsomer nexte, and was payed him by his servaunte Vynssente Yearde in cash F[olio] [blank]	10	0	0
A die the 26 daye of June Anno 1565 £8 7s. 4d. and is for so mych payed to William Ormashewe for him for sylkes boughte of [sic] as appeireth, to ready mony payed him in cash F[olio] [blank]	8	7	4
A die the 20 Daye of October Anno 1565 £100 os. od. and is for so mych ready mony to him payed by the handes of Vinsent Randall by an obligation of his due at Mighellmas laste	100	0	0
Adie the 9 daye of November Anno 1565 £100 os. od. and is for somych to him payed by the handes of Thomas Alldarsey by his oblygation, as appeireth in cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]	100	0	0
Adie the 22 daye of Maye Anno 1565 £7 13s. od. and is for so much as I have payed to the accompte partybell for wares solde him as appeireth the same tyme in Journall F[olio] 40	7	13	0
	291	14	8

Torne to Folio 93

HENRY Compton of London owith to have £291 14s. 8d. and is for so mych as he doth owe me, as appeireth on the othe[r] syde, for the which I have reconed wyth him the 15 daye of Dessember 1565 and have made him debytor in F[olio] 93

291 14 8

SYR WYLLYAM Hewet knighte and allderman of London owith to gyve £100 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony to him paid the 27 daye of October Anno 1564 by the handes of Mr. Henry Compton Essquyre, to be repayed agayne the 25 daye of Dessember nexte £50, and the 25 Daye of March nexte other £50, as appeireth by his oblygations

100 0 0

A die the 14 Daye of March Anno 1564 £1 15s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony to him paid the same tyme by the handes of his servaunte as Appeireth, to Ready mony payed in F[olio] [blank]

1 15 0

SYR WYLLYAM Hewet knighte and allderman of London owith to have £50 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him [paid^d] Receyved the 24 Daye of Dessember Anno 1564, in F[olio] [blank]

50 0 0

£ s d

A die the 29 Daye of January Anno 1564 £1 15s. od. and is for so mych as I do owe him for Willyam Ashley for mony Receyved of him, And Comyth to mony the some of

1 15 0

A die the 14 daye of Jully Anno 1565 £50 os. od. and is for so mych mony of him receyved in cash, F[olio] [blank]

50 0 0

[Fol. 72]

THOMAS Blakewaye of London Clothworker owith to gyve £86 15s. od. and is for somych goodes to him solld the 12 Daye of Aprill Anno 1564, to paye the 24 of August F[olio] [blank]

86 15 0

A die the 3 Daye of June Anno 1564 £109 13s. od. and is for so mych [Ready mony^d] goods to him solld the same tyme, as appeireth to him in Jornall F[olio] [blank]

109 13 0

A die the firste Daye of October Anno 1564 £208 3s. 4d. and is for somych Redy mony to him paide the same tyme, as by Mr. Springham 100 and the rest by dette by him dew F[olio] [blank]

208 3 4

A die the 13 Daye of March Anno 1564 and is for so mych Ready mony to him paied the same tyme, as Appeireth to him In Cash Credyte F[olio] [blank]

2 9 8

407.1.8 [in margin]

THOMAS Blakewaye of London Clothworker owith to have £200 os. od. and is for so mych Ready [sic] of him Receyved the 8 Daye of Maye Anno 1564, to be repayed agayne the 8 daye of September nexte F[olio] [blank]

200 0 0

A die the 10 Daye of Maye Anno 1564 £88 4s. 4d. and is for so mych Ready mony of him receyved the same tyme as Appeireth, to him in Ready [sic] Receyved in Cash Debyte F[olio] [blank]

88 4 4

A die the fyrste Daye of October £108 3s. 8d. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved the same tyme as Appereth, to him the same tyme in Cash Debete F[olio] [blank]

108 3 8

A die the 8 Daye of Maye Anno 1564 £10 13s. 4d. and is for so mych as he owith to have for the forberaunce of £200 from this Daye to the 8 of September, which is 4 monthes after 16 per cente

10 13 4

kattell of all Sortts ougthe to gyve £40 os. od. and ys for somyche as I have thys daye at Lampert and at Totnam as apers per a byll

40 0 0

BRIDGET Barker sister to Mr. William Barker of Sonyng in the county of Barksheire owith to have £50 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of her Receyved by the handes of the aforenamed Willyam Barker the 14 daye of Jully Anno 1564, to be [re^d] payed agayne the 14 daye of Jully Anno 1565 Wyt[h] some Consyderation for the same as Appeireth to Ready mony Receyved the same tyme in F[olio] [blank]

50 0 0

p[ai]d to W[illia]m Barkar

0

JOHN Barkar mercer ougthe to gyve £15 16s. 4d. and ys for 3 parss[els] of 21.1.9 R[eeceive]d for asswraunce of dyvers men, as aperythe by the accounte of asswraunce in F[olio] [blank]

£ s d

15 16 4

JOHN Barkar ougthe to have £03[sic] 2s. 11d. and ys for somych of hym R[eeceive]d in Redymonye the 12 of Aprill 1566

3 2 11

adye the 14 of Aprill 1566 £12 13s. 5d. and ys for somyche of hym R[eeceive]d in F[olio] [blank]

12 13 5

[Fol. 73]

THOMAS Brockes of Ockley in the county of Northampton gentellman owith to gyve £40 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony [owith to gyve^d] to him paid by the handes of Mr. Stonely of the Exchequer the fyrste Daye of Jully Anno 1564. to ready mony [Rec[eive]d^d] F[olio] [blank]

40 0 0

A die the 10 Daye of November Anno 1564 £114 1s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony to him paid the same tyme by the handes of Mr. Stonely in the Exchequer, to ready mony payed F[olio] [blank]

114 1 0

A die le dicto ior £3 6s. 8d. and is for so mychas he owith for his servaunte Raffie

3 6 8

A die the same Daye £7 os. od. and is for is for [sic] a horsse to him sollded, to paye the 2 daye of November Anno 1565, as appeireth by a byll of his hande

7 0 0

164.7.8 [in margin]

A die the 11 Daye of January Anno 1565 £6 15s. 5d. and is for a sylver tankerde Gyllte which I sent him by Glover carier of Rowell and paid for yt heire as appeireth F[olio] [blank]

6 15 5

adye the the [sic] 10th of Dyssember 1565 £1 10s. od. and ys for somyche satyn delyverd hym at hys Requeste, to paye by [the b..ygge^r] a geldyng of his

1 10 0

Adie 14 November 1567 £50.0.0 to him prest, as ap[peare]t[h] in cash F[olio] 17

50 0 0

Adie the same daye £50.0.0 d[elivere]d him in monye in the countrye

50 0 0

THOMAS Brockes of Ockely in the County of Northampton gentellman owith to have £117 6s. 8d. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved by hym [sic] in the country to bye Wolle, and is in F[olio] [blank]

117 6 8

A die the 3 Daye of October Anno 1564 £32 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony of him Receyved the same tyme as Appeireth, to Ready mony Receyved in Cash F[olio] [blank]

32 0 0

A die the 14 daye of Jully Anno 1565 £7 os. od. and is for so mych readymony of him receyved F[olio] [blank]

7 0 0

A die the 8 Daye of Desember Anno 1565 £7 os. od. and is for so mych of him receyved F[olio] [blank]

7 0 0

adye the £1 1s. 8d. and ys that I batt hym to sett thys parsyll
strayght, as apers

164.7.8 [in margin]

A die 30s. and ys for so myche Received of him in monye
an[o]th[er] some

£ s d

1 1 8

1 10 0

EDMONDE Burlase owith to gyve £142 18s. 4d. and is for so
mych Readymony paied to him from the 5 to the 26 daye of
Auguste Anno 1564, and is for the accounte of clothes boughte
betwene my brother Henry Isham And me the same tyme
F[olio] [blank]

142 18 4

Adie the 9 daye of September Anno 1564 £143 10s. od. and
is for so mych Ready mony to him paied the same tyme
uppon the accompte of clothes bought as aforesaid

143 10 0

Adie the 23 Daye of September Anno 1564 £309 0s. od. and
is for so mych Ready mony to him paied the same tyme
uppon the accompte of clothes boughte as aforesaid

309 0 0

Adie the laste Daye of Dessember Anno 1564 £418 17s. 1d.
and is for so mych [sic] to him p[ai]d uppon cloth boughte
betwene my brother and me in Cash Folio [blank]

418 17 1

A die the 25 daye of Februar Anno 1564 £349 18s. 2d. and
is for so mych Ready mony to him p[ai]d uppon the reconing
of cloth bought betwene me and my brother Hary

349 18 2

A die the 16 Daye March Anno 1564 £70 1s. 11d. and is for
somych Ready mony to him p[ai]d uppon the reconing of
cloth boughte betwene me and my brother Hary Isham

70 1 11

A die the same daye £197 11s. 2d. and is so mych Ready
mony to him paied by charges layd oute, and he is mad
debytor for the same because yt is to be reconid to the
next yeares Accompte as Appeireth, Comyth to mony the
some of

197 11 2

1,631 16 8

Torne to follio—90

EDMONDE Burlase owyth to have £1,434 5s. 6d. and is for
so mych as he is mad debytor for one the other syd, which
was for clothes boughte betwene me and my brother Henry
Isham and is put to A new accompte, as Appeireth in the
same F[olio] 90

1,434 5 6

A die the 6 Daye of Aprill Anno 1566 £197 11s. 2d. and is
for so mych as he was mad debytor for befor this yeare now
paste and endud, comyth to mony, as appeireth on the other-
side

197 11 2

1,631 16 8

Torne to F[olio] 90

[Fol. 74]

ELLYSABETH Poyntter Widowe owyth to gyve £30 0s. od.
and is for so mych ready mony to her payed the 10 Daye of
January Anno 1565, as appeireth in Cash F[olio] [blank]

30 0 0

	£	s	d
Adie 10 Janyuer 1566 £26.0.0 payde hur as ap[peare]t[h], in cashe F[olio] 13	26	0	0
ELLYSABETH Poyntter Wydowe owith to have £200 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of her Receyved the 22 Daye of Dessember Anno 1564, to be repayed Agayne the 25 Daye of Dessember which shalbe in the yeare of our lorde God 1565 as appeireth, to redy mony Receyved in F[olio] [blank]	200	0	0
A die le dicto ior £30 os. od. and is for the forberaunce of the same for one holle yeare at damages F[olio] [blank]	30	0	0
Adie the 10 daye January 1565 £26 os. od. [altered from 13s. 4d.] and [is] for the intereste of £200 from this daye to the 25 daye of Dessember nexte 1566, as appeireth by her oblygation	26	0	0
[altered from	26	13	4]

Ryc[har]d Barnys ougthe to gyve £50 os. od. and ys for somyche p[ai]d hym in warys in the parte abyll accounte, as aperythe	50	0	0
payde to Richard Barnes in monye, and clere	3	12	0
RYCHARDE Barnes of London Receyved with to have £50 os. od. and is the hallffe of £100 Receyved of him the 2 Daye of Dessember Anno 1564, and the other £50 my brother Henry Isham	50	0	0
adye the 16 of Aprill 1568 £3 12s. od. and ys for somyche as he oughth to have for 3 yards velvyt Rosyt	3	12	0

RYCHARDE Leighe my servaunte owyth to gyve £20 os. od. and is for somych as he doth owe me, Dew to be payed At my pleasure, as appeireth by A byll of his hande dattyd the 27 Daye of Merch Anno Domyni 1566, The some of	20	0	0
Adie 20 Marche 1566 £20.0.0 [sic] for so myche paid hym as appeareth in cashe F[olio] 10	5	14	2

Goods Remaynyng ougthe to gyve £ s. d. [spaces blank] and ys for 3 yards [.....] damasks [Re ^d] had of John Barkar, beyng 127 yards at 8s. the yerde, and I recon the peche coller [at nothyng ^d] [being 46 yards at £5 4s. ⁱ]	56	0	0
--	----	---	---

[Fol. 75]

SYMON Mallory of Wodforde in the county of Northampton Essquyre owith to gyve £22 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony to him paied the 16 Daye of November 1564, to be repayed agayne the fyrste daye of Maye next, as appeireth by a byll of his handes	22	0	0
SYMON Malory of Wodford in the county of Northampton Esquire owyth to have £22 os. od. [sic] and is for so mych ready mony of him receyved the 9 of February 1565, in Cash F[olio] [blank]	24	0	0

£ s d

THE LADY Mallory Wyffe to the lorde mayor that nowe is
owith to gyve £10 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony
lente her the 28 Daye of October 1564. to be repayed Agayne
At my pleassure as appeireth, to her in Cash Credyte F[olio]
[blank]

10 0 0

*THE lady Malory owyth to have £10 os. od. and is for so
mych ready mony of her receyved the 21 Daye of March
Anno 1565 as appeireth to hir in ready mony Receyved
F[olio] [blank]*

10 0 0

THOMAS Padget owith to gyve £1 os. od. and is for so mych
Ready mony to him paid the 19 Daye of Dessember Anno
1564, to be repayed at pleassure F[olio] [blank]

1 0 0

A die the 25 daye of March Anno 1565 £2 os. od. and is for so
mych lente him, to be repayed at plessure

2 0 0

Adie the 24 daye of March 1565 £1 os. od. and is for so mych
lente him, to repaye at plessure

1 0 0

Adie 30 Juley 1568 £2.0.0 to hym lente, as appeareth by a
byll of his hand

2 0 0

WYLLYAM Tattersall of Hallifaxe Clothier owith to gyve £57
4s. 4½d. and is for somych as 61 todes of wolles and 24 li[br']
to him solde the 22 Daye of Jully Anno 1564 as Appeireth, to
goodes solde to him the same tyme In Jornall F[olio] [blank]

57 4 4½

A die the 15 daye of September Anno 1565 £30 os. od. and is
for somych ready mony to him payed by the handes of
Thomas Longstone The same tyme, as appeireth in cash
F[olio] [blank]

30 0 0

Adie the 17 daye of September Anno 1565 £10 os. od. and is
for so mych paid to Thomas Longstone

10 0 0

Adie the 22 daye of Dessember Anno 1565 £20 os. od. and is
for so mych paid to Thomas Longstone

20 0 0

Adie the 23 daye of Dessember 1565 £10 os. od. and is
for so mych mad [sic] receyved of him by the handes of John
Hopkynson, and was not so receyved, as appeireth in F[olio]
[blank]

10 0 0

A die the 15 daye of Dessember 1565 £17 8s. 10d. and is for
so mych payed oute for dyvers chargis as appeireth, to him
the same tyme in cash F[olio] [blank]

17 8 10

torn to F[olio] 92

WYLLYAM Tattersall of Hallifax Clothier owith to have
£6 os. od. and is for so mych ready mony of him Receyved
the 3 daye of Jeniuer 1564 by the handes of Richard Renollds,
in Cash F[olio] [blank]

6 0 0

A die the firste daye of Maye Anno 1565 £51 4s. 4d. and
is for so mych of him receyved, in cash F[olio] [blank]

51 4 4

Adie the 2 daye of September Anno 1563 £10 os. od. and is
for so mych of him R[ecieve]d by John Hopkynson

10 0 0

£ s d

A die the 11 daye of Dessember Anno 1565 £6 os. od. and is for so mych Received by Ric[hard] Stockebridge F[olio] [blank]

6 0 0

[Fol. 76]

WYLLYAM Bellamy [of^d] Dwelling in Endfyllde chaysse owith to gyve £1 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony lent him, to repaye yt agayne At my pleassure As appeireth F[olio] [blank]

1 0 0

mor that he oughe me for a bolle sold of myn to Mr. Kyghtleye

1 3 4

[altered from

12 3 4]

William Bellamy ow[e]th to have for monye of him R[eeceive]d and quytte

2 3 4

Goodman Snappe of Totname husbandeman owith to gyve £4 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony lente him, to repaye At pleassure as Appeireth, to him In cash F[olio] [blank]

4 0 0

Goodman Snappe of Totname owyth to have £4 os. od. and is for so mych ready mony of him Receyved the 10 daye of November Anno 1565 as appeireth, in cash F[olio] [blank]

4 0 0

RYCHARDE Wotton of London clothworker owith to gyve £51 11s. 3d. [sic] and is for £50 paid to Thomas Skyner for him, and more 31s. paied to Thomas Houme for the brokeredge and Intereste of the same the 11 Daye of Dessember Anno 1564, as appeireth

50 0 0

[altered from

51 11 3]

A die the 11 Daye of February Anno 1564 £0 15s. 8d. [sic] and is for so mych paid for the interst and brokeredge of the same £50 from the 11 of January to this Daye, as appeireth F[olio] [blank]

2 0 0

[altered from

2 15 8]

adye the ledyto ior £1 os. od. and ys for somyche as he ougthe to gyve me for Clement Kelks Reste

1 0 0

RYCHARDE Wotton of London Clothworker owith to have £50 os. od. and is for so mych ready mony Receyved of him the 11 Daye of February Anno 1564 as Appeireth, in Cash F[olio] [blank]

50 0 0

adye the 12th of Aprill 1566 £3 os. od. and ys for somyche of hym R[eeceive]d in cashe F[olio] [blank]

3 0 0

WYLLYAM Aspelldon of Pightchley in the coun^v of Nothamton [sic] husbandman owith to gyve £0 13s. 4d. and is for so mych ready mony paid him in the country

13 4

William Asspeland owith to have and ys for tymber of him R[eeceive]d and q[ui]t

13 4

£ s d

[Fol. 77]

THOMAS Houme broker owith to have £80 os. od. and is for so mych Readymony of him R[eceived] the 11 Daye of Dessember Anno 1564. to be repayed agayne the 11 daye of Jenyuere F[olio] [blank]

80 0 0

THOMAS Houme broker owith to gyve £80 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony to him payed the 17 daye of January Anno 1564 as Appeireth, to Ready mony paid in F[olio] [blank]

80 0 0

HENRY Clarke of Northampton gentellman owith to gyve £5 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony lent him the 15 Daye of February Anno 1564. to repaye yt Agayne the fyrste of March nexte in the country, as appeireth in Cash
cleryd thys parsyll

5 0 0

WYLLYAM Rowsswell gentellman and the quenes sollysstor owyth to gyve £20 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony to him paid for his anewities dewe At Myghellmas laste, for the which I do make him debytor because I have not reconid wyth the country

20 0 0

WYLLYAM Rowsswell gentellman and the quenes solister owyth to have £20 os. od. and is for so mych as Eusybie Isham is madebytor [sic] for, as appeireth in debyte F[olio] 91

20 0 0

goodman Shawe of Tottnam brewer owyth to gyve £2 os. od. and is for so mych as he doth owe to paye at Christemas for the goodman Gelly, as appeireth by his byll

2 0 0

goodman Shawe of Tottnam owyth to have £2 os. od. and is for that he is debytor F[olio] 64

2 0 0

John Bakar mercer ougthe to gyve £6 os. od. and ys for that I have delyverd hym uppon a but of sak

6 0 0

John Baker ys cleryd by a butte of sacke

6 0 0

[Fol. 78]

VYADGE of Flaunders owith to gyve £52 1s. 8d. and is for £50 starllyng delyvered by Exchange to German Cyall the 10 Daye of Maye Anno 1564 At 20s. 10d. the pounce F[olio] [blank]

52 1 8

A die the 10 Daye of Maye Anno 1564 £52 1s. 8d. and is for £50 starllyng delyverid by Exchange to John Chapman At 20s. 10d. the pounce for hallffe ussaunce, is F[olio] [blank]

52 1 8

A die the 19 Daye of Maye Anno 1564 £109 11s. 8d. and is for £105 4s. starllyng delyvered by Exchange to John Gardner, to paye by Thomas Gardner At 20s. 10d. the pounce, is F[olio] [blank]

109 11 8

£ s d

A die the 4 Daye of Jully Anno 1564 £112 10s. od. and is for £100 starllyng dellyvered by Exchange to Robert Broune, to paye by Myghell Warner At 22s. 6d. the pound ussaunce

112 10 0

A die the 15 Daye of Dessember Anno 1564 £115 8s. 4d. and is for £102 4s. 4d. starllyng delyvered by Exchange to Polle Fortune At 22s. 7d. the pounce for hallffe ussaunce, is Flemysh

115 8 4

A die the 22 Daye of Dessember Anno 1564 £115 16s. 8d. and is for £101 9s. 1d. starllyng delyver[ed] by Exchange to Roberte Radollffus At 22s. 1d. the pounce hallffe ussaunce, is Flemysh

115 16 8

A die the 7 Daye of September Anno 1564 £102 10s. od. and is for £100 starllyng taken uppe by Exchange in Emden of John Barfotte At 20s. 6d. the pounce for ussaunce

102 10 0

A die the 13 Daye of Aprill Anno 1564 £133 5s. od. and is for £121 16s. taken up by Exchange in Emden of John Brinkhurste, to pay Nychollas Wheller at 20s. 6d.

133 5 0

A die the 28 Daye of Aprill Anno 1564 £70 17s. 6d. and is for £70 starllyng taken up by Exchange in Flaunders of John Brinkehurste, to pay Nychollas Wheller at 20s. 3d.

70 17 6

A die the 4 Daye of Maye Anno 1564 £53 6s. 8d. and is for 52.13.6 st[a]rlling taken uppe in Flaunders of Tymothie Clarke At 20s. 3d. ussaunce, to p[ay] Roger Martyn in F[olio] [blank]

53 6 8

A die the 27 Daye of Aprill Anno 1564 £53 15s. od. and is for 53.1.9 starllyng taken uppe in Flaunders of Fyllippe Dod, to paye to Bartylmew Dod At 20s. 3d. the £ ussaunce

53 15 0

A die the 11 Daye of Dessember Anno 1564 £113 15s. od. and is for £100 starllyng taken uppe in Flaunders of Steven Slany At 22s. 9 the pound, to paye him heire, in F[olio] [blank]

113 15 0

A die the 5 Daye of Jully Anno 1564 £54 15s. 10d. and is for £51 7s. 6d. starllyng d[elivere]d by Exchange to Houmffery Marbery At 21s. 4d. the pounce, is Flemysh

54 15 10

A die the 7 Daye of October Anno 1564 £108 19s. 2d. and is for £100 taken upp In Emden of Frauncis Daunssy At 21s. 9d. the pounce At ussaunce, is Flemysh

108 19 2

A die the 14 Daye of October Anno 1564 £28 15s. od. and is for the half of £50 Dellyveryd to Henry Bellamy and John Iyeornemonger At 23s. the pounce ussaunce

28 15 0

A die the 18 Daye of Aprill Anno 1564 £1,365 7s. 2d. and is for so mych goodes shippid over to Emden to the Synckson martte as Appeireth, to goodes shippid F[olio] [blank]

1,365 7 2

A die the 18 Daye of March Anno 1564 £106 17s. 6d. and is for £100 staken [*sic*, possibly for sterling taken] uppe In Flaunders of Robert Smyth At 21s. 4d. [Flemish (?)] the pounce for ussaunce, is F[olio] [blank]

106 17 6

A die the 18 Daye of Maye Anno 1564 £3 2s. 8d. and is for £3 starllyng which Houmffery and Richard Leighe [*sic*] and is Estemed At 21s. the pounce

3 2 8

£ s d

A die the 16 Daye of Maye Anno 1564 £532 13s. 2d. and is for so mych gayned by the salle of all kynde of comodyties as Appeireth by goods solld in F[olio] [blank]

532	13	2
3,285	9	8

VYAD[G]E of Flaunders owith to have £109 3s. 4d. and is for £100 starllyng taken uppe heire of Thomas Kightly the 11 Daye of February Anno 1563 At 21s. 10d. the pounce, is Flemysh

109 3 4

A die the 11 Daye of Aprill Anno 1564 £108 19s. 2d. and is for £100 starllyng taken upp by Exchange of Nychollas Coullverwell, to paye to Richard Coullverwell At 21s. 9½d. the pound ussaunce F[olio] [blank]

108 19 2

A die the 11 Daye of February Anno 1563 £108 19s. 2d. and is for £100 starllyng taken uppe by Exchange of Roger Warfyllde, to paye to Anthony Warfyllde At 21s. 9½. the pounce Dobyll ussaunce F[olio] [blank]

108 19 2

A die the 17 Daye of February Anno 1563 £108 6s. 8d. and is for £100 starllyng taken uppe by Exchange of George Southerton, to paye Roger Wyllde At 21s. 8d. the pound for dobyll ussuaunce, is F[olio] [blank]

108 6 8

A die the 18 Daye of February Anno 1563 £108 10s. 10d. and is for £100 starllyng taken uppe by Exchange of Thomas Kightly, to paye Henry Deassie At 21s. 8½d. the pound dobyll ussaunce

108 10 10

A die the 18 Daye of February Anno 1563 £54 3s. 4d. and is for £50 starllyng taken uppe by Exchange of Edmonde Calltroppe, to paye John Alldarssey At 21s. 8d. the pounce dobyll ussaunce

54 3 4

A die the 21 Daye of Aprill Anno 1564 £106 5s. 0d. and is for £100 starllyng taken uppe by Ex[change] of Roberte Broune, to paye to him sellffe At 21s. 3d. the pounce Ussaunce, is Flemysh

106 5 0

A die the 21 Daye of Aprill Anno 1564 £107 10s. 0d. and is for £100 starllyng taken uppe by Exc[hange] of Thomas Brassie, to paye to William Myllworth At 21s. 6d. the pounce ussaunce and half, is F[olio] [blank]

107 10 0

A die the 27 Daye of Maye Anno 1564 £112 10s. 0d. and is for £100 starllyng taken upp by Exchang of Nychollas Wheller, to paye to John Brinkehurst at 22s. 6d. the pounce dobyll ussaunce F[olio] [blank]

112 10 0

A die the 3 Daye of June Anno 1564 £112 18s. 4d. and is for £100 starllyng taken uppe by Exchange of Thomas Blake-waye, to paye to Roullande Stoppe At 22s. 7d. the pounce dobyll ussaunce F[olio] [blank]

112 18 4

A die the 3 Daye of June Anno 1564 £54 15s. 10d. and is for £50 taken uppe of German Cyall, to paye Allexaunder Bonvyssse At 21s. 11d. the pounce dobyll ussaunce, is Flemysh F[olio] [blank]

54 15 10

	£	s	d
A die the 5 Daye of Auguste Anno 1564 £67 10s. 0d. and is for £60 starllyng taken uppe by Exc[hange] of Thomas Halles, to paye to Heughe Spensser At 22s. 6d. the pounce ussaunce and is F[olio] [blank]	67	10	0
A die the 10 daye of Auguste Anno 1564 £56 5s. 0d. and is for £50 starllyng taken uppe by Exc[hange] of Steven Slany, to paye to John Saris At 22s. 6d. the pounce the 18 of September, is F[olio] [blank]	56	5	0
A die the 30 daye of Auguste Anno 1564 £56 0s. 10d. and is for £50 starllyng taken uppe by Exc[hange] of Mark Grymes, to paye to Thomas Parker At 22s. 5d. the pounce ussaunce and is Flemysh	56	0	10
A die fyrste daye of September Anno 1564 £55 8s. 4d. and is for £50 starllyng taken uppe by Exchange of Steven Slany, to paye him sellffe At 22s. 2d. the pounce hallffe ussaunce, is F[olio] [blank]	55	8	4
A die the 10 Daye of October Anno 1564 £115 12s. 6d. and is for £100 starllyng taken uppe by Exc[hange] of Steven Slany, to paye himsellffe At 23s. 1½d. the pounce dobyll ussaunce and is F[olio] [blank]	115	12	6
A die the 12 Daye of October Anno 1564 £115 12s. 6d. and is for £100 starllyng taken uppe by Exc[hange] of Roberte Brode, to paye to Willyam Massam At 23s. 1½d. the pound dobyll ussaunce is F[olio] [blank]	115	12	6
A die the 14 Daye of October Anno 1564 £57 10s. 0d. and is for £50 starllyng taken upp by Exc[hange] of John Collmar, to paye Charles Morgan At 23s. the pounce ussaunce and is Flemysh	57	10	0
A die the 14 Daye of October Anno 1564 £58 6s. 8d. and is for £50 starllyng taken uppe by exchange of Nychollas Coullverwell, to paye Ric[hard] Coullverwell at 23s. 4d. the pound, is F[olio] [blank]	58	6	8
A die the 27 Daye of October Anno 1564 £115 8s. 4d. and is for £100 starllyng taken uppe by exc[hange] of German Cyall, to paye to Allexaunder Bonvyssse At 23s. 1d. the £ dobyll ussaunce	115	8	4
	1,789	15	10

[Fol. 79]

[left side blank]

VYADGE of Flaunders owith to have £69 0s. 0d. and is for £60 starllyng taken uppe by Exc[hange] of John Saris, to paye to Randall Manyng the 27 of October At 23s. the pounce the 23 of Dessember F[olio] [blank]

69 0 0

A die the 8 Daye of November Anno 1564 £115 16s. 8d. and is for £100 starllyng taken uppe by Exchange of Roberte Radollffus, to paye Nychollaie Forssus At 23s. 2d. the £ dobyll ussaunce F[olio] [blank]

115 16 8

£ s d

A die the 10 Daye of November Anno 1564 £120 os. od. and is for £100 starllyng taken upp by Exc[hange] of Willyam Ludington, to paye to William Layer the 28 of February At 24s. the pound, is Flemysh

120 0 0

A die the 2 Daye of Dessember Anno 1564 £118 15s. od. and is for £100 starllyng taken uppe by Exc[hange] of Edmond Pigote, to paye John Allden the 27 February At 23s. 9d. the pounce, is Flemysh

118 15 0

A die the 16 Daye of Dessember Anno 1564 £55 15s. 6d. and is for £50 starllyng taken uppe by Exc[hange] of Thomas Barker, to paye to him sellffe At 23s. the pound ussaunce and is Flemysh

55 15 6

A die the 9 Daye of January Anno 1564 £117 10s. od. and is for £100 st[erling] taken uppe by Exc[hange] of German Cyall, to paye Allexaunder Bonvyse At 23s. 6d. the pound dobell ussaunce F[olio] [blank]

117 10 0

A die the 20 Daye of March Anno 1563 £57 10s. od. and is for sa [sic] £50 Taken uppe by Exchange of Thomas Barker, to paye to him sellffe At 23s. the pounce trebyll ussaunce and is Flemysh

57 10 0

A die the 29 daye of September Anno 1564 £109 11s. 8d. and is for £100 starllyng dellyvered by Exc[hange] In Flaunders to John Barfotte At 21s. 11d. the pounce, to paye by W[illia]m Byrde and is F[olio] [blank]

109 11 8

A die the 17 Daye of September Anno 1564 £54 5s. 5d. and is for £50 starllyng dellyvered by Exc[hange] in Flaunders to John Ratssey, to paye by W[illia]m Byrde At 21s. 8½d. the pounce, is Flemysh

54 5 5

A die the fyrste daye of September Anno 1564 £53 19s. 2d. and is for £50 starllyng dellyver[ed] by Exc[hange] to Willyam Merydeth, to paye by Ric[hard] Springham At 21s. 7d. the pounce and is Flemysh

53 19 2

A die the 5 Daye of September Anno 1564 £43 3s. 4d. and is for £40 starllyng dellyvered by Exc[hange] to John Payne Wyth a more some, to paye by him sellffe At 21s. 7d. the pound ussaunce

43 3 4

A die the 4 of Aprill and 3 daye of June Anno 1564 £196 17s. 10d. and is for so mych goodes Receyved oute of dyvers shippis as Appeireth, and were solde to Thomas Blakewaye

196 17 10

A die the 29 Daye of Dessember Anno 1564 £188 16s. 10d. and is for the hallffe of 4 fattes Jeane Fustyans Receyved from Emden in Albert Gheretson, to goodes Receyved in F[olio] [blank]

188 16 10

A die the 18 Daye of March Anno 1564 £106 13s. 4d. and is for £100 starllyng taken uppe by Exchange of Edmond Pigot, to paye to John Allden At 21s. 4d. the pounce ussaunce, is Flemysh

106 13 4

£ s d

A die the 10 of June and 30 of Maye Anno 1564 £227 4s. 6d. and is for the 2 third partes of £300 taken uppe by Exchange of Edmond Pigot, James Hardy and Roger Warfylde for the accountpe partybell at and [sic] is

227 4 6

A die the 15 Daye of January Anno 1564 £89 5s. od. and is for Interesse of bylls solde in Flaunders and other mony taken uppe there, as Appeireth by Houmffery Ramssdons accounte

89 5 0

A die the same Daye of January Anno 1564 £82 8s. od. and is for so mych as all manor of ordenary Chargis of pack-howsse heire, chamber heire and other chargis and Comyth to

82 8 0

A die the same tyme £40 os. od. and is for so mychas is allowed to Henry Pollsted for A mendes of Clothes solde to him At Emden, as appeireth by H[umphry] Ramssdons accountpe

40 0 0

1,846 12 3

Some totallis that the accountpe of Flaunders owith to have, as Appeireth in F[olio] 78 and this leaffe 79 Comyth to

3,636.8.1

Some totallis that the accountpe owith to gyve, as appeireth Folio 78

3,285.9.8

so Resteth that I do owe to the accountpe of Flaunders more then I have there to be receyved, as appeireth ba [sic] A ballance made oute by Houmffery Ramssdon

350.18.5

[Fol. 80]

SYR Ambrosse Cave knyghte and Chaunsellor of the douchie of Lanckester, and Ambrosse Smyth of London mercer, owyth to gyve £160 os. od. and is for so mych as they do owne for the Dette of Roberte Counstabell, as appeireth by an obligation of £320 to be payed the 10 Daye of March nexte and Dattyd the 24 Daye of November Anno 1564, of the which the one hallffe is myne and the other hallffe is for the partybell accounte

160 0 0

A die The 18 Daye of March Anno 1564 £150 os. od. and is for so mych as he is dischargid of in the accountpe partybell and put to myne, as Appeireth F[olio] [blank]

150 0 0

SYR Ambrosse Cave knyghte and chauncelor of Doutchie of Lanckester owyth to have £120 os. od. and is for so mych Redy mony of him Receyved the 13 daye of Marche 1564 F[olio] [blank]

120 0 0

A die The 16 Daye of March Anno 1564 £40 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved the same tyme as Appeireth, to him in Cash Debyte F[olio] [blank]

40 0 0

A die The 7 Daye of Maye Anno 1565 £150 os. od. and is for so mych ready mony of him receyved the same tyme as appeireth, to ready mony receyved of him in Cash Debyte F[olio] [blank]

150 0 0

£ s d

THE parsson of Braunston owyth to gyve £7 os. 2d. and is for so mych paied for his fyrste freuites for Myghellmas quarter laste paste, to Cash F[olio] [blank]

7 0 2

A die the 10 Daye of October Anno 1565 £7 1s. 4d. and is for so mych mony paied for him for his firste freuites [and^d] dew to the quene at Mighellmas laste, in Cash F[olio] [blank]

7 1 4

A die the 23 daye of Dessemer 1565 and is for so mych payed for his firste freuits F[olio] [blank]

7 1 2

The parson of Braunston ys cleryd bye so myche R[eceive]d bye Chapman and Bradshawe

21 2 8

JOHN Ellyot of London mercer owyth to gyve £6 6s. od. and is for 6 lodes of haye solde him from Totnam the 20 Daye of Auguste Anno 1564

6 12 0

[sic—altered from 6 6 0]

RYCHARDE Slayter of Braunston in the county of Northampton owyth to gyve £5 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony lente to him in the country as Appeireth the some of
RYCHARDE Slayteire of Braunston in the County of Northampton owith to have £5 os. od. and is for somych Ready mony of him Receyved the 6 Daye of March 1564 by Henry Isham

5 0 0

5 0 0

[Fol. 81]

JOHN Lytcot of Swallofyllde in the county of Barkesheire gentellman owyth to gyve £146 17s. 10d. and is for somych mony lente to him uppon lande lying wythin his manor of Swallofyllde, as Appeireth by the wrytings for the same adie 3. 2. 2.d. for the gayne of the lands solde to him agayne, as ap[peare]th

146 17 10

3 2 2

John Lyttcotte gentleman owith to have £30.0.0 and ys for so myche monye of him Received 25 June 1568 as aperythe in cashe F[olio] 21

30 0 0

RYCHARDE Knighte of Readyng in the county of Barkesheire owith to gyve £30 os. od. and is for somych as he doth owe me by an oblygation had of my Cossin Thomas Brockes as Appeireth by the same, The some of
Richard Knighte ys dysschardgid by abond of Mr. Langlys R[eceive]d of £25

30 0 0

25 0 0

Mr. Alderman Langelye ow[i]th to gyve by a byll of his hande To paye quarterlye the some of £25, I saye
Mr. Alderman Langelye ow[i]th to have £20 for so myche Received of him from the 4 December to the firste Awguste 1568, in cashe F[olio] 19, 20 and 22

25 0 0

20 0 0

Robarde Couke of Kyngs [thorpeⁱ] in the county of Northampton husbandman owith to gyve £6 os. od. and is for the reste of a Wynde myll solld to him by my brother Roberte Isham, as appeireth by A byll of him hande [sic]

Ric[hard] [sic] Cowke ys dysschargid bye monye Received by Bradshawe in the countrie

£ s d

6 0 0

6 0 0

JOHN Worme and Edward Worsoppe owith to gyve as appeireth by a byll of dette :

the 25 Daye of Dessember Anno 1565 5.0.0

the 25 Daye of Dessember Anno 1566 5.0.0

the 25 Daye of Dessember Anno 1567 5.0.0

the 25 Daye of Dessember Anno 1568 5.0.0

the holle some

20 0 0

JOHN Worme And Edward Worsoppe owith to have £5 os. od. and is for so mych ready mony of him receyved the 25 Daye of February Anno 1565 as appeireth, in Cash Debyte F[olio] [blank]

5 0 0

[Fol. 82]

JOHN Bearne otherwysse Caulled Jacke Uppon Lande owith to have £3 os. od. and is for so mych geven him by my latte brother Roberte Isham, as Appeireth

3 0 0

OTTEWELL Wyllde of London surgeon owyth to have £280 os. od. and is for somych as I do owe him to be payed the 25 of this pressente month of March, as Appeireth by a byll of my hande dattyd the 15 of March Anno 1564. And Comyth to mony the some of

280 0 0

adye the 10th ior de Aprill 1566 £6 os. od. and ys for So myche as I oughe by takynge somyche by Exc[han]ge of hym, to pay in Flandars

6 0 0

adye the laste daye of Apr[i]ll 1567 £32 os. od. and ys for the occupatyon of thys £180 from the 25 of Marche 1565 untill this daye the pr[i]me of Maye 1567, as aperythe [and so mad hym a byll payabyll the prime of Maye 1567ⁱ]

32 0 0

Adie 28 Aprell 1568 for the forberans of monye tylle 28 Aprell next

12 0 0

£330 [in left-hand margin]

THE accoumpte of Clothes owith to gyve £7 5s. od. and is for so mych ready mony paid in the names of Thomas Alldarsey the 15 daye of March Anno 1564 in F[olio] [blank]

7 5 0

Adie The 16 Daye of March Anno 1564 £30 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony paid to the Accoumpte of clothes in the name of Thomas Alldarsey

30 0 0

A die The 20 daye of March Anno 1564 £66 15s. od. and is for so mych ready mony of him R[ecieve]d F[olio] [blank]

66 15 0

£ s d

Adie The firste of September Anno 1565 £132 os. od. and [is] for so mych Ready mony payed to the acontē in the name of Thomas Alldarsey the same tyme as appeireth, in cash credyte F[olio] [blank]

132 0 0
[sic] 235 15 0

THE Accoumpte of Clothes boughte betwene my brother Henry Isham ame [sic, for and me] owith to have £235 15s. od. and is for so mychas remayneth unpayed of 90 Clothes solde to Thomas Alldarsey, as Appeireth in the same Accoumpte, and comyth to mony the some

235 15 0

Mr. Stonehowsse ow[e]th to gyve £104.7.7d. and ys for so myche payde to him 5 Awguste 1566 to James Wallys, as ap[peare]t[h] in cashe F[olio] 11

104 7 7

Mr. Stonhousse ought to have £104 16s. od. and ys for somyche as he ought to have by a byll of Exchange takyn upp in Flandars—I thynk yt be nott somyche by 5 or 6s.

104 16 0

[Fol. 83]

WYLLYAM Savydg of London baker owyth to gyve £7 10s. od. and is for so mych as he doth owe me for 10 quarters of Wheatte solde to him At 15s. the quarter

7 10 0

WYLLYAM Savydge of London baker owith to have £7 10s. od. and is for so mych ready mony of him receyved the 29 Daye of Aprill Anno 1565, as appeireth to ready mony receyved in F[olio] [blank]

7 10 0

HENRY Willobye gentellman owith to gyve £8 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony to him payed the 17 daye of February Anno 1564 uppon a percell of lande lying in Edmondeton marsh, the same tyme In Cash F[olio] [blank]

8 0 0

Harye Wyllowbye ougthe to have £8 os. od. and ys for so myche of hym R[ecieve]d the [blank] ior de Maye

8 0 0

THOMAS Alldarsey of London haberdasher owyth to gyve £40 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony to him payed by the handes of Richard Pecocke, comyth to

40 0 0

A die the 6 daye of March 1564 £142 19s. od. and is for somych to him payed as by John Rowsswell 62.19.0 and by Sir Thomas Venabells £80 and are cleared to my pecell [sic], as Appeireth in the Accoumpte partybell in Debyte F[olio] [blank]

142 19 0

A die le dicto ior £2 18s. 10d. and is for somych ansswered to the accoumpte partybell for the charges of Lewties man goyng to New Haven as Appeireth, debyte F[olio] [blank]

2 18 10

£ s d

A die le dicto ior £407 15s. od. and is for 90 Clothes to him
solde which I do ansswere to the accompte of clothes
bought betwene my brother Isham and me

593 12 10

407 15 0

593 12 10

w[i]t[h] 60 0 0 [in margin]

THOMAS Alldarsey owith to have £322 os. od. and is for the
fyfteth partte of £70 a yere for Thorppe, being £14 At 23
years purchasse, Comyth to as appeireth the some of

322 0 0

A die the 20 of September Anno 1564 £6 os. od. and is for
so mych leyd oute by him in ryding to Thorppe and is
deducted oute of out of [sic] £16 Receyved for Rente, Comyth
to mony

6 0 0

A die the same daye £3 12s. od. and is for his parte of £10
Reste of the same rente

3 12 0

A die the same daye £1 18s. od. and is for so so [sic] mych
allowed him of Mighellmas rente

1 18 0

A die the same daye £28 2s. 10d. and is for Charges of clothes
boughte of him at Emden

28 2 10

A die the firste daye of November Anno 1564 £172 os. od.
and is for so mych Ready mony of him Receyved the same
tyme uppon Clothes solde him, as Appeireth Comyth
533.12.10 [in margin]

172 0 0

A die The 2 Daye of Maye Anno 1565 £60 os. od. and is for
so mych of him receyved in cash F[olio] [blank]

60 0 0

593 12 10

W[illia]m Fullylove carpynter ougthe to gyve £1 2s. od. and
ys for a hors to hym sold, to pay 12d. a wyk

1 2 0

W[illia]m Fullylove carpinter ow[e]th to have for monye of
him R[eceive]d as ap[peare]t[h]

1 2 0

[Fol. 84]

VYADGE of Flaunders owyth to gyve £55 15s. 6d. and is for
49.7.11 starllyng taken uppe in Flaunders of Thomas Barker
[at] 22s. 7d. the pounce ussaunce

55 15 6

A die The 28 daye of February Anno 1564 £58 6s. 8d. and is
for 51.5.8 starllyng taken uppe in Flaunders of John Audley
At 22s. 9d. the pounce for ussaunce, is Flemysh

58 6 8

A die The 12 Daye of March Anno 1564 £114 11s. 8d. and is
for £100 starllyng taken upp in Flaunders the 11 of March, to
paye to Nychollas Wheller the 11 of Aprill At 22s. 11d. the £
VYADGE of Flaunders owyth to have £351 os. od. and is for
somych as is there owing to be payed more than is to be
receyved, as Appeireth in the ½ of this accompte made uppe
in F[olio] 79

114 11 8

351 0 0

£ s d

A die The 17 Daye of January Anno 1564 £116 13s. 4d. and is for somych as £100 starllyng taken uppe by Exchange of Thomas Brassie, to paye Edmonde Brassie At 23s. 4d. the pound F[olio] [blank]

116 13 4

A die The 17 Daye of January Anno 156 [sic] £58 6s. 8d. and is for £50 starllyng taken uppe heire of John Audley, to paye Raffe Burnell the 27 daye of February at 23s. 4d. the pound, is F[olio] [blank]

58 6 8

A die the 17 Daye of January Anno 1564 £116 13s. 4d. and [is] for £100 starllyng taken uppe heire of Mathew Felde, to paye to John Newton the 28 daye of February at 23s. 4d. the pound in F[olio] [blank]

116 13 4

A die The 27 Daye of January Anno 1564 £116 9s. 2d. and is for £100 starllyng taken uppe heire of Edward Osborne, To paye to Jacus Van Houe [or Hone] the 28 of February at 23s. 3½d. the pound in F[olio] [blank]

116 9 2

A die The 3 Daye of February Anno 1564 £118 15s. 0d. and is for £100 starllyng taken uppe heire of W[illia]m Lewsson, to paye him sellffe At 23s. 9d. the pounce Dobyll ussaunce, is Flemysh F[olio] [blank]

118 15 0

A die The 10 Daye of February Anno 1564 £117 10s. 0d. and is for £100 starllyng taken uppe heire of John Whightebrooke, to paye to Roulland Estoppe at 23s. 6d. the pounce for ussaunce in F[olio] [blank]

117 10 0

A die The 12 Daye of February Anno 1564 £117 10s. 0d. and is for £100 starllyng taken uppe heire of Hance van Houcke, to paye to Henricke van Ounce at 23s. 6d. the pounce for ussaunce in F[olio] [blank]

117 10 0

A die The 12 Daye of February Anno 1564 £118 6s. 8d. and is for £100 starllyng taken uppe heire of Richard Caundler, to paye to Richard Clough At 23s. 8d. the pounce for ussaunce in F[olio] [blank]

118 6 8

A die The 15 Daye of February Anno 1564 £117 18s. 4d. and is for £100 starllyng taken uppe heire of Roberte Broune, to pay to Julynus Bymysh the 15 of March at 23s. 7d. the pounce in F[olio] [blank]

117 18 4

A die The 3 Daye of March Anno 1564 £116 17s. 6d. And is for £100 starllyng taken uppe heire of Gylles Bountenacke, to paye to John Sellos the 3 daye of Aprill at 23s. 4½d. the pounce in F[olio] [blank]

116 17 6

A die The 17 Daye February Anno 1564 £109 13s. 2d. and is for 93.6.4 starllyng taken uppe heire of Houmffery Ramssdon at 23s. 6d. the pounce for ussaunce, is Flemysh the [sic] in F[olio] [blank]

109 13 2

A die The 16 Daye of February Anno 1564 £114 15s. 10d. and is for £100 starllyng dellyver[ed] in Flanders to Richard Clough, to paye heire by Sir Thomas Gresham at 22s. 10½d. the pounce, is Flemish

114 15 10
P

£ s d

Robertt Pytter servand to my lorde of Warwyke ougthe to
gyve £4 os. od. and ys for the charge of £100 for tow monthes
takyn up by Exc[han]ge and Rechange

4 0 0

[Fol. 85]

THOMAS BOWYS of London goldsmythe ougthe to gyve
£80 os. od. and ys to paye as follow[e]t[h]:

the laste daye of Marche 1567

20 0 0

the Last daye of Marche 1568

20 0 0

the Laste daye of Marche 1569

20 0 0

the Last daye of Merche 1570

20 0 0

thys dett ys to be p[ai]d by oblygasyon and if [h]ys fathir
dy, the[n] must he pay yt w[i]t[h]in 3 monthes after hys
dessece.

adye ledyto ior £180 os. od. and ys for Somyche as he dowe
oughe me, to paye the Last of March 1567, for the wyche I
have 2 houssys bounde to me that, lysse over agaynste
Byllyngsgatt, as aperythe per the Evydence, and Martyn
Bowys bounde With Thomas to Redem them at the Laste of
Marche next commyng

180 0 0

adye the 11 ior de Aprill £50 os. od. and ys for somyche
as he dothe oughe me, to pay at hallowtyd by oblygasyon
per Martyn Bowys bounde with hym for the payment

50 0 0

adye ledyto ior £40 os. od. and ys for somyche as he ougthe
me, to paye by oblygasyon Every quarter £10

40 0 0

adye ledyto ior £22 os. od. and ys for somyche as he dothe
oughe me for that I have delyvered hym by Exchange to paye
£25 Flemish for yt at Andwarp

22 0 0

372.0.0 [in margin]

*Thomas Bowes of London goldesmyth ys dysschargid of all
soche monye as ys owinge on the other syde as ap[peare]t[h],
another [folio ?]*

372 0 0

Thomas Bowes goldesmythe ow[e]th to give £152.10.0 and ys
for so myche monye as he ow[e]th me, to paye the 24 Decem-
ber next 1568 uppon apawne of landde, and for lacke of
paym[en]t at the daye he to Forfytte soche lande as he hathe
pawnyd to me

152 10 0

[Fol. 86]

Thomas Fludde oweth to gyve £100 p[ai]d him the 15 Julye
1566, cashe F[olio] 20

100 0 0

*THOMAS Flude of London gentyllman owyth to have £100
os. od. and is for so mych as I stande bounde to for Mr. Henry
Compton, the bond beyng payeabyll longe syns, for the which
I have made Mr. Compton my Debytor as appeireth, to him
in Debyte F[olio] 93*

100 0 0

£ s d

SIR JOHN Spencer of the county of Northampton knight
owyth to gyve £100 os. od. and is for somych ready mony to
him payed the 25 Daye of March 1565 as appeireth, cash
F[olio] [blank]

100 0 0

A die the 25 Daye of March Anno 1565 £100 and is for
somych Ready mony to him payed the same tyme In The
country as appeireth, to him in cash F[olio] [blank]

100 0 0

Adie 26 Maye 1566 £100 -. -. to him payde as ap[peare]t[h],
in cashe F[oli]o 14

100 0 0

SIR JOHN Spencer of the county of Northampton knight
owith to have £300 os. od. and is for so mychas I do owe him
for so mych as I do owe him [sic] for Petare Blakborowe
by a recognisaunce wherein standeth bounde wyth me my
Cossyn Thomas Brokes gentellman

300 0 0

GEORGE Stouder of London owyth to gyve £30 os. od. and is
for so mych ready mony to him payed the 24 Daye of June
and 25 of March 1565, as appeireth in cash Folio [blank]

30 0 0

Adie 22 June and 27 Awguste 1567 £90.0.0 p[ai]d him as
appeareth, in cashe F[olio] 10 [and] 11

90 0 0

GEORGE Stouder of London grocer owyth to have £120 os.
od. and is for so mych as I do owe him for William Tattersall,
as appeireth to him In Debyte F[olio] 92

120 0 0

Harman van Nefferhod [?] and the wedowe Foxe of Andwarpe
ougthe to have £625 os. od. and ys for so myche of them
takyn up w[i]t[h] amore som: to saye, in the hands of my
b[ro]ther Harye Isham 225, in the hands of John Brynkhurste
and Mr. Eyre of Sallysberye [blank], So my profytt ys as befor
ys sayd [blank] Flemish wyche makythe sterling [after^d] after
the Ratte of 23s. 6d. the £—514.10.0 and in thys bond ys Mr.
Aldarseye and myselff w[i]t[h] my brother and John Brynke-
hurste, and to paye after 10 per 100, and to paye at 2 yers
begynnyng in August 1565

531 19 2

[Fol. 87]

CLOTHES owith to gyve £565 16s. od. and is for 132 Clothes
of Willyam Blakboros shippid over to And warppe to laste
Daye of January Anno 1564 as apperet[h], to goods shipt

565 16 0

A die the 31 Daye of January Anno 1564 £92 os. od. and is
[for] 20 clothes of Thomas Pottycaris shippid over to And
warppe by the ordar of John Barker

92 0 0

657 16 0

CLOTHES owyth to have £657 16s. od. and is for 152 Clothes
shippid over into Flaunders and there are solde as Appeireth,
to goodes solde in Flaunders F[olio] [blank]

657 16 0

	£	s	d
JEANE fustyans owyth to gyve £182 15s. od. and is for the hallffe of fouer fattes Receyved from Emden in Alberto Garetson and W[illia]m Dryffylld c[ontainin]g pecis in all 365½, Rattyd At 20/- the pece, Comyth to mony the some of [CLOTH ^d] JEANE fustyans owyth to have £182 15s. od. and is for the hallffe of 4 fattes c[ontainin]g 365½ pecis of Jean fustyans Receyved from Emden and are pute to the accoumpte partybell betwene me and my brother Henry Isham as appeireth to that accoumpte debyte F[olio] 90	182	15	0
WYLLYAM Blakeboroughe of Luddington in sheire [sic] clothier owyth to gyve £42 os. od. and [is] for 10 clothes that he doth lake to delyver of a formall bargaen uppon wollesolde him longe syns as Appeireth	42	0	0
WYLLYAM Blakeboroughe clothier owyth to have £42 os. od. and is for so mych of him receyved the 14 Daye of July 1565 —by 10 clothes of him bought, as appeireth in F[olio] [blank]	42	0	0
PETAR Olles of Totnam in Mydellsex husbande man owyth to gyve £10 13s. 4d. and is for so mych as he dothe owe for All manor of reconing cleared betwene him and me, as Appeireth by his oblygation	10	13	4
PETAR Owles of Totname in Mydellsex husbandeman owyth to have £10 13s. 4d. and is for so mych as he hath paid me by A felde of wheate boughte of him, Comyth to	10	13	4
[Fol. 88]			
JOHN Bregys clother ougthe to gyve £16 os. od. and ys for somyche p[ai]d to hym by Mr. Davys man	16	0	0
JOHN Bridges of Kingswod in the county of Willsheire Clothier owyth to have £16 os. od. and is for 2 clothes of his boughte the 20 daye of January 1564. to be payed the 25 daye of March Anno 1565 as Appeireth, to goodes boughte In F[olio] [blank]	16	0	0
JOHN Barker mercer owyth to gyve £60 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony to him payed by the handes of Richard Pecocke as Appeireth, to him in Cash	60	0	0
adye the 14 of Aprill 1565 £71 14s. 1d. and ys for somyche [the ^d] cleryd w[i]t[h] hym	71	14	1
JOHN Barker mercer owyth to have [altered from gyve] £131 14s. 1d. and is for somych as his parte of the dette of the Earlle of Warwyke camyth to, which I do ansswer by the purchassing of Thorpe	131	14	1
NYCHOLAS Wheller of London draper owyth to gyve ££[sic]100 os. od. and is for so mych ready mony to him payed the 29 daye of March Anno 1564. to him dew by Exc[hange]	100	0	0

	£	s	d
NYCHOLLAS Wheller of London Draper owith to have £100 os. od. and is for for [sic] so mych taken uppe by Exchange of him in Flaunders, which is chargid to Flaunders accountpe F[olio] 84	100	0	0

Mrs. Trenchet ougthe to gyve £10 os. od. and ys for someche p[ai]d Mr. Becher for hyr	10	0	0
MYSTERYS Trenchet widow owyth to have £10 os. od. and is for the hallffe of £20 dew to her for the Dette of John Nutshawe, as appeireth by an oblygation for the same	10	0	0

Vynsent Yerd of Totnam in Medyllsekys ougthe to gyve £1 5s. od. and ys for /2500/tyll[a]g[e] to hym sold	1	5	0
A die 19 Marche 1567 10.0.0 prest, to repaye 29 September, in cashe F[olio] 20	10	0	0
Vyncente Yarde ow[e]th to gyve [sic] 25s. of him R[eceive]d 28 December, cashe F[oli]o 13	1	5	0

[Fol. 89]

JOHN Nutshawe golldesmyth owith to gyve £5 15s. 6d. and is [for] 3 syllver pottes w[i]t[h] parcell gyllte to him sollde, waying 21 ounces At 5s. 6d. the ounce, to paye At Christemas 1563	5	15	6
A die the 18 of September Anno 1564 £7 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony to him p[ai]d by the handes of Bull grosser as Appeireth, comyth to mony The some of	7	0	0
Adie the same Daye £50 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony to him payed by the handes of Mysteris Trenchet, as appeireth by an oblygation of £100 wherof my brothe[r] Henry Isham payeth the other hallffe as Appeireth, Comyth to mony	50	0	0
JOHN Nutshaw golld smyth owith to have £13 os. od. and is for the hallffe of £26 Receyved of him In Ready mony the 20 daye of September Anno 1564 as appeireth, in Cash	13	0	0
Adie the 20 daye of September Anno 1564 £7 18s. 8d. and is for 1 neste of syllver belles waying 28 ouncis and ¼ boughte of him At 5s. 8d. the ounce, Comyth to mony	7	18	8
Adie the 20 daye of Auguste 1565 £5 os. od. and is for so mych of him R[eceive]d by George Wrighte, F[olio] [blank]	5	0	0

JOHN Vint of Totname husbande man owyth to gyve £5 8s. 4d. and is for so mych ready mony lent him the 10 Daye of March 1564, to repaye yt agayne at Myghellmas nexte, in F[olio] [blank]	5	8	4
JOHN Vint of Totname owyth to have £2 os. od. and is for so mych ready mony of him receyved the 18 Daye of January Anno 1565 as appeireth to him in ready mony receyved in Folio [blank]	2	0	0

	£	s	d
William Burlas ow[e]th to gyve £40 p[ai]d him Merche 1567, cashe F[olio] 14	40	0	0
WYLLYAM Burlas of new Inne gentellman owyth to have £40 os. od. and is for so mych of him receyved the 15 daye of Dessember Anno 1565, to be repayed agayne the 25 daye of Dessember Anno 1566, as appeireth to ready mony Receyved of him the same tyme in cash, F[olio] [blank]	40	0	0

THE LORDE Ambrose Dudley Earlle of Warwike owyth to gyve £100 os. od. and is for so mych ready mony to him payed by the hands of Thomas Alldarsey the 19 daye of January Anno 1565, as appeireth in Cash the same tyme in F[olio] [blank]	100	0	0
THE LORDE Ambrosse Dudley Earlle of Warwyke owyth to have £100 os. od. and is for somych ready mony of him Receyved the 30 Daye of March Anno 1565 [sic] as appeireth in cash F[olio] [blank]	100	0	0

[Fol. 90]

THE Accountpte partybell betwene me and my brother Henry Isham owyth to gyve £1,434 5s. 6d. and is for somych mony layed oute at dyvers tymes for clothes and other goodes boughte from the 5 of Auguste to the 16 Daye of March Anno 1564 for the which Edmonde Burlase was made debytor, as appeireth in the n[e]t and change of his accountpte, Come from F[olio] 73	1,434	5	6
A die The 20 Daye of March Anno 1564 £152 6s. 6d. and is for so mych p[ai]d in cash F[olio] [blank]	152	6	6
A die The 9 Daye of June Anno 1565 £271 6s. 9d. and is for so mych p[ai]d in cash F[olio] [blank]	271	6	9
A die The 15 Daye of June Anno 1565 £129 17s. 9d. and is for so mych p[ai]d in cash F[olio] [blank]	129	17	9
A die The 15 Daye of February Anno 1565 £46 13s. 9d. and is for so mych p[ai]d in cash F[olio] [blank]	46	13	9
A die The 26 Daye of March Anno 1565 £59 6s. 1d. and is for so mych p[ai]d in cash F[olio] [blank]	59	6	1
Adie The 20 Daye of March Anno 1565 £600 os. od. and is for so mych delyverd in to the accountpte by chargis layed oute for goodes shippid in to Flaunders and receyved home and is estemed to be £1,200, the haffe whereof is [as] appeireth the some of thys profytt for lak of tym ys nott yett sett clere [in margin]	600	0	0

THE Accountpte partybell betwene me and my brother Henry Isham owith to have £288 12s. 5d. and is for so mych Receyved oute of the Accountpte from the firste of Maye to the 9 of June 1565	288	12	5
--	-----	----	---

£ s d

A die the firste of Auguste to the 20 of September Anno 1565
£48 6s. 10d. and is for so mych receyved oute of the
Accounte the same tyme as appeireth, to ready mony
receyved in Cash F[olio] [blank]

48 6 10

A die the 10 of September to the firste of November Anno
1565 £255 os. od. and is for so mych receyved oute of the
Accounte the same tyme as appeireth, to ready mony
receyved in cash F[olio] [blank]

255 0 0

A die the firste and 15 daye of November Anno 1565 £184
1s 6d. and is for so mych re[ce]yved oute of the accounte
the same tyme as appeireth, to ready mony receyved in cash
F[olio] [blank]

184 1 6

A die the 20 Daye of March Anno 1565 £898 16s. 3d. and is
for so [mych^d] 1,048.12.5 Receyved oute [of] the accounte
in Flaunders and is broughte home At 23s. 4d. the pounce,
makyth starlyng

898 16 3

A die the 22 Daye of March Anno 1565 £7 13s. od. and is for
somych Receyved oute of the accounte by wares solde to
Mr. Harry Compton which I have Allowed and payed in
cash F[olio] [blank]

7 13 0

A die the 26 daye of February Anno 1565 to the 20 daye of
March £95 11s. 9½d. and is for somych receyved oute of
the accounte, as appeireth the same tyme in ready mony
receyved in F[olio] [blank]

95 11 9½

THE accounte partt abyll byt wyxt my b[ro]ther and me
ougthe to gyve me £2,260 11s. 3d. and ys for somych as the
Reste nett of the soyllynge up of thys acco[un]t above
wrytyn dothe gyve me, as aperythe on thys present 13 daye
of Apr[i]ll, God be p[rai]sed

2,260 11 3

Adie 23 November 1567 £866.15.2d. prest, as ap[peare]t[h] in
the cash F[oli]o 18

866 15 2

Adie 23 Julye 1568 £134.0.od. for the forberans of monye to
this daye

134 0 0

THE ACCOUNTE parte abyll ougthe to have £60 11s. 3d.
and ys for somyche as I have takyn ought of the stoke to
mak yt Juste £2,200, as aperyethe on the hother syd

60 11 3

[Fol. 91]

EUSEBY Isham owith to gyve £20 os. od. and is for so mych
Ready mony paid to William Rowswell the 25 Daye of
March 1564 fo[r] one hallffe yers Anewities Dew to his
mother the same daye, as appeireth in cash F[olio] [blank]

20 0 0

A die the 29 daye of September Anno 1564 £20 os. od. and is
for so mych Ready mony paid to Mr. Rowswell the same
Daye, for one hallffe yers anewities Dew to his mother the
same Daye fo[r] the which Mr. Rowswell was mad debytor
F[olio] 77

20 0 0

	£	s	d
A die the 29 Daye of September Anno 1565 £20 os. od. and is for so mych p[ai]d to his mother for hallffe a years anewitie dew now at Mighelmas as appeireth, in cash F[olio] [blank]	20	0	0
adye the 24 of Marche 1566 £20 os. od. and ys for somyche to Mr. Rossewell for our Lady daye last for hys Rent mor to be takyn her ought for oon yere and ½ of the quy[n]s allowance for kepynge hym	15	0	0
mor that was R[eeceive]d in thys parsyll for thatt I leyt ought for the parson of Braunnston to the queen	21	0	0
mor that was R[eeceive]d by the sayd Ryc[h]ard Chapman in thys som over agaynste for the chyldryn of Gylls Ishams Rents, wyche should not abyn her[e]	11	0	0
<i>EUSEBY Isham owith to have £57 os. od. and is for so mych Ready mony Receyved of rente by the handes of Roberte Chappman his bayly the 6 Daye of [June^d] Maye Anno 1565 for one hallffe yeare endyng At our Lady daye in lente laste, as appeireth in Cash Debyte F[olio] [blank]</i>	57	0	0
<i>A die the 6 Daye of Maye Anno 1565 £73 6s 8d. and is for so mych ready mony Receyved by the handes of Roberte Chapman as Appeireth the same tyme to him in Cash F[olio] [blank]</i>	73	6	8
<i>A die the 4 Daye of Desseember Anno 1565 £83 2s. od. and is for so mych Ready mony receyved of the handes of Roberte Chapman The same tyme as appeireth to him in Cash F[olio] [blank]</i>	83	2	0
<i>Thys profytt ys nott all for Esuby [sic] but som part of yt for Gylls Ishams Rents; therfor yt ys better to be overseen agayn, for he ought to have but after the Rat of £50 a yer over and above all thy[n]gs</i>			
WYLLYAM Pistor of Lincollnesheire gentellman owith to gyve £37 os. od. and is for so mych as he doth owe me by a byll of his hande dew to be payed the 29 daye of September Anno 1565, Comyth to mony	37	0	0
A die the 29 Daye of September Anno 1565 £70 os. od. and is for so mych as he doth owe me for one holle years rente dew this Daye, Comyth to mony The some of	70	0	0
adye the 8th daye of Apr[i]ll £35 os. od. and ys for somycheas he ought to gyve me for my hallffe yers Rent Endyng at our Ladye daye in lent last paste [for Thorpe ⁱ]	35	0	0
W[illia]m Pystor ys cleryd of all thinges from the begynnynge of the world to this daye 10 Awguste 1568			
<i>WILLYAM Pystor owith to have £20 os. od. and is for so mych ready mony of him receyved the 9 Daye of Auguste Anno 1565 as appeireth, to ready mony receyved in cash Debyte F[olio] [blank]</i>	20	0	0
<i>A die the 20 Daye of November Anno 1565 £50 os. od. and is for so mych of him receyved for the rente of Thorppe for one holle yeare endyng At Myghellmas laste, as appeireth in Cash F[olio] [blank]</i>	50	0	0

£ s d

A die the 20 Daye of November Anno 1565 £17 os. od. and is for so mych of him receyved in parte of paymente of a more some, as appeireth by a byll of his hande to him in Cash F[olio] [blank]

17 0 0

[Fol. 92]

JOHN Newportte of Wellton in The County of Northampton gentellman owith to gyve £40 os. od. and is for so mych ready mony lente him the 3 daye of November 1565, to repaye yt agayne the 2 daye of November Anno 1567 [*altered from 1566*], as appeireth by his recognysaunce

40 0 0

A die le dicto ior £26 13s. 4d. and is for so mych to be payed the 2 daye of November 1568

26 13 4

A die le dicto ior £6 13s. 4d. and is for so mych to be payed the 2 daye of November 1566

6 13 4

Adie 22 Februar 1566 £6.19.6d. to him p[ai]d per Mr. Ormesha cashe F[oli]o 13

6 19 6

Adie 12 Maye 1568 £6.0.od. to him prest. as ap[peare]t[h] in cashe F[oli]o 20

6 0 0

JOHN Newporte oweth to have £6.13.4 R[ecieve]d 2 Febru[ary] 1566 as ap[peare]t[h] cashe F[oli]o 13

6 13 4

Adie 8 December 1565 £5.0.0 R[ecieve]d of him as ap[peare]t[h] in cashe F[oli]o 6

5 0 0

Adie 14 June 1568 £13.0.0 R[ecieve]d of him as ap[peare]t[h] in cashe F[oli]o 22

13 0 0

WILLYAM Blakeborowe of Lulington in the county of Somerset clothier and Petar Haywarde of Sallusbeury chapman owyth to gyve £200 os. od. and is to be payed: the 25 Daye of March 1566 the some of £50, the 25 daye of March 1567 other £50, the 25 daye of March 1568 other £50, and the 25 Daye of March 1569 other £50, in full paymente of the holle £200, as appeireth by an oblygation daytyd the 8 daye of Auguste 1565 wherein they stande bounde in the some of 400 markes for the defeaute of paymente of any of the paymentes Aforesayed, the some is

200 0 0

WILLIAM Blakborowe and Petar Haywarde owyth to have £45 os. od. and is for 15 clothes boughte of Petar Blakborowe the 18 Daye of DesseMBER 1565 and is to be deductyd of the £50 dewe the 25 daye of March 1567, as appeireth by his obligation in ach[a]ts F[olio] [blank]

45 0 0

Adie the 25 Daye of March Anno 1565 £50 os. od. and is for so mych of him receyved in cash F[olio] [blank]

50 0 0

Adie 31 June 1568 £25.0.0 of him R[ecieve]d, as ap[peare]t[h] in cashe F[oli]o 21

25 0 0

WYLLYAM Tattersall of Hallifax clothier owyth to gyve £120 os. od. and is for so mych as I have payed to Georg Stouderd for him the 8 daye of Ap[ri]ll 1566, in cash F[olio] [blank]

120 0 0

£ s d

A die the same Daye £60 os. od. and is for so mych ready mony payed to Thomas Longstone for him as Appeireth to him the same tyme In readymony p[ai]d F[olio] [blank]

60 0 0

A die the 15 Daye of Dessemer Anno 1565 £ s. d. [spaces blank] and is for somych ready mony payed forth for dyvers agaynste him, as Appeireth by a byll of parcells [leyd ought of Edmunde Burlaseⁱ]

17 17 4

WYLLYAM Tattersall of Hallifax clothier owyth to have £6 os. od. and is for so mych of him Receyve[d] by the handes of Richarde Stockebridge, as appeireth in Cash F[olio] [blank]

6 0 0

[Fol. 93]

HENRY Compton of London Esquire owith to gyve £308 14s. od. and is for so mychas he doth owe me for all manor of reconings cleared wyth him from the beginning of the worlde to this Daye the 15 of Dessemer Anno 1565, as apeireth by an oblygatyon bering Datte the same daye where in he standeth bounde in the some of £400 for the payments of the fore saye[d] 308.14.0 the 25 daye of March nexte which is the anunciacion of oure Lady, The some is

308 14 0

A die the 18 Daye of Dessemer Anno 1565 £100 os. od. and is for so mych as he owe me by a syngell oblygation bering date the same daye, to be payed on the [blank] daye of [blank], for the which I stande bounde to Roberte [Braune^d] [Sharpeⁱ] golde smyth

100 0 0

adye and ys for 4 yards Rosytt velvytt at 26s. the yerd Sent hym at newyerstyde by Mr. Dysselye

5 6 8

mor the same tyme and by the same man 1 p[ie]ce Rosyt chamlyt

1 10 0

for the charge of £100 takyn upp from our Ladye daye tyll the 14th of Jullye and for £100 from our Ladye daye tyll the 13 of Maye and by Mr. Competons owne commesyon for sertyn dyapers bought at your command, as by a byll d[elivered] to yo[u]r selffe dyd apere

5 19 0

Henrye Compton Eskywar ougthe to have £100 os. od. and ys for somyche of hym had the 24 of Marche Last

100 0 0

Thomas Pollyson of London draper ougthe to gyve £114 os. od. and ys for somyche monye to hym dysseborsyde uppon a leyse of John Veners, to paye at Mykylmas next commynge Thomas Pullyson draper oweth to have £104.0.0 and ys for monye of him R[ec]eive[d] the firste Februar 1567, as ap[peare]t[h] in cash F[olio] 19 and clere

114 0 0

104 0 0

Mr. W[illia]m Foster and John Froste of Henlye in B[er]keshere ow[e]th to gyve, as ap[peare]t[h] bye aobligation [sic], To be payd £20 a quarter begynnynge 25 Marche 1568 and so Followinge, am[oun]te[th] to monye

100 0 0

£ s d

*Mr. William Foster and John Froste ow[e]th to have £40 for
mony of him R[ecieve]d 11 Maye and 25 June 1568 as
ap[peare]t[h], in cashe F[oli]o 20, 21*

40 0 0

[Fol. 94]

JAMES Foxcrofte of Hallifaxe clothier owyth to gyve £0 13s.
4d. and is for one gyllte spoune dellyver[ed] him the 12 Daye
of February Anno 1565, to paye me 1 good pece of checked
carssie At my Comyng to Hallyfaxe, or to paye me at the
oure of my death

13 4

JOHN Brigs of Hallifax clothier owyth to gyve £0 13s. 4d.
and is for one gyllte spoune dellyver[ed] him, to paye 1 pece
checked carssie at my coming to Hallifaxe or At the oure of
my Death The some of

13 4

ANTHONY Hurste of Hallifax clothier owyth to gyve £0 13s.
4d. and is for one gyllte spoune delyveryd him wyth the
condytion aforesayed

13 4

HENRY Pristly of Hallifax clothier owyth to gyve £0 13s. 4d.
and is for one gyllte spoune dellyveryd wyth the condytion as
is aforesayed

13 4

WILLYAM Carter of Hallifaxe clothier owyth to gyve £0 13s.
4d. and is for one gyllte spoune dellyver[ed] him wyth the
condytion as is aforesayed

13 4

A die le dicto ior £3 10s. od. and is for one goblyt wyth
parcell gyllt wayng 14½ ouncis delyveryd him, to paye £4 10s.
od. for yt at my Comyng to Hallifaxe or oure of my Death
as appeireth, for the w[hi]ch I have no byll

3 10 0

WILLYAM Raynar of Hallifax clothier owyth to gyve £0 13s.
4d. and is for one gyllte spoune delyverid him wyth the
condition as is aforesayed

13 4

JOHN Hoyle of Hallifax clothier owyth to gyve £0 13s. 4d.
and is for on gyllte spoune delyverid him wyth the condicion
as is afore sayed

13 4

EDWARD Hill of Hallifax clothier owyth to gyve £1 6s. 8d.
and is for 2 gyllte spounes delyverid him, to paye 2 pecis
checked carssis as is afore sayed

1 6 8

JAMES King of Hallifax clothier owyth to gyve £4 os. od.
and is for 6 gillte spounes dellyver[ed] him, to paye 5 pecis
disseed checked carsis in manor afore sayed

4 0 0

JOHN Lister of Hallifax clothier owyth to gyve £4 os. od. and
 is for one potigewe delyverid him, to paye 5 pecis checked
 carssis dissed At my coming to Hallifaxe or oure of Death of
 eyther of us which yt shall please God firste to come
 Adie le dicto ior £o 13s. 4d. and is for one gyllte spoune
 delyveryd him, to paye one pece checked carssie at my
 comyng to Hallifaxe or oure of Death

£ s d

4 0 0

13 4

[Fol. 95]

[blank]

THE SECOND ACCOUNT BOOK OF JOHN ISHAM

[Fol. 1]	£	s	d
Wyllyam Cartar of Hollyfaxe clother ough to gyve £1 13s. 4d. and ys for soe myche as he ougthe at the byrthe of my cosyn Mary Andrews fyrst chyld or the our of hyr dethe adye le dyto [lor] £100 os. od. and ys for soe myche as he ough to paye at May Day and August 1572 as a perythe the [blank]	100	0	0
<i>Wyllam Carter of Hallyfaxe clother ougthe to have £100 os. od. and as [sic] for so myche of hym Received at dyvers tymys</i>	100	0	0
John Belcher of Lampard ougthe to gyve £1 os. od. and ys for so myche lent hym in the contrye, to paye at pless[ure] <i>John Belcher ough to have for somyche mony of hym Received in the contrye thys sommer, as a perythe by my book of Lamp[ort]</i>	1	0	0
Thomas Turner of Bathe ougthe me, to paye by a byll <i>Thomas Turner ys cleryd in the monthe of May 1574</i>	1	13	4
Wedowe Hare of Edmonton ougthe me, to pay at plessure <i>We[dow] Harre of Edmanton ougthe to havefit of me, for that I have R[eeceive]d of hyr at two tymys in Jennuary 1572</i>	2	0	0
Thomas Stoughton Jentyllman ougthe to gyve at the daye of hys maryge or our of hys dethe by oblygasyon	10	0	0
Thomas Pagyt mycosyn ougthe to gyve £10 os. od. and ys for soe myche as he ougthe me by a byll of hys hande adye the 14 of June 1572 £20 os. od. and ys for somyche monye lent hym by a byll of hys hand, to pay at my plesu[re] adye the 27 of June 1572 £5 os. od. and ys for so myche to hym lent, to pay me in the contrye by hys byll <i>Thomas Pagytt ys dew to have £15 os. od. and ys for so mych as I dyd [ch^d] cler hym by makyn g wrytyngs in my syknys</i>	10	0	0
	20	0	0
	5	0	0
[Fol. 2]			
Rowlande and Ryc[h]ard Leyghe of London Jentyllmen ougthe to gyve by one severaull oblygasyon the summa more by one hother oblygasyon, to pay when he myght spend yerlye 200 marke lande mor by a nother oblygasyon of hys and John Cobham	100	0	0
	20	0	0
	14	0	0

	£	s	d
mor by an oblygasyon of hys and Ryc[hard] Lee, to pay thys last C[h]r[ist]m[as]	50	0	0
mor that he ougthe me for ahorsse the summa of thes 3 parsylls ar to be enteryd in summ hother place wyche ys in F[olio] 34	5	0	0
<i>Rowlande and Ryc[h]ar[d] Leyghe ougthe to have £120 os. od. and ys for so myche of hym Received by a grement w[i]t[h] George Band</i>	120	0	0
<i>adye the pr[ime] of Jenyuer 1573 £69 os. od. and ys for somyche of thys parsyll cleryd by turnynge over into the F[olio] 34</i>	69	0	0
<i>cleryd and q[ui]tt</i>			
John Worme of London letherseller ougthe to gyve me by hys byll of dett, to paye at my plessure	7	10	0
<i>John Worme of London letherseller ougthe to have [altered from gyve] £ [blank] and ys for somyche of hym R[eeceive]d</i>	2	10	0
Robertt Pyst[e]r S[er]vand to the ẽrle of Warwyke ough by a byll of hys hande the som of	4	0	0
John Long the menynt[e]r and son to Morys Longe clothe w[o]r[ker] ougthe to gyve by a byll of his hande	1	6	8
The ladye Malerye of Wallgrave in the counteye of Northe- hampton oughthe by abyll of hyr [altered from hys] hande	4	0	0
<i>The ladye Malerye ougthe to have £4 os. od. and ys for somyche of hyr R[eeceive]d and q[ui]t for all thyngs</i>	4	0	0
[Fol. 3]			
Fardinandowe Poulton of Bourton besyds Bokyngham ougthe to paye me by a byll of hys hande the S[um]ma of	10	0	0
<i>Fardinandow Poulton ougthe to gyve £3 6s. 8d. and ys for so myche monye of hym R[eeceive]d in part of a more sum</i>	3	6	8
Thomas Welles the younger of Houghton ougthe to gyve for so myche lent hym as a perythe	11	0	0
<i>Thomas Welles of Houghton ougthe to have for somyche R[eeceive]d of hym by the hands of hys brother Edward Houghton</i>	11	0	0
John Stowe of Totnam my servand ougthe to gyve by a grement tyll Mykylm[a]s next	4	10	0
he ougthe me more for $\frac{3}{4}$ Rent from Mykylm[a]s 1571 tyll [my cancelled] mydsomer thatt I sold yt after £9 a yere	6	15	0
for old haye and the meddowe in the m[a]rshe	1	15	0
for so moche monye delyveryd hym the 27 of Jun[e] 1572	15	0	
13.15.0 [twice, in margin]			

£ s d

cler

John Stowe ougthe to have £2 os. od. and ys for somyche as he ought to have [£^d] for mowyng, makynge and cary[n]ge of hay 1571. and for wod and brynggyng of thyngs to London adye ledyto ior £5 6s. 8d. and ys for somyche as he ought to have for kepyng Rober[t] Ishamm my sunn for on[e] yer payst at Mykeylm[as] next 1572

2 0 0

5 6 8

15 0

Itam he ought to have for 3 quart[e]r of ott for my hors adye the 27 of Jun 1571 £5 13s. 4d. and ys for somyche p[ai]d hym by the Rest of hys accounte that he dyd oughe me for Rent: and noughe I dewe alow yt hym for to kep Rob[er]t Ishamm my sun from Mykylm[a]s next 1572 tyl M[ichaelma]s in anno 1573 and yf he kep hym soe longe: yf not, then to alow me yt bake a gayne

5 13 4

13 15 0

13.15.0 [in margin]

The Wardyns of the mesterye ougthe to gyve at my pless[ure] adye £8 10s. od. and ys for so myche as I am dew to have for monye lent for whett

4 0 0

8 10 0

adye the [blank] ior Dysemb[e]r 1571 £4 os. od. and ys for soe mych R[eceive]d by the hands of Edmund Burlace and q[ui]t

4 0 0

Thomas Ashewell ougthe to gyve me

1 0 0

Thomas Ashewell ougthe to fore so myche mony, R[eceived] thys some

1 0 0

Luke of Holcott ougthe to gyve, to pay at plessure

5 0 0

Luke of Holcott ougthe to have £ [sic] for that he p[ai]d thys some in the [blank]

5 0 0

[Fol. 4]

adye the prime of Jullye 1571

HENRYE Isham my brother ougthe to gyve £4 os. od. to pay for a gown clothe when he ys wardyn of the mercers or at the ouer of hys dethe, wyche fyrst come, then to paye adye the 2 of June 1576 £4 os. od. and ys for so myche as I have R[eceived] of hym in hother Reconyngs

4 0 0

4 0 0

Ryc[har]d Hollyman mercer ougthe to gyve £16 13s. 4d. and ys for that he ougthe by a byll of hys hande

16 13 4

Ryc[har]d Hollyman ougthe to have for somyche of hym R[eceive]d by my Servaund Edmund Burlace as aperythe

3 6 0

Petar Ollys of Totnam ougthe me for otts sold hym

10

Bulle of Bedford horsse corsser ougthe to gyve for a horse

4 6 8

£ s d

*Bulle of Bedford ougthe to have £4 6s. 8d. and ys for somych
of hym R[eceive]d and q[ui]t the same tym*

4 6 8

[Fol. 5]

*Ryc[har]d Waultar servand to Mr. Justyce Sothecott ougthe
by a byll of hys hand, to paye at my plessure*

4 0 0

*Ryc[har]d Waultar servand to Mr. Justyce Sothecot ougthe
to gyve £o [sic] os. od. and ys for soe myche of hym
R[eceive]d*

3 0 0

*Thomas Twygdyn of Creton yemann ougthe to paye att my
plessure the S[um]ma of*

6 13 4

*THOMAS TWYGDYN of Cretyn ougthe to have £6 13s. 4d.
and ys for somyche of hym R[eceive]d at tow tymys by my
cosyn Brokes*

6 13 4

*John Chawner /per wyche/ and Hougheman of Bryxworth
ougthe to gyve, to pay by ther oblygasyons*

30 0 0

*John Chawner and William Houghman of Bryxeworthe
ougthe to have [altered from gyve] £10 os. od. and ys for so
myche monye of them R[eceive]d in the contreye at 3 pay-
ments*

10 0 0

*adye le dyto ior de Marche 1572 £16 os. od. and ys for
somych of hym had by [so^d] 60 shepe, to say Ewys and lamys
at*

16 0 0

*adye ledyto ior £4 os. od. and ys for somyche of him
R[eceive]d and q[ui]t*

4 0 0

*Rychard Hamdyn my cosyn ougthe to gyve, to paye by 21
hogerells thys Marche 1572, the S[um]ma of*

5 0 0

*adye ledyto ior £30 os. od. and ys for somyche monye to
hym lent by the hands of Phelyp Haver uppon hys byll*

30 0 0

*Ryc[har]d Hamdyn my cosyn ougthe to [gyv^d] have £5 os. od.
and ys for so myche of hym R[eceive]d by 20 hogerells*

5 0 0

*adye the 22 and 27 of Jun[e] 1572 £20 os. od. and ys for so
myche of hym R[eceive]d by the hands of Felyp Haverd at
London*

30 0 0

*Raffe Bradshewe ougthe to me by abyll of hys hande, payabyll
at my plessure*

5 0 0

*adye the 22th of Dyssember £3 os. od. and ys for so myche
as Robert Bradshawe my man ys Set me over to hym h[e]r[e]*

3 0 0

*Raffe Bradshewe ougthe to have for that he payd me for
thesse*

8 0 0

[Fol. 6]

the prime Julye 1571

*Crystofar Crensse lat[e] of Ould ougthe to gyve me by hys
oblygasyon payable at Mykyllmas*

16 10 0

£ s d

adye the 18 off October 1571

Crystofar Crensse [of^d] lat[e] of Ould in the counteye of
 Northe hampton ougthe to have [altered from gyve] £16 10s.
 od., and soe cle[r]yd hym

16 10 0

Thomas Bryggs and John Brygs my prentyce ougthe to gyve
 me for somyche as ys lakyng in hys acconte

40 2 10

Thomas Bryggs clother ougthe to have for that I dowe abat
 hym of my good wyll of that I ought to have had for John
 Brygs

10 2 9

loud the [sic, for le dyto?] ior de [sic] £32 2s. 9d. and ys for
 somyche R[ecieve]d and cleryd hym of, as a per[eth]

32 2 10

John Clarke my servaunde ougthe me for a hors sold to hym,
 to paye at my plessure

3 0 0

the sam[e] tym[e] for monye he p[ai]d Edward Hougheman,
 for hym

2 0 0

more for a tumlyt of Renyshe wyn sent to hym

1 0 0

more for 30 balls of flax sold hym at 3s. 2d. the balle

[sic] 4 0 15

more delyverd Jo[h]n Clark in Redy mony to mak thys evyn

6 6

11.1.6 [in margin]

John Clark ougthe to have for a horsse for my sun Barker

2 8 0

more by 2 bylls of war[es] had of hym

2 18 0

R[ecieve]d more in Redymonye at 3 tymys

2 0 0

R[ecieve]d mor by war[es] fecheyd at dyvers tymys

3 6 0

mor I oughe hym of 3 balls of flaxe

9 6

[10.12.0^d] [in margin]

11.1.6 [in margin]

Marke Bamforde w[i]t[h] hys brother W[illia]m Bamford
 ougthe to gyve for so myche mony lent, to paye at my

2 0 0

pless[ure], wyche ys at Mykylmas in the yer of our lord 1573

Marke Baumford with hys br[o]ther W[illia]m Bamford ougth

to have £2 0s. od. and ys for so myche cleryd with hym as a

perythe in [blank]

2 0 0

Lyche of Hollyefaxe clother ougthe for a gylt sponn sold

hym, for the wyche John Foxcrofte and Jo[h]n Crondar hathe

[sic] promysyd pay[ment]

1 0 0

Wylliam Blakboroughe ougthe to gyve by abyll of hys hand
 payabyll long syns as a perythe

3 6 8

cleryd and q[ui]tt w[i]t[h] hym in May 1576

3 6 8

[Fol. 7]

Roger Andrews of Creke in the counteye of Northehampton
 ougthe for 100 lamys, to be payd by hys byll in August

20 10 0

Q

£ s d

*Roger Andrews of Creke ougthe to gyve [sic] £20 10s. od.
and ys for so myche of hym Received by the hands of Jo[h]n
Lawe*

20 10 0

Thomas Barkar my brother in lawe ougthe to gyve for shep
to hym sold, to pay at Mykylmas
for monye lent hym, to paye by hys byll the somm of
for horsys sold hym, to paye at Candlmas 1571
for on[e] holle yers Rent dewe and endyd at Mykylmas 1571
for the parsonye of Olde as a perythe
adye ledyto for 20ti qwarter of barleye to hym over and
above £40 exstemyd at [6.13.4ⁱ] adye ledyto ior £40 os. od.
and ys for somyche as he ougthe me for the Rent of Ould
parsonyg for the yer 1572
adye £40 os. od. and ys for the Rent of Ould parsonye, dewe
for the yer of ouer lord God 1573
adye ledyto £4 os. od. and ys for somyche lent hym to in hys
harvest with thes 2 yers above

5 0 0

10 0 0

4 13 4

40 0 0

40 0 0

40 0 0

4 0 0

cler

THOMAS Barkar my brother in lawe ougthe to have for that
he payd the prest of Ould the £5 that he ought me for shep
adye at Wellyng boroughe fayre R[eeceive]d of hym [8.0.0
and after £2ⁱ] in part [sic] of hys Rent as
adye £6 os. od. and ys for 30s. R[eeceive]d of hym by John
Barkar and 4.10.0 by Robert Bradshawe before Crysmas last
past [towards Rentⁱ]
adye le [blank] daye Aprell 1572 £5 os. od. and ys for
somyche R[eeceive]d of hym by the hands of Thomas Myller
at my beyinge ther bytwyxt Ester and Wytsonyd
adye the month of Februarye 1571 £15 os. od. and ys for
soe mych as he hathe p[ai]d of hys Rent to Bradshaw
adye a bought the later end of lent, of hym R[eeceive]d for 2
horsys that he ought me for

5 0 0

10 0 0

6 0 0

5 0 0

15 0 0

4 13 4

cler

[Fol. 8]

adye the 10 Jullye 1571

Thomas Brouke my cosyn dothe oughe me for an hors to hym
solde long syns, to paye me
for 38 shep sold the last yere, to pay at Harbroughe fayre
for the sendyng down George Haulle of hys byssynys
for flaxse sent hys wyffe mor then a yer past
11.10.0 [in margin, underlined]

2 15 0

6 6 8

10 0

1 8 4

Adye the monthe of November 1572 £1 os. od. and ys for so
myche monye lent hys sunn Arter to dew hys byssynys

1 0 0

cler

£ s d

adye the laste of September 1571

THOMAS BROUKE my cosyn ougthe to have £11 10s. od. and ys for soe myche as I have R[eceive]d of hym in the contrye to cler thys Reconyng, as a perythe in a Reconyng w[i]t[h] Edmund

cler

11 10 0

Gylls Barnewill carpyndar of Cramseleye ougthe me for flaxe, to paye for my lady Munntegewe and hym selffe as a perythe the summ of

3 14 10

Gyllys Sheroke clarke my prest of Lampard ougthe to gyve by somyche lent hym, to paye at hys commynge forthe of the West Contreye

2 0 0

adye the [blank] Jenyuer 1575 for so myche lent hym

1 0 0

Gyllys Sheroke Clarke ougthe to have £2 os. od. and ys for somyche cleryd with hym at Mykylmas last by hys wagys

2 0 0

[Fol. 9]

the 15 of Jullye 1571

Robard Bradshewe my Servande and baylye of my Rents ougthe me at the making up my Reconyng thys present monthe of Jullye afor wrytyn

143 7 6

mor for soe myche lent hym to paye for the leyce of his grounds in Wallys to hys br[o]ther John Davys

5 0 0

148.7-6

he outhe me Just } [in margin]

80/0/0

Robard Bradshewe my Servaunde ougthe to have £8 os. od. and ys for somyche monye of hym R[eceive]d at Harboroughe fayre of hym [sic]

8 0 0

adye ledyto and ys for that he hathe set me over to R[eceive] of dyvers men, as of Mr. Haver 3.15.0, of Edward Belcher 28.4.8, and of Raff Bradshewe 3.0.0, all wyche w[i]t[h] 25s. for wole and 20s. for towe waynlyng calvys, 20s. for shepys comyis, 34s. for 2 gret fats, w[i]t[h] a kumyll and a dry fat 17s. 4d., a bedsted 18s., and 2 carsters bedsteds w[i]t[h] all glasse and 3 lokes 11s., with 3 or 4 hother small maters as a perythe in a byll of Reconyng bytwyxt hym and me, the Summa mor for hother small maters in the sayd byll that I bought of hym as a perythe

42 5 0

[altered to 2 12 6]

R[eceive]d mor by that I dewe alowe for hys wagys and gyvyn hym for hys wagys tyll our Lady day 1572

6 8 4

[altered to 6 0 0]

adye ledyto ior £ [sic] and ys for 6 quarters ots 2.0.0, 14 quarters barleye 4.13.4, a quarter ots 0.6.8, all wyche ys mor that he wyll alowe me in Redy monye, to mak the Just som of 80.0.0 to Remayn

2 2 8

68.7-6 [in margin]

[Fol. 10]

adye the 15 of Jullye 1571

Esuby [sic] Pagytt my cosyn and parson of Ould in the county of Northe hampton ougthe to gyve for my fyrste fyn of of [sic] the parsonyge of Ould [for 13 yersⁱ] w[i]t[h] wrytynge the leyce

6 13 4

adye ledyto ior £35 os. od. and ys for so myche monye lent hym to by the leyce of the parsonyge in Mylke stret and to by hym Selffe a parell w[i]t[h]all, as a perythe in that account mor thatt I have payd to your brother by yt commesyon at 3 severall tymys, wyche should be Repaid in Rent more that I have payd hys prest by 2 yers wages more for the 10ths and subsedyse and hother syche charges for thes 2 yers paste

35 0 0

40 0 0

23 13 4

6 13 4

more for a newe leyce of 80 yers, at £30 Rent for 6 yers to come and afterwards for £20 Rent

36 13 4

payd to hym thys somm [1571ⁱ] in the contrye in Redymonye as followeth, for the wyche he dothe dyscharge me of all chargs, payying onlye 20 marke by yere. as fyrst in mony in the contrye 6-11-8, for mendyng the leds 6.13.4, for 2 payments of hys at their selynge the newe connants bytwyxt hym and me [besyds^d] 13-6-8, and 40s. to by hym a hors and 1.6.8 to by hym a cloke, all wyche dothe amounte to the S[u]mma of

46 6 8

194 19 10

[the following entry is in the left-hand margin]

Euseby Pagyt my cosyn hath had of me for the parsonagg of Old I m[e]n the leyce therof for [blank] yers to come after the Ratt of 13-6-8d. [the same^d] and he hathe had of me for Rent of 2 yers and as a peryth at herunder

194-19-10

adye the [blank] ior de Maye 1572 £7 13s. 4d. and ys for soe myche monye payd to hym, to Repaye in the Rent of Lampard for somych p[ai]d for hys plewraulyt[y]

7 13 4

adye ledyto ior £5 os. od. and ys for soe myche as he ougthe me, lent hym when he went to Pet[e]rboroughe to be parson of Lampard as a perythe [by Myllers Reconyng^e]

5 0 0

adye ledyto ior £ s. d. [spaces unfilled] and ys for somyche lent hym [to^d] at hys goyng to the vesityacyon at Welling boroughe. I thynk yt was a bought the 20th of Aprill

2 0 0

Adye ledyto ior £ s. d. [spaces unfilled] and ys for so myche as yt cost me in chargs to mak the old parson of Lampard to Resyve, besyds the intartaynment I gave hym

[blank]

thys Reconyng that ys put in under the lyn ys no part of the 194-19-10, for that was aparteynyng to the chargs of the parsonyge of Lampard and therfore ys smytyn ought here and put to another accounte

£ s d

adye the 7 ior de Au[gus]t 1571

Esubye [sic] Pagytt my cosyn and parson of [Lampard^d]
 [Ouldⁱ] ougthe to have £194 19s. 10d. and ys for that he hath
 mad me a leyce of hys parsonyg of Ould for [blank] yer [if
 he lyve so longe^d] yeldynge hym onlye 13.6. the yere, to fynd
 hys prest withall, and he to bere all maner of chargs
 ordenarye and Extrae ordinarye, for the wyche he had as
 aperythe by good accounte the summa of

194 19 10

[The following account is loosely pinned to the right-hand
 side of fol. 10]

monyne payd my cosyn Pagytt as follow[e]t[h] Payd to Mr. Houke for Wagys endyng at [Mykylmas ^d] [Crysmas ⁱ] 1571	2	0	0
paid for the tenths of Ould at Christmas 1571	1	19	4
paid to Sir Houke at our Lady Day 1572	2	0	0
paid to him to buy all charges of his pluralitye	8	0	0
paid to him for certaine charges at his institution of the Benefice of Langport	1	15	0
paid to him in London the first of July by Edmund Burlace	2	0	0
p[ai]d to his priest of Langport for mydsomer quarter	2	0	0
paid to Sir Houke in the monthe of July	2	0	0
paid to him about the same tyme	1	0	0
paid to him to goe to Sturbridge fare	2	0	0
paid to Sir Houke in full paiment of all his wages ending at Mykilmas last	3	0	0
paid to him the 27 of September beeing 3 daies before Mykilmas to buy woode	01	0	0
paid for the halfe yeares wages of the priest of Faxon ending at Mykilmas	05	0	0
p[ai]d to him the day I went to Harborow fare and was to pay tenthes	4	0	0
	<u>37</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>4</u>
p[ai]d to him the 17 of October which day I went to London	2	0	0
paid to his priste of Lamport for his wages ending at Mikilmas	2	0	0
paid to him at my going up at Barthelmeutide in 2 paiments	16	8	
paid to him by so much sent him downe by my brother Barker before Christmas	1	0	0
p[ai]d to him at London, to compounde for his first f[r]outs in November Last	2	10	0
[p[ai]d for his preistes wages of Faxton ending at Christmas ^d]			
[p[ai]d for his preistes wages of Langport ending at Christ- mas ⁱ]	02	0	0
p[ai]d to him the 21 of January, to pay his tenthes and subsidye	8	0	0
p[ai]d him in London the 25 of February, to buy him A cloake and to pay for flax	2	13	4
p[ai]d to his wife by the hands of Thomas Barker	10	0	

	£	s	d
p[ai]d to him By the hands of my Brother Henry Isham	2	0	0
p[ai]d to him at his Last being Here, to buy him woode and a sow and piggs	2	0	0
p[aid] to the preist of Faxon for the Service of one half yeare ending at our Lady day 1571	5	0	0
	30	10	0
p[ai]d to Sir Robert for hys Wagys endynge at our Lady daye	2	0	0
	31	13	4
S[um]ma in all £69 7s. 8d.			
I ougthe hym for the Rest of Lampard for one holle yere at our Lady—1573	48	0	0
I oughe for one yer and hallffe of the tythe of Ould at our Lady 1573	20	0	0
	68	0	0

By me Euseby Pagytt

[69.7-8^d]

70-4-4

68-0-0

£2 4 4

so I have payd hym towards the next yer 2-4-4

[Endorsed] a Reconyng set strayght w[i]t[h] Euseby Pagytt
for mony delyver[ed] hym uppon hys Rents

[in left-hand
margin]

[Fol. 11]

adye 15 of August 1571

Robard Gardener of Gylseboroughe ougthe to gyve for that
I lent hym in October last, to pay at pless[ure]

2 0 0

adye ledyto

Robard Garner of Gylsboroughe ougthe to have £2 os. od.
and ys for somyche of hym R[ec]eive[d] by Bradshewe

2 0 0

Edward Hougheman of Houghton ougthe to gyve for so
myche lent hym, to paye at my pless[ure]

2 0 0

Edward Houghman of Houghton outhe to have for that he
payd to Robert Bradshewe for me

1 0 0

THE Vycar of Bryxeworthe ougthe to gyve for that I lent
hym, to paye at Crysmas next after

1 0 0

the vycar of Bryxeworthe ougthe to have £ [sic] for somyche
p[ai]d to Robert Bradshewe, the s[um]ma

1 0 0

Ryc[hard] Chapman of Pycheleye oughth for soe myche left
w[i]t[h] hym to by catell or corn w[i]t[h]all, the S[um]ma of
Ryc[hard] Chapman of Pycheleye in the counteye of North
[sic] and ys for somyche of hym Received by Robert
Bradshew

4 0 0

4 0 0

	£	s	d
Wyll[i]am Harlle of Houghton ougthe for somyche monye lent hym, to paye at my pless[ure]		10	0
W[illia]m Harlle outhe to have £0 10s. od. and so ys cler		10	0

[Fol. 12]

October 1571

John Houke clarke and curatt at Ould ougthe to gyve for somyche monye lent hym, to paye or sett off hys wagys at Crysmas next followyng	2	0	0
John Houke outhe to gyve for one ball flaxe		3	4
John Houke clarke ougthe to have £2 os. od. and ys cler	2	0	0

Robard Alyn of Lamperd yeman ougthe to gyve for 2 marys at hollaityd next 1572	2	6	8
Robard Alyn of Lamperd ougthe to have [altered from gyve] £2 6s. 8d. and soe ys cler for thosse causys	2	6	8

Thomas Houke my servaunde at Lampard ougthe to gyve for tow kyn to hym sold, to pay at my pless[ure]	3	0	0
adye and ys for 12 shepe to hym sold, to pay at mydsomer	1	12	0
adye the 14 of Aprell 1573 and ys for somyche lent hym		18	0

cler and quitt

Thomas Houk oughthe to have for hys last yers wagys 1572 w[i]t[h] hys lyverye to the same	1	16	8
for a ston of woulle had off hym		6	8
for halff a yers wagys at 2.13.4 the yer, and hys liverye	1	16	8

Wylliam Lychefylde of Houghton ougthe for one blake coult, to paye at Harboroughe fayre next 1572	2	0	0
Wylliam Lychefylde of Houghton ougthe to have and cler	2	0	0

Wylliam Hodson the smythe of Lampard ougthe to gyve me for a mare sold hym, to paye at Rowell fayre and Mykylmas	2	6	8
--	---	---	---

[Fol. 13]

John Lawe my servaund at Crekys ougthe to gyve for 40 hogerells to hym sold, to paye the fyrst of August	8	0	0
adye ledyto ior £3 6s. 8d. and ys for the thurd part of the £10 under wrytyn that he ought to gyve me, as aper[eth]	3	6	8
adye that he becam my detter for the £10 5s. of Roger Andrew	10	5	0
adye that he houghe me for flaxe 10s., and 20s. le[n]t hym by Robert Bradshewe, as apers	1	10	0
23.1.8 [in margin]			
adye ledyto ior £4 os. od. and ys for one dunn coult to hym sould, to paye at Maydaye	4	0	0
John Lawe ougthe to [gyved] have £6 3s. 6d. and ys for 9 tods of woulle had of hym at 13s.	6	3	6

£ s d
8 0 0

Reservyd by the hands of my wyffe in November last

14-3-6 [in margin]

more the [blank] Maye 1573 £1 os. od. and ys for somyche monye that he payd Robert Bradshawe, as a perythe

1 0 0

adye the 25 Jullye 1573 £3 10s. od. and ys for 5 tods 7 li. of woll of hym had, as a perythe

3 10 0

[The following account is on a separate slip of paper pinned to the top of fol. 13, right-hand side]

John Lawe ougthe for crest Rent at our Ladydaye last past 1573

9 5 11
7 1 8

2 4 3

R[eeceive]d by 8 lods of colls

1 8 0

R[eeceive]d by the caryge of the sam

0 13 8

R[eeceive]d that you payd for a hors for me

5 0 0

7 1 8

John Doukgleye, John Lawe and [blank] of Creke ougthe to gyve £ [sic], to paye the last of August next

10 0 0

John Dougkleye of Creke ougtheth to have and soe cler

10 0 0

Robartt Waryn of Lampard ougthe to gyve for a gray mayre sold hym, to paye w[i]t[h]in a yere

13 4

Robert Waryn ougthe to have and soe cler with hym

13 4

Manseleye of Desboroughe ougthe to gyve for a gray horsse or coult, to paye at Ester next 1572

1 5 0

Mansseleye of Desboroughe outhe to have, and soe cler

1 5 0

Howkyns of Cottsbrouke ougthe for a lytyll nage to hym sold, to paye at Ester next

1 10 0

Houkyns of Cottsbrouke ougthe to have, and soe cler

1 10 0

[Fol. 14]

Thomas Wellys of Houghton the eldar ougthe for a straye pagge to hym sold, to pay at mydsomer

1 0 0

Thomas Wellys of Houghton ougthe to [gyve^d] have for somyche of hym R[eeceive]d by the wynteryng of 80 shep

1 0 0

Phelyp Haver of Foxsyn in the counteye of North[ampton] Jentyllman ough to gyve £3 15s. od. and ys for soe myche as Robert Bradshewe my bayly dyd set me over to him for the 15 of Jullye last past

3 15 0

adye the 29 of September 1571 for somyche as he dothe oughe me for Mykylmas Rent 1571 as apers

13 6 8

adye the 26 of Marche 1572 £13 6s. 8d. and ys for somyche as he oughthe me for hys Rent dew at our Lady day

13 6 8

	£	s	d
adye ledyto ior £11 6s. 8d. and ys for somyche to hym p[ai]d in Redy monye at mydlent	11	6	8
turn over to F[olio] [blank]			
<i>Phelyp Haver of Faxsyn Jentylman ougthe to have for mony Received of hym at 2 tymys, to saye 10s. and 1.6.8 [sic]</i>	1	16	8
<i>adye in the monthe of Marche 1572 £8 os. od. [altered from £13 3s. 4d.] and ys for somyche monye of hym R[ecceive]d by puttynge me over [to Ric[hard] Hamdyn^a] [20 qwartar of maulte¹]</i>	8	0	0
[altered from	13	3	4]
<i>adye the 23 and 27 of Jan[uary] 1570 £20 os. od. and ys for soe myche of hym R[ecceive]d at 2 payments</i>	20	0	0
Edward Belcher of Lampard Jentylman ougthe for somyche as Robert Bradshewe dyd set me over for the 15 July	28	4	8
adye the 29 of S[ep]tember 1571 for hys Rent of Houghton	15	0	0
adye le dyto ior £[blank] os. od. for hys [hother ⁱ] Rents at Mykylmas			[blank]
<i>adye the 25 of March 1572 £15 os. od. and ys for soe myche as he outhe for hys ½ yers Rent then dewe for the parsonye of Houghton Hythe</i>	15	0	0
mor he oughthe me for hys own tythes at Houghton			[blank]
cler with thys parsyll and Remouvyd hym to a newe <i>Edward Belcher ougthe to have for somyche monye of hym Received at 2 payments in the contreye thys somer</i>	15	0	0
<i>adye the [blank] R[ecceive]d of hym by Bradshewe after Crysmas</i>	5	0	0
<i>adye at one hother tym after that, the s[um]ma of [. ⁱ]</i>	2	6	8
<i>at one hother tym by Bradshewe</i>	1	0	0
<i>mor at one hother tym by Bradshewe</i>	2	0	0
cler in thys parsyll and Removyd to a newe			
[Fol. 15]			
adye the 24 August 1571			
Robard Hudsun of Lampard smythe ougthe to gyve for one bay mare to hym sold, to paye at Rouel fayre and Mykylmas	2	6	8
he dothe oughe me for a mayre	1	6	8
he douthe oughe for a nold wyght geldyng	1	0	0
<i>Robard Hudson ougthe to have and ys to cler thys</i>	2	6	8
<i>cler and quitt</i>	2	6	8
Brynghurst and Aldarman of Draughton ougthe to gyve for 40 shepe, to paye at Bartylmewe tyd	4	0	0
<i>Brynghurst and Aldarman ar clere for hys parsyll</i>	4	0	0
Wyl[lia]m Henman of Lampard ougthe to gyve for 12 Ewyis to hym sold, to paye at mydsomer next	1	16	0
<i>adye 1573 £3 os. od. and ys for 2 cc[en]ts, to pay at May</i>	3	0	0

	£	s	d
W[illiam] Henman ys cler for thys 1-16-0	1	16	0
cler and q[ui]tt	3	0	0

Humfrye Arnolde of Ould, Thomas Ashewell, Edward Waryn and Henrye Bradshewe ougthe to gyve for 59 shep to them sold, to paye before the last of August	8	17	0
<i>Humfrye Arnold of Ould ougth [sic] £8 17s. od. and so ys cler</i>	8	17	0

John Drewrye of Ketryng ougthe to gyve for soe mych monye lent hym by Edmund Burlace	2	0	0
<i>John Drewry of Ketrynge ougthe to have £2 os. od. and ys for so myche of hym R[eceive]d by Bradshewe, F[olio] [blank]</i>	2	0	0

Edward Barnwell of Cranseley Jentyلمان ougthe for soe myche monye lent hym, to pay in the contry	2	0	0
<i>Edward Barnewell ougthe to have for soe myche as he sent me up by [Ed^d] his brother</i>	2	0	0

[Fol. 16]

the 15 of Jullye 1571

John Bregys of Kyngs wod in Gloster ougthe to gyve £40 and ys for somyche monye as he dyd oughe me, dewe at sent Androsse tyd for the last yers w[ool] [?]	40	0	0
adye ledyto ior £10 os. od. and ys for somyche Redye monye to hym delyverd to mak up [blank] as aperyth	10	0	0
adye the last of August 1571 £120 os. od. and ys for somyche to hym payd by 120 tods of wolle	120	0	0
adye ledyto £21 os. od. and ys for so myche to hym p[ai]d by 21 tods of wolle of that I oughe hym the yer to com	21	0	0
[John Bregys ^d] adye the ior August 1572/1573 £219 os. od. and ys for somyche woull delyverd hym thes 2 yers as a perythe and R[eceive]d in at my wrytyng for the sam	219	0	0
<i>adye the 15 of Jullye 1571</i>			

<i>John Bregys clothere oughthe to have £410 os. od. and ys for 80 clothes of hym bought in Jullye laste, to pay by theys dett as aperythe in my woulle Every yer</i>	410	0	0
---	-----	---	---

[John or ⁱ] [Roberd ^d] Davys Carpyntar of London and Robert Bradshewe my servaund ougthe to gyve for the serche and the copyng ought of the maters for John Bedowe and Robert Davys	2	13	4
for dyvers prosesys, the fyrst term for hym and hothers	[blank]		
and for monye gyvyn Mr. Farmer and hothers and purposes [sic] the wynter term	2	19	0
for Thomas Pagyts chargs, Bradshew and John Law in to Wales [?]	3	13	3
p[ai]d for a hors for Thomas Pagyte at Cr[istmas]tyd	4	13	4

p[ai]d hym more for the chargs of the sewt for [Mykylm^d]
[Johnⁱ] to be dewe for Ester term in anno 1570

£ s d
10 0

[Fol. 17]

adye ledyto the 15 of Jullye 1571

store of catell at my maner of Lamperd ought to gyve £ [sic],
to saye fyrste (1220) shepe, to say 5:20 to the 100 Ratyd,
to saye (800) at 5s. the pece, 200 at 4s. the pece, 200 at 3s. 4d.
the pece and 20 [Reconyd^d] shep and 60 lamys to kyll in the
housse, all at

273 6 8

adye ledyto ior and ys for 22 kyn of all sortts good and bad,
Ratyd all at

30 0 0

adye ledyto ior £ [sic] and ys for 14 yo[u]n[g] sterys and
hekfors wherof ther ys (4) waynlyng calvys Ratyd 13s. 4d.
the pece

9 6 8

adye ledyto ior £ [sic] and ys for 7 geldyngs, horsys and marys
with one foulle, all Ratyd at

20 0 0

adye the 18 of Dyssember 1576

adye the daye a bove wrytyn—thys parsyll was and ys cleryd
by a new parsyll

332 13 4

[Fol. 18]

adye the 15 of Jullye 1571

leysys of all sortts oughthe to gyve as hereafter follow[e]t[h]:
fyrst, the leysse of a close callyd Langford lands, lyyng
and beyng in Totnam, Ratyd at

20 0 0

adye ledyto ior £300 os. od. and ys for the laysse of my
dwellyng housse in London had of the Feners, wyche stoude
me in at leste [£450ⁱ]

300 0 0

adye ledyto ior £ [sic] and ys for the leyce of a close callyd
Bare Shank, had of my lord Vauce for 6 yer to com

15 0 0

adye ledyto ior £ [sic] and ys for the leyce of the tythe of
Ould had of Esuby Pagyt for hys lyfety m as apers

[blank]

adye ledyto ior £ [sic] and ys for the leyce off my parsonyge
of [Ould^d] Lampard, exstemyd at nothyng

[100 0 0ⁱ]

the 14 of Jun 1576

all thys over a gaynst ys nott at thys present as in tym of
the wrytyng [of^d] therfor ys cler

[blank]

NEWetyssse or yerly stybends comynge in as follows:

fyrste one anewetey or yerlye Rent commynge in ought of a
maner of Mr. Vynsents in Lestersher dewryng the natewraull
lyffe of me and my wyffe w[i]t[h] Thomas Ishamm and Ann
my doughter [sic], cost me £120

120 0 0

more one anewetye or yerly Rent of £4 a yer goyng ought
of the lands of John Newport of Welton

10 0 0

mor one vausan of the gyft of the benefyce of Ould bought of
Sir Robert Lane, wher of I dow gyve yt one tym and Esuby
Isham one hother tym

40 0 0

£ s d

*all thes over a gaynst I dowe Exsteme at nothyng att thys
daye 1576*

[blank]

[Fol. 19]

the 15 of Jullye 1571

lands ougthe to gyve £900 os. od. and ys for the maner of
Lampard wyche I bought of Mr. Secetorye and standythe me
in withe purchesse and Reperays and byldyngs ther of at lest
£2000 s[terling], exstemyd

900 0 0

adye le[di]to ior £15 os. od. for the purchesse of one cotyge
and 3 acars land in Faxsyn of William Lewys

15 0 0

adye the last of Auguste 1571 £150 os. od. and ys for 2 housys
lyyng in Lampard and Houghton w[i]t[h] the lands longynge
therto that [had of spring oatys &c'] standythe me in

150 0 0

adye ledyto ior £333 os. od. [sic] and ys for the lands at
Totnam had of Francis Askewe and of John Garard

333 6 8

*thys parsyll over agaynst ys cleryd by thatt I mak now
accounte of yt but at the Wyll of God*

[blank]

housold stuffe Remaynyng in my housse in London, at my
housse at Lampard and at Totnam, wyche I dowe amounte
[sic] to be worthe [400 marke] at lest

266 13 4

*thys parsyll ys cleryd for that summ part [syll cancelled] there
of ys sould at London and the Rest brought here*

266 13 4

[Fol. 20]

adye the 15 of Jullye 1571

Platt and J[e]wells ougthe to gyve £120 os. od. and ys for all
my plat her in London or elst wher, exstemyd yt cost £150
[altered from 130] and Ratyd at

120 0 0

adye ledyto ior £30 os. od. and ys for one chen of gould that
I lent to Ryc[hard] Wotton, Exstemyd at

30 0 0

*thys parsyll ys cleryd, for thatt I Exsteme yt at nothyng and
ther fore I valuyt at nothyng*

150 0 0

[Fol. 21]

adye le 15 of Jullye 1571

store of monye lyyng in accounte byt wyxte me and my
brother ougthe to gyve £760 10s. od. and ys for so myche as
I [dyd ouge to the] had ouggyng me ther as aperythe at the
makyng up therof

760 10 0

*thys parsyll ys cleryd for that I have R[eeceive]d yt at sundry
tymys*

[sic] 760 0 0

THE accounte of Hamboroughe ougthe to gyve, and ys for 80
clothes the [sic] ther sent of John Bregys makyng, wyche
cost me the fyrst peny

410 0 0

£ s d

adye le dyto ior £ s. d. [spaces blank] and ys for soe myche
as the costom of the sayd clothes and hother charges cost in
Yngla[nd]

thys ys alsoe cleryd in accounts

[blank]

410 0 0

[Fol. 22]

adye the 18 of Dyssember 1571

Robartt Kyrke my servand at Lampard ougthe to gyve for
thes parsylls followynge takyn of Robert Bradshewe my
baylye, wyche I dyd appouynt hym to R[eeceive] by a byll:
of Symsyn the myller of Branston for Rent

3 10 0

of Anthony Abarn for Rent

6 0

of Edward Belcher for Rent

4 8

of the Smythe of Lampard for Rent

3 8

of Mr. Eton of Branston for Rent

3 8

of the wedowe of Faxsyn

2 0

of Robert Bradshewe hymselffe for hys Rest

2 2 8

of John Clark of Branston for hys Rent of a fi[eld] [?]

13 4

of William Clarke for hys fyn

1 0 0

of William Harys for hys fyn

1 0 0

of John Smythe of the ynn

1 0 0

of Kyrke for soe myche mony sent hym by Sir Gylb[ert] [?]
cler

5 0 0

Robard Kyrke my Servand ougthe to have £15 10s. [sic] and
ys for somych of hym R[eeceive]d in monye and in accounte,
to balance upp hys Reconnyng

15 10 6

cler and q[ui]tt

John Pye of Ould Stratford ougthe to gyve £20 os. od. and
ys for somyche of hym dewe for 30 quarters of mault to
hym sould, to pay the fyrst of Maye next by hys byll

20 0 0

John Pye of Ould Stratford ougthe to have the 10 of Maye
£20 os. od. and ys for somyche mony of hym R[eeceive]d
and delyver[ed] in hys bonde

20 0 0

Ryc[har]d Hampdyn of Rowell my cosyn ougthe to gyve for
one baye cortauill sold hym the 10th of Jenyuer 72, to pay at
Candylmas 1573 the S[um]ma of

7 3 4

adye the 22 of Auguste 1573 £10 os. od. and ys for so myche
to hym payd by John Wod Rouffe the 22th daye of Auguste,
to pay workemen as he sayd, and was latt w[i]t[h]in nyght

10 0 0

adye the 6 of September £6 13s. 4d. and ys for so myche to
hym sent by Jo[h]n Wod Roffe, to go to Storbry[dge ?]

6 13 4

adye the [blank] de October £5 os. od. and ys for so mych
paid hym at Ketryng to by hys wynter lyverys

5 0 0

adye the 18 of Jenyuer 1573 £13 6s. 8d. and ys for one paysse
Ryk to hym sould and my cosyn Brouke in shortenynge of
thys dett

13 6 8

£ s d

Rychard Hamdyn mycosyn ougthe to have £66 13s. 4d. and ys for so myche of hym had at towe payments in the begynnyng of Maye, to pay by my oblygacyon at Mykylmas then followynge

66 13 4

[Fol. 23]

the 30 Maye 1570

Wyll[i]am Barkar of Sonynge Jentyلمان ougthe to gyve £15 os. od. and ys for somyche payd hym in the cashe, F[olio] 34, and brought ought of my old leger in F[olio] [blank]

15 0 0

adye the 23 of Jun 1571 £15 os. od. and ys for so myche monye paid by Edmund Burlace in cashe F[olio] 43 and in the ould leger F[olio] [blank] as a perythe at large

15 0 0

adye the 17 of Jun 1572 £15 os. od. and ys for somyche monye to hym payd in cashe F[olio] 51

15 0 0

adye the 2 of Jun 1573 £15 os. od. and ys for so myche to hym payd in wyn and Redye mony, as aperythe in cashe F[olio] 55

15 0 0

p[ai]d mee the 20th of Dyssember 1576

60 0 0

adye the 15 of Jullye 1571

Wyl[li]am Barkar of Sonynge in the counteye of Barke Jentyلمان ougthe to have for soe myche to be payd hym in July next followynge the [R[ecieve]d] S[um]ma of [takyn ought of the old leger F[olio] 1]

100 0 0

Otwell Wylde of London surgyn ougthe to gyve £25 os. od. and ys for somyche ofym [sic] as a perythe in my cashe cler by puttynge to a new accout

25 0 0

Otwell Wylde of London barbarsurgyn ougthe to have £275 os. od. and ys for soe myche to hym dewe, to paye in Maye 1572 as aperythe

275 0 0

cleryd by a new composycyon

Franc[i]s Cattsby lat of Northe hampton Jentyll[man] ougthe to gyve £60 os. od. and ys for soe myche monye payd of that dett by the hands of Mr. Thomas Catsbye, to saye at Candylmas to hys mother £20 and to hym selffe £40 as aperyth in cashe

60 0 0

adye the ledyto ior £70 os. od. and ys for so myche p[ai]d hym by the hands of Mr. Thomas Catysbye and cleryd cler and q[ui]tt

70 0 0

Francis Catysbye son of Mr. Thomas Catysby lat of Wyshyn in the connteye of Northe hampton ougthe to have for soe myche as I oughe hym, to paye w[i[t]h in 4 month[s] after hys axsyng of yt, and yett yt should not be dewe til a bought the 26 of September next commynge

120 0 0

£ s d

adye ledyto ior £10 os. od. and ys for somyche as I have mad
 hym one oblygasyon for the for beraunce of the £120 for
 on[e] yere, to saye Every qwarter 5os., as a perythe mor
 playnlye by the sayd oblygasyon
 cler and q[ui]tt

10 0 0

[Fol. 24]

the 25 [?] Jullye

Lenerd Barkar my sun in lawe ougthe to gyve for a byll of hys
 hande £25 that I payd hym the last yer more than I should
 have p[ai]d hym

25 0 0

adye the 27th of Jun 1572 £60 os. od. and ys for somyche
 p[ai]d hym thys yer by Edmund, as aperythe

60 0 0

cleryd by puttyng to the account be neth

adye the 15 daye of Jullye 1571

Lenarde Barkar of the Medyll Tempyll and my sun in law
 ougthe to have £600 os. od. and ys for somyche to hym dewe,
 as aperythe by a byll or oblygasyon of my hand

600 0 0

more for the usse of hys sa[i]d stoke from mydsomer 1571
 tyll mydsomer 1572 as aperythe

50 0 0

cleryd by puttyng to the accounte be nethe

Lenerd Barkar my sun in lawe ougthe to have £ s. d. [spaces
 blank] and ys for soe myche to hym dewe, as a perythe by
 oblygacyon

Jake Uppon Lande lat servaund w[i]t[h] my brother parson
 [ougthe^d] and noughe with Gylls Barnwell carpyndar of
 Cranseldye ougthe to have for the beqwest of my brother
 parson Isham, to be delyverd hym at hys age of 21 yers

3 0 0

p[ai]d and q[ui]tt w[i]t[h] the sayd Mr. Blak

Davythe Blak my skoulle m[ast]er ougthe to have £3 os. od.
 and ys for 2os. he lent me in mony and 4os. I oughe hym for
 Crysmas qwarter

3 0 0

[Fol. 25]

adye le d[itto] 15th of Jullye 1571

Esuby Isham and the Rest of the chyldryn of my lat brother
 Gregory Isham ougthe to have as her after follow[e]t[h] from
 tym to tym

[blank]

thys ys put in the leff [?] 28 [in left-hand margin]

Elysabath Belamye ougthe to gyve £1 10s. od. and ys for so
 myche to hyr payd and q[ui]tt

1 10 0

Elysabathe [Isham^d] Bellamye daughter to mysytter Bellamye
 of Hadleye ougthe to have for soe myche as she hathe gyvyn
 me to by hyr summa [sic] shepe

1 10 0

	£	s	d
thys ys cler by thatt she hathe the shep	25	0	0
<i>Elysabathe Ishamm my wyffe ougthe to have £20 os. od. and</i>			
<i>ys for somyche as she ougthe to have for shep, I me[a]n 80</i>	20	0	0
<i>mor for hyr woulle thys yere as a perythe</i>	3	0	0
<i>mor for hyr Rent R[eeceive]d of Lenerd Barkar for old Wynsor</i>	2	0	0

[Fol. 26]

thys parsyll ys cler and quitt	217	17	8
--------------------------------	-----	----	---

1571 the 15 Jullye

<i>Edmunde Burlace my servand ougthe to have for soe myche</i>			
<i>as I mak accounte that I dyd oughe hym at the makinge up</i>			
<i>my last accounte that I dyd take of my stoke bytwyxt my</i>			
<i>br[o]ther Harye Ishamm and me, to mak our stoks Evyn</i>	217	17	8

Ryc[har]d Hamdyn of Rowell Jentylman ougthe to gyve £7			
3s. 4d. and ys for one horsse to hym sould [to pay at Ester ⁱ]			
for	7	3	4

adye £6 13s. 4d. and ys for somyche sent hym by hys			
servaund Jo[hn] Woodward by hys letter	6	13	4

adye at one hother tym sent hym by the sayd Jo[hn] and by			
hys letter lat at anyght	10	0	0

adye £5 os. od. and ys for somyche payd to hymselff for the			
for beraunce of hys £50 a yer beyinge hys Rest, I m[e]an tyll			
Mykylmas	5	0	0

adye £13 6s. 8d. and ys for one paysse Ryk to hym sould, and			
my cosyn Brouk to paye at Mykylmas in the shortenynge of			
the £50	13	6	8

cler and q[ui]tt

<i>Rychard Hamdyn of Rowell Jentylman ougthe to have £66</i>			
<i>13s. 4d. and ys for somyche monye as he lent me in Jun last</i>	66	13	4

<i>adye ledyto ior £5 os. od. and ys for so myche as he must</i>			
<i>have for the for beraunce of £50 herof tyl Mykylmas 1574</i>			
[altered from 1573]	5	0	0

cler and q[ui]tt

[Fol. 27]

George Wattson ys cleryd	20	0	0
--------------------------	----	---	---

<i>George Watson my sarvande ougthe to have £20 os. od. and</i>			
<i>ys for so myche as he lent me at my goyng to London</i>	20	0	0

Langleye ys cleryd and q[ui]tt long syns	5	0	0
--	---	---	---

[blank] <i>Langley of Haradon ougthe to have £5 os. od. and ys</i>			
<i>for so so [sic] myche monye of hym R[eeceive]d, to paye agayn</i>			
<i>at hys plesure</i>	5	0	0

payd cleryd and q[ui]tt	4	0	0
-------------------------	---	---	---

<i>Thomas Auldarsaye of London ougthe to have £4 os. od.</i>			
<i>and ys for a bay geldyng of hym had, to pay at plesur</i>	4	0	0

paid cleryd and q[ui]tt	£	s	d
<i>John Pretye of Draughton oughth to have £5 os. od. and ys</i>	5	0	0
<i>for so myche [of^d] as I oughe hym for the Rest of hys Ryk</i>	5	0	0

p[ai]d cleryd and q[ui]tt	3	0	0
<i>[Alexander^d]</i>			

<i>Andrewe Denys of Faxsyn ougthe to have £3 os. od. and ys</i>	3	0	0
<i>for somyche as I oughe hym for woull</i>			

p[ai]d cleryd and q[ui]tt	2	13	4
<i>Wedowe Cartar ougthe to have £2 13s. 4d. and ys for so</i>			
<i>myche to hyr dewe for the cropping [?] of a yard land</i>	2	13	4

[Fol. 28]

<i>Wenseby Isham w[i]t[h] the Rest of the chyldryn of Gregory</i> <i>Isham ougthe to gyve £80 os. od. and ys for so myche monye</i> <i>payd to Mr. Roussewell for the Rent dewe to hys wyffe for</i> <i>2 yers Just after I had the Reset of the Rent, and she died in</i> <i>Ap[ri]l 1566</i>	80	0	0
---	----	---	---

<i>payd to Mr. Nycolls of Pycheleye for 5 yers Rent that he</i> <i>had ought of the demayns of Branston by a leyce to him</i> <i>[mad^d] by my br[o]ther parson for the term of hys lyffe and</i> <i>one yer after, and was in consyderacyon of hys paynys takyn</i> <i>in a grement w[i]t[h] the tenants of the composyocyn [sic]</i> <i>of dychyng the leye fyld and for the exc[han]ge mad w[i]t[h]</i> <i>dyvers of them and for hys Eyd her after to be had, and was</i> <i>for 5 yers after I had the R[ec]eipt [?]</i>	50	0	0
---	----	---	---

p[ai]d for 800 wyllowe setts [and one 100 salous setts ^d] and the settinge them a bought the beryfyld, as a perythe	5	10	0
---	---	----	---

p[ai]d to the steward for 4 the fyrst yers after I cam the ther [sic]	5	6	8
---	---	---	---

p[ai]d to the baylyffe for hys fee for 4 yers Rent gatheryng	5	6	8
--	---	---	---

<i>p[ai]d for new skouryng the dyches and mendyng the qwk</i> <i>setts and lengthenyng the dyche in the bery fyld wyche was</i> <i>twysse don in 7 yers as dothe well apere, be syds ons that I</i> <i>mad the tenannts dowe yt</i>	3	13	4
---	---	----	---

<i>p[ai]d to Mr. Lawrence Eton, farmer of the parsonye of</i> <i>Branston, in Respect of hys grett chargs that he had in the</i> <i>byldyng of the parsonye housse ther [as a pers in hys</i> <i>leyce^d]</i>	30	0	0
---	----	---	---

<i>p[ai]d to 5 men of lawe to vesyt over the wyll of my latt</i> <i>brother for that the sayd wyll ys in trectyd [sic], and to</i> <i>knowe [hys^d] how all the chylderyns part should be devydyd,</i> <i>as aperythe at large the S[um]ma of</i>	11	5	8
---	----	---	---

<i>p[ai]d for the chargys of a sut commensyde by Mrs. Lun for</i> <i>£586 that my br[o]ther was bound for to hyr for Water</i> <i>Marlar, [as^d] and we wer siude 2 yers and for onn to get leve</i> <i>[to su^d] of the beship of Cantarberye to sewe the Exsectors</i> <i>of Water Marlar, as aperythe at large in a bouke kep of suche</i> <i>chargs</i>	48	0	0
---	----	---	---

p[ai]d for the aparelynge of my cosyn Marye Ishamm at hyr fyrst commynge from Mr. Rossewills who, as she knowethe hyr selfe, was clen ought of Apr[i]ll, I men for all that holle yer of hyr fyrst commyng

p[ai]d out for Exstra ordenarye chargs in the second yer of hyr commynge and for mony l[en]t hyr to by hyr [nesra^d] nesary [sic] thyngs agaynst hyr maryg

p[ai]d to Robert Bradshewe for bat ment of Sertyn Rents at Branston by Mr. Eton and hother wysse

£ s d

40 0 0

13 6 8

2 12 8

295 1 8

[p[ai]d^d] thys cleryd and q[ui]tt

after the dethe of Robert Ishamm whoe dyed in Maye 1564 Esuby Ishamm and the Rest of the chyldryn of my latt brother Gregory Ishamm ougthe to have as her after followythe:

fyrst for the Rent of the yer [of 1565^d] 1565 begynnyng

in Maye, and after the Ratt of 111.8.8 the yere commythe to for the yer of 1566 begynnyng in May for 111.8.8

for the yer of 1567 begynnyng in May for 111.8.8

for the yer of 1568 begynnyng in May for 111.8.8

for the yer of 1569 begynnyng in May for 111.8.8

for the yer of 1570 begynnyng in May for 111.8.8

for the yer of 1571 begynnyng in May for 111.8.8

for the yer of 1572 begynnyng in May for 111.8.8

Itam mor thatt I have R[ee]ceiv[ed] for the tythe of the bery fyld for 2 yers Rent, beyng lett yn for £12 13s. the yere and endyd at Mykyllmas 1566, and soe lett Mr. Eton to have yt in Respektt of hys charges in beldynge the parsonye housse

111 8 8

111 8 8

111 8 8

111 8 8

111 8 8

111 8 8

111 8 8

111 8 8

111 8 8

25 6 0

916 15 4

S[um]ma Received 916 15 4 -

S[um]ma p[ai]d 295 1 8

w[i]t[h] 621 14 8 [sic]

Turn to F[olio] 29

[Fol. 29]

Eusebeye Ishamm and hother the chylceryn of Gregory Ishamm ougthe to gyve £123 6s. 8d. and ys for somyche payd to Henrye Bedylls for the purches of a yardeland in Branston and a lyttyll medow close callyd a hand as a perythe

[blank]

p[ai]d to Mr. Thomas Andreus for 3 yers and halffe Rent after £30 the yere and dyd end at our Ladye day in lent last, comythe to 105-0-0

[blank]

p[ai]d to the harold at armys for the Isham armys and for makynge the pycturs in plat and the Merc[er]s armys and in grayynge them, w[i]t[h] settyng them on a ston and makynge up the tow

7 3 0

p[ai]d in the contrye and in London to 2 Surgyns for helynge
of Esuby Ishamms legge

£ s d

p[ai]d for a sewt commensyd agaynst the lands in Stanton
and followyd by Thomas Pagytt

2 13 4

p[ai]d for Esuby Ishamms admyttannc in to the Tempyll
with the contribusyon to the new hall, and 20s. lent them, to
paye at plessure

4 13 4

5 0 0

p[ai]d for sertyn aparell mad for Eusebey Ishamm agaynst hys
goynge to the yns of courtt, to saye 2 payres of hose, a
chamlyt gown, a newe Rydyng cloke, horsse sadyll, brydyll,
bouts, spurs, hat, dobylt of sylke and suche lyke Extra-
ordenarye thyngs, besyds a gret dell that was a loud hym of
ornarye thyngs for bouks and hother nesenarye aparell, as
he well knowthe

15 0 0

p[ai]d for hys partt of hys chamber dressyd up, and for his
part of the fyn paid for the sam, as aperythe by account

13 6 8

p[ai]d for the steward and baylys feysse for thys yere paste
of all hys lands 1571, aperyth

2 13 4

cleryd

the 14 Jun 1572

*Euseby Ishamm and hother the chyldryn of Gregory Ishamm
ougthe to have £621 14s. 8d. and ys for somyche as I have
Received of the Rents mor then I have paid in the leffe
be hynd, beyng in Folio 28, as ther aperyth*

[621 0 8^d]

[rest of entry added at a subsequent date] and alsoe in a
bouke kept of the Rents of all the acconts of Gregorye
Ishamm syns I touk the Reconyng

621 14 8

cleryd and q[ui]tt

[Fol. 30]

the 11 of Jun 1572

THOMAS PENYNGton of London caryar ougthe to gyve £360
os. od. and ys for somyche monye as he ougthe to gyve me for
my housse and lands with my layse in Totnam to hym sold
as above sayde for

360 0 0

adye ledyto ior £15 os. od. and ys for somyche housold stuffe
to hym solde at Totnam, as a perythe by the envyntory
375-0-0 [in left-hand margin]

15 0 0

adye ledyto ior 11 of Jun 1572

THOMAS Penyngton of London caryar ougthe to have £255
os. od. and ys for somyche mony of hym R[ecceive]d at the
selyng of the wrytyngs in part of paymente of my housse
and lands at Totnam

255 0 0

adye ledyto ior £120 os. od. and ys for so myche monye of
hym R[ecceive]d for the Rest of my lands and leyses at Totnam

120 0 0

Nycolas Lyllye of Lampard husband man ougthe to gyve for
that I have payd my syster Bousseworthe towards hys fyn
of hyr housse in Pytcheleye the S[um]ma [3.0.0^d]

3 0 0

[altered from 2 3 0]

Ryc[har]d Canell of Faxsyn in the countey of Northehamton
 ougthe to gyve £3 6s. 8d. and ys for somyche lent hym, to
 paye by oblygasyon in 3 yers, and Growby my tenante
 suartye for the payment ther of
cleryd and q[ui]t w[i]t[h] hym

£ s d
 3 6 8
 3 6 8

Edward the caryar of Northehampton ought to gyve me for
 somyche lent hym, to pay at my plessure as aperythe by byll
*Edward the caryar of Northamton ought to have and ys for
 somyche of hym Received and soe q[ui]tt*

3 6 8
 3 6 8

[Fol. 31]

adye the 3 of Jenyuer 1573

Edward Dalyson of Canseley [in the^d] ough to gyve £7 10s.
 od. and ys for so myche of hym dew, as aperythe by a byll of
 hys hande

7 10 0

adye ledyto ior £32 os. od. and ys for somyche monye lent
 hym, to paye me in barleye w[i]t[h] suartys

32 0 0

adye ledyto ior £4 os. od. and ys for somych mony lent hym
 to hym [sic], to gyve me 5 quarters Ry for yt

4 0 0

adye ledyto ior £10 os. od. and ys for somyche mony lent
 hym, to pay at our ladye day in lentt, suarty E. Belcher

10 0 0

thys parsyll ys cleryd by putting to a nother accounte

Edward Belcher oughth to gyve £38 os. od. and ys for somych
 as he douthe oughe me, all thyngs [for^d] Reconyd for, from
 the begynnyng of the world to the daye I R[ecieved] thes
 both bands of, and E. Dalyson and yonge Snagge bound for yt
 adye ledyto ior £4 s. d. [spaces blank] and ys for somyche
 delyveryd hym, to gyve me 5 quarters of Rye for yt

38 0 0

4 0 0

Edward Belcher hathe cleryd and q[ui]tt

42 0 0

Edward Dalyson Jentylman oughthe to gyve £ s. d. [spaces
 blank] and ys for so myche as he ougthe me in aband to my
 brother Henrye Ishamm [not a grete s[u]mⁱ]

[blank]

[Fol. 32]

Mychell Heusse of Ketherynge ougthe to gyve £40 os. od. and
 ys for 60 quarters maulte sold hym, to paye at Mykylmas,
 suartye Ryc[har]d Rod of Sudboroughe

40 0 0

adye the [blank] ior de Jenyuer 1573 £50 os. od. and ys for
 one paysse Ryk to hym sould for £40, and £10 in Redye
 mony lent hym to store yt withall, with Mr. Brouk of Okeley
 bounde for the suar payment ther of

50 0 0

adye the 17 daye of Dyssember 1576

MYCHELL Heusyn of Ketryng ougthe to have £90 os. od.
 [sic] and ys for so myche monye of hym R[ecieve]d at dyvers
 tymys, the last parsyll wherof was p[ai]d to Sir E. Brudenell

99 0 0

	£	s	d
Jamys Lad of Faxsyn in the countye of Northampton ougthe to gyve £1 os. od. and ys for so myche to hym lent w[i]ththought abyll, as a perythe		1	0 0
adye ledyto ior £10 os. od. and ys for somyche to hym lent, to paye at Mayday next commynge	10	0	0
he ougthe me £20 more for Mr. Haverd			
<i>James Lad of Faxsyn ougthe to have £11 os. od. and ys for somyche of hym R[eeceive]d at dyvers tymys</i>	11	0	0

John Newportt of Wellton [*blank*]

[Fol. 33]

adye the fyrst daye of Jenyuer 1573

John Neweportt of Wellton in the counteye of Northe [<i>sic</i>] [Jenty]l[man]' [<i>in margin</i>] ought to gyve as hereafter followe:			
fyrst for our Ladye Rent 1572 the sum of	2	0	0
for Mykylmas Rent 1572 the sum of	2	0	0
for our Ladye Rent 1573 the sum of	2	0	0
for Mykylmas Rent 1573 the sum of	2	0	0
adye ledyto			

JOHN Newportt of Welton in the counteye of Northampton ougtht to have and ys for soe myche monye of hym R[eeceive]d at Mykylmas tym or therabouts by Robert Bradshewe	2	0	0
adye the [<i>blank</i>] ior de [<i>blank</i>] and ys for somyche as he hathe cleryd by dyvers small payments	6	0	0

Edward Barnwell of Cransleye ougthe to gyve £0 13s. 4d. and ys for somyche monye lent hym at London	13	4	
Mr. Barnwell [<i>Is^d</i>] hathe cleryd thes parsyll	13	4	

Ewseby Ishamm my cosyn ougthe to gyve £50 os. od. and ys for somyche to hym lent, to paye at Candylnas	50	0	0
Ewzeby Ishamm hathe cleryd thys parsyll	50	0	0

John Chaunde ougthe to gyve £12 13s. 4d. [<i>sic</i>] and ys for somyche as I layd ought for hym to Skydmore of London	22	13	4
adye thatt he ougthe me by one oblygasyon wher in hys sunn [<i>is</i>] bounde	6	13	4
<i>John Chaunde ougthe to have £10 os. od. [<i>sic</i>] and ys for somyche monye of hym R[eeceive]d on saynt Thomas day befor Crysmas</i>	22	13	4

W[illiam]m Clarke of Braunston ougthe to gyve £1 os. od. and ys for somyche as he ougthe me w[i]t[h] promys of a stryk of whit	1	0	0
W[illia]m Clark of Branston ougthe to gyve £1 os. od. and ys for so myche of hym R[eeceive]d and so cleryd	1	0	0

[Fol. 34]

Ambrosse Saundars of Sebartought ougthe to gyve £10 os. od.
 and ys for somyche monye to hym lent by a byll 10 0 0
Ambrosse Saunders ougthe to [gyve^d] have £10 os. od. and
ys for so myche of hym R[eeve]^d and quitt 10 0 0

W[illia]m Houghman of Bryxeworthe ougthe to gyve £6 os.
 od. and ys for somyche to be payd qwartarly 6 0 0
 adye ledyto ior £6 os. od. and ys for somyche to hym lent,
 to paye me agayn in 10 qwarters of Rye 6 0 0
W[illia]m Houghman and Thom[a]s hys sun ougthe to have
£2 os. od. and ys for somyche of hym had 2 0 0

Rouland Leyghe sunn to Sir Tomas Leyghe of London mercer
 ougthe to gyve £5 os. od. and ys for somyche of hym dew
 for a horsse sould hym, to pay long syns 5 0 0
 adye ledyto ior £14 os. od. and ys for somyche as he and
 John Cobham ougthe by ther oblygasyon 14 0 0
 adye ledyto ior £50 os. od. and ys for so myche of hym
 dewe by an oblygasyon at midsomer next, wych ys mad in
 the name of Henry Bradbery 50 0 0

Alexandar Belcher ougthe to gyve £0 13s. 4d. and ys for
 somyche as he ougthe me cler of all Reconyngs 13 4
he ys clere and q[ui]tt for all thyngs 13 4

THOMAS Bousseworthe ougthe to gyve £0 16s. 8d. and ys for
 somyche mony as he ougthe me for Arter 16 8
Thomas Bousseworthe ys cler and q[ui]tt 16 8

Andrewe Denys of Faxsyn ougthe to [blank]
 cleryd

[Fol. 35]

Phelip Haver of Faxsyn Jentyllman ougthe to gyve £18 os. od.
 and ys for one oblygasyon of hys and Mr. Dallyson 18 0 0
 adye the 3 of Maye 1573 £5 10s. od. and ys for halff of
 A paysse Ryke sold hym 5 10 0
 adye £1 os. od. and ys for so myche [to^d] as he must gyve me
 for my erabyll land for Andrew Denys 1 0 0
 adye the 25 days of Marche 1573 and ys for the Rent dewe
 for the halff yers tythe then dew 13 6 8
 adye ledyto ior £5 10s. od. and ys for the halff yers Rent
 of suche tythes as I lett hym in Faxsyn, beynge dewe at
 Mykylmas 1573 5 10 0
 adye the 19 of Jenyuer 1573 £13 6s. 8d. and ys for so myche
 monye lent hym, w[i]t[h] James Lad to be bounde w[i]t[h]
 hym for yt 13 6 8
 adye ledyto for serteyn tythe corn that he touk in harvyst
 [blank]

adye for the lone of thys 13.6.8 for 2 monthes occupying
Phelyp Haverd of Faxsyn Jentylman ougthe to have ££10 os.
od. [sic] and ys for somyche R[eeceive]d by Raff Stevynse
adye a bought the 10th of November £8 os. od. and ys for
so myche of hym R[eeceive]d of Robert Myller my servand in
London

£ s d
 [blank]
 10 0 0
 8 0 0

[Fol. 36]

the 4 of Jenyuer 1573

Robartt Mompyll of Lampard ougthe to gyve £4 6s. 8d. and
 ys for one mayre to hym sould, to pay at my plesure
R[eeceive]d of the sayd Mompyll by one tode of woulle
laky[n]g 2lbs. at 18s., that ys
more I oughe hym for a [mare^d] [calffeⁱ]
more that I must have of hym 2 quarters pacye [sic] for

4 [6 8^d]
 16 6
 10 6
 16 0

Stevyn Wood Rouffe of London ougthe to gyve £ s. d.
 [spaces blank] and ys for 170 tods of woulle to hym sould by
 hys servand Thomas Harys, at 16s. the tode
Stevyn Wode Rouffe of London merchand of the stapyll
ougthe to have £20 os. od. and ys for somyche of hym
R[eeceive]d in Redymonye at Northampton, as aperyth
Stevyn Wood Rouffe ougthe to have £116 os. od. and ys for
so myche woull to hym sold and the mony R[eeceive]d

136 0 0
 20 0 0
 116 0 0

Bryan Chambarlyn of Neweberye clother ougthe to gyve £24
 os. od. and ys for so myche as he ougthe for woulls to hym
 sold, as a perythe by hys byll of hys mans had
Bryan Chambarlyn ougthe to [give £^d] have £24 os. od. and
ys for so myche Received of hym by Myller my latt servend

24 0 0
 24 0 0

[First loose sheet]

The 15th of Julye 1571

Bradshawe dett was
 Lent him more after wards to paye for the tyme of his lease
 in Wales

143 7 6
 5 0 0
 148 7 6

Received in readye money at Harborowe fayre w[hi]che he
 made of hogges

8 0 0

Received more by that I was set over to Mr.

Haverde

mor that I was set over to E. Belcher

mor that I was set over to Ra[ffe] Bra[dshaw]

more I R[eeceive]d by one yers woull

by 2 wayn lyng calvys

more by hys shepys commyns, hys own beyng ded

for 2 gret fats, a kymnell and adry fat

by [for^d] a bed stede

for 2 carpyndars beds, glasse and loks

3	15	0	}	34	19	8
28	4	8				
3	0	0				
				1	5	0
				1	0	0
				1	0	0
				1	14	0
					18	0
					11	0

by dyvers hother tryfylls that I had of hym in a byll
more alowyd hym for hys wages tyll our Lady day 1572

£ s d
2 10 0
6 13 4

[Second loose sheet]

paid unto my m[aste]r by the hands of Mr. Thomas Barker
of Olde for my leise and croppe

36

Item, for 80 hoggs or thereabouts I receyved

16

Item, for twelve kyne

13

Item, sheepe

[blank]

Item, horses

[blank]

Item for half my croppe of corne of 2 yard land and all the
whole of the demeane lande, w[hi]ch was tenne or twelve
acres or thereabouts, w[i]th all the haye belonging to them
bothe, and the corn and grasse both being made ready to
the cart

9

Item, for 2 shodde cartes

[blank]

Item, for 33 spyres w[hi]ch lay upon the malt milne bancke,
which cost mee 16d. appeece, one with another

[blank]

Item, for 3 hovells, one standing in the garden, one other
standing at hoten barne syde, the end shoting towards the hall
doore, and the third a longer one in the backe neats yard, for
w[hi]ch three hovells I payd £4

4

Item, for one steiping fatt, w[hi]ch I bought at Old, which
cost mee 16s.

16

Item, for an other steiping fatt, that was over Eatons, which
cost 3 and 20 shillings

23

Item, for a longe kymnell

6 8

Item, for 2 great cowles

6 8

Item, for a bedsteede with a testarne, w[hi]ch cost mee 15s.

15

Item, for an haire clothe which cost mee about 20s.

20

Item, for a bacon trough

[blank]

Item, for a stone chimney, that is in the great old chamber,
for w[hi]ch Frissely had of mee 30s.

30

Item, for a bolting hutch which cost mee three shillings

3

Item, three carpentars bedds

4 6

Item, for fodder for fourscore bullocks or thereabouts for the
tyme of an whole wynter, when I had Mr. Eatons croppe
w[i]th the tyth of Hoton and Lamport. in the end of which
winter I was fayne to buy fodder for them and besyds all that
grewe on a yard land and a quarter at Pytchley

[blank]

[dorso]

Item, for Waryns borde for a yeare and half or thereabouts,
as I will be Judged by Waryn

[blank]

Item, for Henry Bretts borde that was your shepearde

[blank]

Item for a yearling hefar, that was of my great brindled
cow which went to Bareshanke

10

Item, for the brindled cow

26

Item, I have served yow 16 yeares and never had unto this
day, but only fourty shillings; whereas yow promessed mee
(till within this half yeare) fortye shillings by the yeare

[blank]

£ s d

Item, myne great asshen chiese bords bought of Gyles Barne-
well at 12d. apeece

9

Item, for a partition made in the old buttry w[i]th lathes,
shelves and a thole to ley beire on

[blank]

[Third loose sheet]

the 6 of May Anno 1580

mony that Rob[er]t Bradshawe hath payde unto my m[ast]er
upon the reconynge of 80 poundes which resteth betwene
them P[ai]d by the Lease of E. Barker

36

Item, by 80 hogges a bout eight yeares past

16

12 kyne

14

the halfe of his Croppe

9

the winteringe of 80 bullocks

[blank]

for his wages by the space of 15 yeares

30

APPENDIX I

THE INVENTORY OF GREGORY ISHAM, 1558¹

The Inventory of all and singuler the goodes, Cattall, Debtes, Plate, Jewell, howsehold stuffe, wares and Reddye monnye of Gregorye Isham late Citezen and mercer of London deseaced, praysed by Jeffraye Ducket, Jhon Apowell, Rychard Lister and Robarte Dumte the 27 of September in the 5 and 6 yeres of the Raines of oure lorde and Ladie kinge Phillippe and Quene Marye &c.

I[n] the Hawle

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Item a tabel with a frame, a carpet of dornix for the same tabel lyned, prayased at	20	0		Item a frame to hanngge clokes	20		
Item a coubbard of wainescote, at	12	0		Item a littel tabel lacking a lesse	16		
Item 2 formes, one longe one shorte	6	8		Item a bowe and 2 shefe of arrowes	4	0	
Item the payneted clothes aboute the haule, at	20	0		Item 4 bow speres, at	2	0	
				Item a blacke bill, at	12		
	20	0					
	Summa	£3	8s. 8d.				

In the parloure

Item a tabel of Joyned worke	23	4	Item a Irene for the chemne	3	0
Item 6 Joyned stooles	8	0	Item 2 grene chaires and one littel		
Item an oulde carpet [of dornix ¹]	5	0	chaire	8	0
Item 3 quishins of nedel worke			Item a chare with a backe		12
and 6 of tapesterye, at	20	0	Item a paire of virginalles	13	4
Item a turkey carpet, at	20	0	Item a curtin and [a ¹] Iron Rodd		12
Item a littel coubbarte, at	2	6	Item a paire of tonnges and 2		
Item a payre of lattyn andierns	50	0	fier shoueles, at	8	0
Item a pare of Crepers, at		12			
	Summa £8 4s. 2d.				

¹ There are two copies of this document among the Isham papers at Northampton, with the press-marks I.(L.) 193a and I.(L.) 193b respectively. The latter is probably a fair copy and provides the text printed here. The entries down to the third item 'In the parloure' are however missing, and the right-hand side down to the sixth item 'In the childebed chamber' has also been gnawed away, doubtless by rats. For these portions and for a few places where the reading is doubtful, the other copy has been used. The two copies differ merely in spelling and in the repetition of the word 'Item', which is not always written in I.(L.) 193a.

The inventory of Gregory Isham was noted by A. J. Horwood in *HMC* third report (1872), 253.

In the buttrye

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Item 3 Pewter Vessel, 196 li.				Item a screne for the fier, at	2	0	
at 5d,	4	5	9	Item 4 littel stooles, at		12	
Item 57 li. of pewter pottes at				Item a glasse bottel, at		8	
4½d, the li.	21	4½		Item 2 latten plates, at	4	0	
Item a crowbarde of hearne		16		Item a coulberte of wanescot	2	0	
Item a powtharinge towbe		12		Item 13 shelves, at	5	0	
Item a tabell, at		12					
Summa	£6	5s.	1d. [sic]				

In thoulde Nurserye

Item a smale Joyned bedsted,			Item a paire of aundiernes	16
testor and matte. at	12	0	Item a chair for a childe	12
Summa	14s.	4d.		

In the greate chamber

Item a Joyned bedsted with a fote pace	3	6	8	Item a tabell, at	2	0
Item a fetherbed with a boulster	53	4		Item a monney cheste, at	5	0
Item a course couverlet, at	2	0		Item an oulde goune furred	16	0
Item hang[i]ns of red and grene saie	13	4		Item a littel Joyned bedsted	12	0
Item a story of Marye Magde- lene	5	0		Item a fetherbed and boulster	20	0
Item a story of Jonas		16		Item a blanket, at	3	4
				Item a redde Rugge, at	7	0
				Item a testor of Red saye with vallaunce, at	8	0
			Summa	£10	15s.	

In the newe chamber

Item thanginges of painted clothe				10	0
Summa	10s.				

In the childebed chamber

Item a Joyned bested [sic] with			Item 6 uomens stooles, at	36	0
a trundel bed and the footte			Item 2 curtins of Red saye and		
paces, all at	3	6	grene	8	0
Item a fether bed with a bolstor	40	0	Item a courte coubarte, at	2	6
Item a chaperlet	20	0	Item the hamgins [sic] of		
Item a Spanishe blannket	6	8	painted clothe	20	0
Item a matteres, at	5	0	Item the 4 turned chaires, at	2	0
Item a fether bed	15	0	Item a littel chaire of wane-		
Item a littel bestede [sic], at	5	0	scote	10	
Item a grene Rugge and a	13	4	Item a littel [chaire ^d] paire of		
blanket	7	0	andierns	16	
Item the curtins of blewe saie,			Item one Red bared cheste, at	15	0
the vallaunce	16	0	Item a Littel cheste, at	5	[4 ^d]
Item 2 chaires Imbrodered, at	32	0	Item one blake barred cheste,		
			at	[6	8 ^d]
Summa	£15	5s.		[12	0 ^d]

In the whottehowse chamber

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Item a boulster and a blannket	2	0		Item an ould bedstede, at	2	0	
Item 2 ould chestes, at	3	4					
			Summa	7s. 4d.			

In the nurcury

Item a bedsted of Joyned worke	13	4		Item a covarlette, at	2	6	
Item the fetharbed and the bowllstar	20	0		Item a Danske chest, at	5	0	
Item an olld Spanishe blancket	2	0		Item a payre of Awndiarns	5	0	
Item a lettell Joyned bedsted, at	3	4		Item the hanginges of painted clothe	15	0	
Item a fatharbed and a bowllstar, at	14	0		Item a courten of bockram about the bed	12		
			Summa	£4 14d.			

In the garrettes

Item 3 bedstedes, at	8	0		Item a Irene harthe, at	5	0	
Item 3 olld mattresses, at	6	0		Item a corslett, at	23	4	
Item 3 olld covarlettes, at	3	0		Item 3 Allman Revittes, at	12	0	
Item 2 olld Rugges, at	4	0		Item a presse, at	12	0	
Item a Settell, at	12			Item 6 cases of platte, at	4	0	
Item a Forme, at	12			Item a tabell wythe tressells	2	0	
Item a olld myll broken, at	6	8		Item 2 olld chestes, at	4	0	
			Summa	£4 12s.			

In the chestes of napery

Item 9 payre of flaxen shettes at 10s. the payre, which are fine shettes	4	10	0	Item 1 dosen of fine napkins wrought	13	4	
Item 1 payre of coursar shettes	8	0		Item 2 dosen of diaper napkins cowrse	8	0	
Item 4 payre of olld Shettes at 2s.	8	0		Item 2 dosen of diaper napkins of damask work	16	0	
Item 3 payre of thine Small shettes	3	0		Item 1 long tabell clothe plaine	6	0	
Item 14 paire of olld packing shettes	14	0		Item 3 tabell clothes, at	13	4	
Item 7 short tabell clothes playne	10	0		Item 1 long tabell cloth of diaper	14	0	
Item 7 long tabell clothes playne	18	0		Item 1 fine tabell clothe short of diaper	8	0	
Item 4 long towells of lockram, at 20d.	6	8		Item 2 cowrse diaper tabell clothes	8	0	
Item 1 fine towell plaine	2	0		Item 2 tabell clothes of damaske work	26	8	
Item 3 cowrse towells plaine	4	0		Item 4 hand towelles, at 2s.	8	0	
Item a cowbbard clothe, at	4	0		Item 1 fine towell wrought plaine	10	0	
Item 5 dosen cowrse napkins, at 2s. 6d.	12	6		Item 4 towells of diaper, 2 long and 2 short	15	0	
Item 1 dosen and half of plaine napkins, at	6	0		Item 2 towells of damaske worke	10	0	
Item 7 olld pellowbears	5	0		Item 6 hand towells at 8d.	4	0	
Item 6 dosen of plaine napkins, at 5s.	30	0					
			Summa	£19 18d.			

The apparell

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Item a gowne faced wyth damaske	26	8		Item a dublet of taffata with saten sleeves	5	0	
Item a gowne faced wythe Satten	48	0		Item the body of a dublet withowt sleeves	5	0	
Item a cape, at	20	0		Item 3 payre of hosse, at	15	0	
Item a cassock of velvet, at	40	0		Item a wood knyf, at	4	0	
Item a cowte of Satten, at	26	8		Item a bat[c]hlars whod of crimsen saten	6	8	
Item a cowte of Taffatie	10	0		Item A Sworde, at	5	0	
Item a sad cowte of damaske	2	0		Item a cassock of damaske furred	20	0	
Item a dublet of Russet satten	15	0					
Item a dublet of black satten with sleeves	10	0					
				Summa	£12	19s.	

The carpettes and cuschins

Item 9 cuschens of nedell worke	53	4		Item a covering of tapp[es]trye olld, at	20	0	
Item a cuschen of crimson vellvet	14	0		Item a covering of crimson sarcenet quilted	4	13	4
Item 2 window clothes, at	7	0		Item 5 curtens of crimson sarscenet with a vallence of taffata and freng of goolld	5	6	8
Item 2 cowbarde clothes, at	17	0		Item the hanginges of grene and Rede saye for the chyllbed chamber, at	4	0	0
Item a Remnant of fustian in apelles [?], 5 [<i>arabic in original</i>] yarges	10	0		Item a great cheast, at	5	0	
Item a carpett of fustian in apelles containing 4 yarges and 3 bredthes	14	0		Item 5 curtens with vallence of Red and grene Sarscenet, at	30	0	
Item 2 curtens of blew Saye	8	0		Item a barred chest in the great chamber	10	0	
Item 5 curtens of blew Saye	14	0		Item an olld chest in the great chamber	12		
Item a covering of a bede, at	25	0					
Item a covering of fine Tapp[es]trye	3	6	8				
				Summa	£28	15s.	

In the kytchen

Item 2 panes, 2 kettells, 1 payll wythe a warming pane waing 60 li. at 4½d.	22	6		Item a forck and a payre of tonnges	16		
Item 3 brase pottes and 1 payll waing waying [<i>sic</i>] 77 li. at 3d. the pownde	19	3		Item a crowbarde, at	3	0	
Item 3 olld latten candellstickes	10			Item a chopping knyf, at	2		
Item 2 drypping panes, at	2	0		Item a grene sawse mortor	20		
Item a lettell mortar and a pestill	16			Item 2 pottehangars, at	16		
Item 7 Spyttres, at	7	0		Item a short tabell or chopping bowrde	12		
Item a payre of Rackes, at	2	6		Item 5 Shellves, all at	20		
Item a grediarne, at	12			Item a capons cowpe, at	16		
				Item a frying pane, at	8		
				Item a latten kettell, at	2	0	
				Summa	£3	17s.	3d.

The Cowrte

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Item 2 Sestorns of leade, at	4	13	4	Item 6 yardes 'cowrse canves,			
Item a Stelyskarye, at		5	0	at 5d.		2	6
Item a bucket over the weall				Item the beaches and the val-			
and the chaine		3	4	lence in the warehowse, all at	10	0	
	Summa	£5	14s. 2d.				

In the Sellar

Item a capon cowpe, at	5	0	Item 2 Rackes for cheses with a				
Item olld tubes and other olld			backing towbe and a olld				
stufe	4	0	chest, all at		3	0	
	Summa	12s.					

In the cownting howse

Item a nest of boxes, at	10	0	Item the wooden mony chest,				
Item 3 presses for lettars	12		at		6	8	
Item the cownting howse			Item a bowrd and a forme, at		3	0	
bowrde, shelves and Sylence,							
all as at	20	0					
	Summa	40s. 8d.					

The plate

Item a nest of gyllt bowlls waing oz. 73, containing at 5s. 4d. the once	19	10	8
Item 3 gyllt pottes with kovars waying oz. 47¾, at 5s. 8d. the once	13	10	4
Item a gellt nawte waying 21½ oz. at 6s.	6	9	0
Item 2 pottes with 1 kovar, 1 saltt with a kover and 5 spownes all gyllt,			
waying 54¾ oz. at 5s. 4d. the owncce, comythe to	14	12	0
Item a Spyce plate gyllt waying oz. 13½ at 5s. 8d. the ou[n]ce, comythe to	3	16	6
Item a nest of whit bowlls waing [21 ^d] [43 ^l] oz. at 4s. 10d. the once,	10	7	10
comythe to			
Item 14 Spownes parcell gyllt wayinge 21 oz. at 4s. 10d. the once,			
comythe to	5	0	18
	Summa	£73	7s. 9d.

In the warehowseses

Item 5 yardes of whit kerseys, at xxd.	8	4	
Item a Irene chest, at	4	10	0
Item a payre of levars, at		12	0
Item 7 C leden waightes, at 9s. the C [sic]	3	5	0
Item a Javelen, at			4
Item a show tabell, at			4
Item a tabell to folld kerseys upon			8
Item 2 Morrese pickes	4	0	
Item a hacklonche, at	6	0	
Item 2 wayre chestes, at	10	0	
Item 2 payre of gawnlettes, 2 skulles and 2 payre of malle gloves, all at	10	0	
Item a prese of waineskott	40	0	
Item 60 peces of black bittons worstedes at 13s. 4d. which be in a balle	40	0	0
Item 40 peces black worstedes at 14s. [a]p[ie]ce	28	0	0
Item 1 ball of worstedes containing 50 peces			
Item 1 ball of worstedes containing 60 peces			
Item 1 ball of worstedes containing 60 peces			
Some 3 balles containing 170 peces at 13s. 4d.)	113	6	8
Item 1 ball worstedes containing 60 p[ie]ces at 17s. a piece	51	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Item 1 ball brod worstedes containing 28 pieces at 30s.	42	0	0
Item 1 ball collord sayes containing 20 p[ieces] at 27s. a p[iece]	27	0	0
Item 187 peces of mockadohe, at 13s.	121	11	0
Item 59 peces sarscennettes containing in all yards 2,107 at 3s. 2d. the yarde, comythe to	333	12	2
Item 1 p[iece] Russet taffata sarcentet containing yards 72 at 5s. the yarde	18	0	0
Item 14 peces Bollonia Sarcentetes containing yards 498 at 3s. 4d. the yarde	83	0	0
Item 1 pece crimson taffata containing yards 51 at 9s. 8d. the yarde, amounthe [sic] to	24	13	0
Item 2 peces wrought velvetes containing yards 54½ at 15s. the yarde comythe to	40	17	6
Item 20 peces fustian mapelles at 26s. 8d.	26	13	4
Item 12 peces Bridges sattens containing yards 240 at 22d. the yarde amounthe [sic] to	22	0	0
Item 2 peces of sayes, 1 yello and 1 grene, at	53	4	
Item 191 peces of unwatred chamblettes of divars collors at 8s. the pece	76	8	0
Item 137 peces of grograne chamblettes of divars collors at 17s. the pece	116	8	0
Item 1 pece peche cullard damaske which is stayned containing yards 46 at 4s. the yarde	9	4	0
Item 1 pece black Satten containing yards 39 at 7s. 8d. the yarde, comythe to	14	19	0
Item 2 peces of strypped sylke canves, 1 whit and the othar yello, yards 43 at 3s. 8d.	7	17	8
Item 1 pece blew wrought velvit containing yards 20 at 11s. 6d. the yarde, comythe to	11	10	0
Item 10 peces of wachet kerseys at 30s. p[iece]	15	0	0
Summa £1,237 10s. 4d.			

Leases

Item of the lease of a howse here in London wherof their is [to'] come 33 yers or nere their abowttes, extemed at	100	0	0
---	-----	---	---

Summa Totalis of all the goodes, howse holdd stufe and wares at the howse in London is

[blank]

[all is 1539.0.5 in margin]

Clothes and kerseys Remayning in Flaundars to sell at the deathe of the Testator and exstemed at so muche as they cost and some parte of them at More.

Item 158 quarters [sic] of northan wachettes kerseys which were Remayning in Flaundars sins the last Cold Marte at 31s. 5d. the pece, am[ounte]th	248	11	8
Item 2 Refewse kerseys lefte in Flaundars at the Same Marte at 35s. the pece	3	10	0
Item 718 peces kerseys westerns in Flaundars at 33s. ½d. the pece, comythe to	1,186	3	11
Item 6 fine p[ie]ces westerns in Flaunders at 40s.	12	0	0
Item 6 fine p[ie]ces northan wachettes in Flaunders at 28s. 8d. the pece, comythe to	866	19	4
Item 151 clothes Bathes in Flaundars at £4 7s. 2d. the clothe, comythe to	658	2	10
Item 2 Lemstar clothes in Flaundars at £6	12	0	0
Item 41 clothes Castell Cambes and Suffockes in Flaundars at £3 10s. 8d. the clothe	144	16	0
Item 1 clothe Castell Combe in Flaundars at £4 2s. 8d. [last figure arabic in original]	4	2	8
Item 6 mase of Ulmar sylvar and silke at	40	0	0
Summa £3,138 6s. 5d.			

Goodes prayed at Brawnston in the countye of
Northampton by John Newporte gentl[eman] John
Bedulles John Wethybede John Smythe and Robart
Wattson the 6th of October 1558 [*year arabic in
original*]

In the parlor

£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Item a Joyned bedsted, curtens			Item a cowbbarde at		3	4
of saye, 2 covaringes, 2 fathar-			Item a square Tabell at		4	6
bedes and a mattrese	5	6	8	Item 2 Carpettes and a cob-		
Item hanginges of Rede and			bard clothe		16	0
grene saye	10	0	Item 6 Cowsshens at		20	0
Item a Tabell at		12	Item 10 Townred Stowells		6	8
Item a Forme at		8				
Summa	£8 8s. 10d.					

The chamber over the parlor

Item a Trust bed, testorns and			Item a trundell bedsted at		12	
curtens of yellow and blew			Item a presse at		6	8
Saye, at	16	8	Item 2 fatharbedes, 2 bowl-			
Item hanginges of olld grene			stars, 4 pellos, 2 blanchettes			
saye	2	8	and 2 covarlettes, all at	5	0	0
Summa	£6 8s.					

In the myddell chambr

Item 2 bedstedes, 2 mattresses, 2 covaringes and 2 bowlstars, all at	20	0
--	----	---

In the chamber over the entrye

Item a Trust bed, a Mattrese, a bollstar and a covaring in that chambr	6	8
--	---	---

In the chamber over the buttrye

Item a standing bed, Testorns and curtens, 2 fatharbedes, a blancket, a covarlet, a Red Ruge, 2 bowlstars, a pello and a chest and a cofar	5	0	0	Item 3 diapar tabell clothes	8	8
Item 11 payre of flaxsen shettes	3	0	0	Item a long flaxsen tabell clothe and 3 shorte flaxsen tabell clothes, at	3	8
Item 8 payre of cours shettes	16	0		Item 3 herden tabell clothes at	3	0
Item 6 pellow beares at	6	8		Item 4 dosen of napkins at	18	8
				Item 4 flaxsen Towells at	4	0
				Item 3 herden towells at	2	0
	Summa	£11	3s. 8d.			

In the buttrye

Item 12 plattars at	12	0	Item 5 latten candellstickes	3	4
Item 12 pewtar Disshes	10	0	Item 1 pewtar Saltt sellar		6
Item 11 Sawcars at	4	0	Item a cubbard in the buttrye		8
Item 3 bacens at	4	0	Item 12 porrengars at	10	0
Item a bacen and an ewer	3	0	Item 2 pye plattes		16
Item 2 whit candellstickes		20			
	Summa	50s.	6d.		

In the kytchen

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Item 4 brasse pottes at	26	8		Item a payre of cobbiarns		3	4
Item 4 panes at	33	4		Item 3 Spyttes at		2	0
Item 3 kettelles at	6	0		Item a brewing leawde		10	0
Item 2 posnettes	2	8		Item 3 Fattes at		6	0
Item 2 potte houckes at		8		Item 3 great Tubes		18	
Item a grediarne at		4		Item 3 Small beare barrelles		12	
Item a frying pane at		14		Item 3 othar barrelles		12	
Item a Irene Dripping pane		12		Item a brasen mortar wyth a			
Item 2 plat Dripping panes		6		pestoll		20	
Summa	£4	19s.					

Cattell

Item 13 horses good and bade, at 40s.	26	0	0	Item 26 hogges great and Smalle	5	4	0
Item 14 ky[n]e and 6 yearling bullockes	20	0	0	Item 320 wethars at	60	0	0
Summa	£163	10s.	8d.	Item 280 yowes at 2s. 8d.	39	0	0
				Item 10 skore lambes at	13	6	8

Cart and carte gears and othar thinges
belonging to husbandry

Item 3 cartes shode and a lettell care	5	0	0	Item carte gears, plow gears and harrows	40	0	0
Summa	£7						

Corne

Item the korne in the barns and in the yarde	40	0	0
--	----	---	---

In the wolle howse

Item 60 todes of wolle at 13s. 4d.	40	0	0
[Item 2 gyllt pottes of sylver, 1 salt and 11 spowns containing onces [blank] at [blank]]	15	0	0 ¹]

Summa totalis of all the goods, plate, howsholld stufe and Cattell in the countrys y	300	6	4
all is 300.6.4 [<i>arabic—in margin</i>]			

Sperat Dettres in Inglande

Item of William Cope grocar	17	7	2	Item of Robarte Howse cloth- workar	24	16	8
Item of Thomas Anslow grocar	62	16	0	Item of Thomas Bayarde	144	2	5
Item of John Slead and Charles Hoskins	153	5	5	Item of Gillies Tomson on the bridge	20	0	0
Item of John Peckring cappar	19	6	4	Item of Mrs. [Jane ^d] [Margett ¹] Worleye	67	10	0
Item of Rycharde Rutter	30	3	3	Item of Robarte Isham prest	10	0	0
Item of Mr. Frawncis Morgan	300	0	0	Item of William Handson mercier	28	8	
Item of Harrye Bellamye mercier	69	5	0	Item of Mr. John Throgmorton	400	0	0
Item of Gellyan Hickes wedow	57	9	3	Item of Gillies Ishams gent- [leman]	30	0	0
Item of John Isham mercier	440	0	0				
Item of James King and W[illia]m Wilkinson	20	0	0				

Sperat dettes in Inglande [contd.]

Item of Rychard Dodson clothworkar	42	10	0	and Ambrose Smithe	70	16	4
Item of John Powell mercer	5	7	6	Item of William Carrowe	110	15	3
Item of Harrye Isham mercer	540	19	1	Item of Rafe Egarton	46	10	0
Item of William Hudson Draper	47	0	0	Item of Sir Thomas Andros	22	0	0
Item of Frawncis Gallyardew	43	0	0	Item of John Newporte gent[leman]	245	0	0
Item of Clement Newce mercer	225	12	0	Item of the quens Maeistye	505	16	8
Item of Rycharde Pecoke	44	15	10	Item of Sir [Thomas ^d] Umphrye Stafforde	200	0	0
Item of Rycharde Barnes merc	162	17	11	Item of Thomas Barkar	13	2	6
Item of Thomas Blackwaye	240	0	5	Item of Harrye Bellamy	20	16	8
Item of Rogar Hawse mercer	43	0	16	merc			
Item of Rob[er]t Harwood				Item of John Iremonngar merc	16	0	10
Summa £4513 iis. 6d.							

Sperat dettes in Flaunders

Item of Lawrence Cornellyson	25	0	0	Item of Gillies de Whit	27	6	0
Item of Rowlande Haywarde	136	13	9	Item of Frawncis Waganar	112	10	0
Item of Wollff Possingar	268	6	8	Item of Hance Puttes	231	16	0
Item of Harrye Isham mercer	323	3	0	Item of Gillies de Brame	19	0	0
Item of John Ellyote mercer	110	16	8	Item of Jaques Compers	339	13	4
Item of John Iremongar merc	343	3	1	Item of Anthony Morgan merc	12	0	0
Item of John Ishame mercer	21	0	0	some £1,960 13s. 6d. at 21s. 6d.			
Summa ster[ling] £1,823 8s. 4d.							

Redye monye

Item in Redye monye in the chest here in Ingland at the deathe of the Testatour	47	12	7	Item in Redye monye in the chest in Flaunders at that time £104 13s. 6d., after 21s. 6d, the £, commythe	97	7	6
Somma £145 id.							

Dowtfull Dettes in Ingland

Item of James Stopes mercer [noted 'desperat' in margin]	40	0	0	Item of Harrye Browne gen- till[man] [noted 'desperat' in margin]	10	0	8
Item of Sir Marmedewk Con- stabell	80	0	0	Item of Elles Barnarde sadlar [noted 'lost' in margin]	27	0	0
Item of Sir Umphrye Stafforde	141	12	11	Item of Saint Mighells Patar- nostar	20	0	0
Item of William Callcatte gent[leman]	10	0	0	Item of Mr. Frawncis Tanfelde	114	0	0
Item of William Mathew gent[leman]	30	0	0	Item of Thomas Browkes thelldar	77	0	0
Item of Harrye Ishame gent- [leman]	24	2	6	Item of Thomas Browckes younger	20	0	0
Item of John Whelar clothe- workar	60	0	0	Item of Thomas and Edward Barnewell	200	0	0
Summa £771 3s. id.							

Dowtfull and [parte^d] desperate in Flaunders

Item of Sylvestar Skarine merchant

212 17 4

Desperate detes in Ingland

			£	s.	d.
Item of John Woode	35	0			
Item of Hastings the wayttar	25	0			
Item of John Hethar of Darbye	4	14	6		
Item of Thomas Allsope of Darby	4	14	0		
Item of Mr. William Chawncis	3	6	8		
Item of Harrye Bearne and John Hayton	9	16	11		
Item of Sargent Willis	20	0			
Summa	£47	11s.	1d.		
Soma totalis of all	[blank]				
Item of Rychard Quayne the younger			40	0	
Item of Androw Awstin Joynar			20	0	
Item of Jo[hn] Cronye of Godlming diar			50	0	
Item of Simonde Pulltar			9	0	
Item of William Claytton gent[leman]			15	0	0

Dettes which the Testatour dide owe in Inglande

Item To John Crowthar clothiar	220	0	0	[John and Henry Isham	20	0	0 ¹]
Item To Robarte Peto and Ryc[hard] Bridger	100	0	0	Item To The Executours	4	3	4
Item To Thomas Barkar	13	2	6	Item To Thomas Maston brokar	21	8	
Item To Thomas Warnar	83	0	0	Item To Thomas Hellton brokar	21	10	
Item To John Walkar clothiar	44	0	0	Item To George Barnes	56	8	
Item To William Cartar	85	0	0	Item To Thomas Bayarde	8	0	12
Item To Thomas Oildfeld	69	10	0	Item To William Merydethe	3	6	8
Item To Hewghe Howke	11	0	0	Item To John Peckring cappar			
Item To Robarte Warnar	20	0	0	[43s. ^d]	55	0	
Item To Harrye Bellamy mercer	24	11	8	Item To Frawncis Bright brok[e]r	12	4	
Item To John Wattarhowse	50	0	0	Item To Anthonye Brisket brokar	6	11	8
Item To Harrye Banestar	70	13	6	Item To Bastian the brokar	12	8	
Item To Anthonye Hurst	257	13	10	Item To Petar Champane brokar	43	0	
Item To John Iremongar mercer				Item To Thomas Barnes mercer	4	11	8
Item To Gilbarde Deane	180	0	0	Item To John Stowbes Taylor	14	6	
Item To William Clefe	53	6	0	Item To William Hudson Drapar	3	10	11
Item To Mr. John Owin	205	0	10	Item To Rycharde Dodeson	10	8	
[£208 10d. in margin, arabic]				Item To Mr. William Bynsleye	10	10	0 ¹]
Item To George Hallsworth	105	3	9	Item To Thomas Blackweye	6	13	4
Item To Thomas Crismas	5	8	0	Item To Clement Newce mercer	12	9	
Item To Jhonne Craynlye wedow	50	0	0	Item To Rycharde Wotton	7	8	
Item To Robarte Harwoode	7	4	8	Item To Rogar Braytton	40	0	
Item To Thomas Barrette	40	0	0	Item To Rycharde Rutter	12	3	
[£1713.15.7 ¹] [twice, arabic]				Item To Lobes Barnarde	40	0	
Item To Rycharde Bridgar	13	10	0	Item To Mystres [Jane ^d]			
Item To John Bradfolde	12	0	0	[Marg[ar]et ¹] Worleye	6	13	4
Item To Mr. William Bynsleye	107	0	0	Item To Thomas Revitte	5	0	0
Item To Ellsabethe Rogars	114	0	0	Item To Robarte Ducket brokar	20	0	
Item To John Woodes Clothiar	10	0	0	Item To Farnando Pulton	5	0	0
Item To Robarte Wade	20	0	0	Item To Rycharde Barnes mercer	23	8	
Item To John Awdlye mercer	104	0	0	Item To [Rob[er]t Hitchen	10	0 ¹]	
Item To Steven Woodwrof	90	0	0	Item To the Sarvantes in London for their wages till Mighellmas last 1558 [arabic]	31	8	
Item To William Burde mercer	76	0	10	Item To the Sarvantes in the cuntrye for their wages till Mighellmas last 1558 [arabic]	5	0	0
Item To Frawncis Warren	100	0	0	[arabic] [167 13 9 ¹]			
Item To John Hallsworth	50	0		[Item the undershreve of Northampton shere for a post fine	58	0 ¹]	
Item To Nycholis Willson	18	10	0				
Item To Thomas Bayarde	6	17	5				
Item To Harrye Ishame mercer	84	19	1				
Item To John Haydon mercer	40	0	0				
Item To John Mealishe clothiar	60	0	0				
[£906.7.4 ¹] [twice, arabic]							
Summa	£2,784	- 16	- 3	[arabic]			
[Summa	£2,791	4s.	3d.	altered from £2,788 ¹]			

Dettes whiche the testatour owght in Flaunders

				£	s.	d.
Item To Awgustine Monellye	1,142	0	5	Item To Jeronimo Bartoline	987	5 8
Item To John de Clarke	219	16	0	Item To Frawncis Pesson	193	7 0
Item To Mathew Sawhier	82	6	0	Item To Hewgbright Dellyotte	168	0 0
Item To Myghell Mayolla	571	10	7	Item To Anthonye de Lamane	96	15 0
Item To Thomas Barkar	100	0	0	Item To [Anthonye ^d] [Allex-		
Item To John de Dockar	70	4	4	andar ⁱ] Bardochye	354	15 10
Item To Nycholis de Infant	144	3	0	Item To Adam and Jaques		
Item To Ector de Lawhowe	174	2	0	Lamare	128	0 0
Item To Henricke Moyuse	116	0	0	Item To Thomas Balbanye	180	15 6
Item To Symonde Tacye	234	0	18	Item To George Crastar	229	13 6
Item To Joyse Jochyllar	318	0	0	[6461.15.0 [arabic] F[lemish]		
Item To Frawncis Facye	127	0	0	after 21s. 6d. the £		
Item To Arnolld Pealles	833	18	6	am[ounte]th to ster[ling]		[blank] ⁱ]
Summa £6,010 18s. 6d. starling						

Funerallez

Item expended in and about the Buriall of the Testator in meat and drink, black gownes, prists wages and other thinges	100	0	0
Item for writing the Will and the probate of the same, Wryting of the Invenry and other charges	12	0	0
[Endorsed, Gregory Isham hys inventory]			

APPENDIX II

THE LIFE OF JOHN ISHAM†

Ringsted, August 1525

John Isham [esquire¹] [the^d] first of [that^d] [our^d] name, [first^d] purchaser and undoubted owner of this towne of Langport¹ [sic] in the Count[y] of Northamt[on], was borne att Ringsted² in that aforesayd Count[y] and in the moneth of August the year of our redemption 1525.

Eusebey and Ann

his parents were Eusebey [Isham Esquire¹] [Isham^d] [(the sonne and heire of [one^d] Thomas Isham of the house of Pichley)¹],³ and Ann the daughter of Gyles Polton Esquire of that house of Deerborrow.⁴ This blessed cople nott beinge soe well furnished with worldly helpes as carfull for the commodious bestoeinge of that they had, [Notwithstandinge yet^d] according to the old proverb [they^d] did soe cutt their cootes accordinge to their cloth that although their charge did far surmount [that which was allowed to mayntayne the same^d] [there allowance to maintaine the same^d], yitt by God's blessinge woorkinge soe marvelously with their diligent labour, yt cam to passe that they for their partes had great cause of reioysinge, the commonwelth by theyr meanes was nott a littell profited, and God as I hope effectually glorified. Butt to discourse this story at Large (and yet as occation is ministred) yt apertayneth necessarily to this matter, that I sett downe first the great charge that Eusebey and Ann, the parents of this John Isham, had to mayntayne, and next what they had to [mayntaine^d] bringe [them up with¹] [up the same^d]. As touchinge the first, yt is most evident that Eusebey and Ann, beinge maryed together, did within short space goe to the world and tooke upon [them¹] a convenient famly,⁵ as to such house keepers was most needfull. And as yeares and time did increase, soe also did their [charges^d] [expenses¹] growe more and more.

20 children in 21 years

[Insomuch that^d] They beinge maryed together the space of 21 yeares, [they^d] had 20 children, the most [part^d] [of them¹] Liveinge and remayninge with them.

† I.(L.), 1621. By far the greater part of this document was printed by W. Rye in *The Genealogist*, III (1879), 274-280. It was evidently written by or under the direction of John Isham's son Thomas. Marginal headings were subsequently added in a hand identified by Sir Gyles Isham, Bart., as that of Sir John Isham, the first baronet and son of Thomas. Sir John was doubtless responsible for most if not all the deletions and interpolations, and he tried especially hard to suppress the passage about water-bearing—*infra*, The marginal headings have been printed within the text to save expense, and chiefly to enable their introduction the text has been broken up into paragraphs. The original is continuous.

1. Lamport.
2. Ringstead.
3. Pytchley.
4. Desborough.
5. *I.e.*, household.

Eusebies Livinge

[Now^d] the helps [which^d] they had [to bring them upⁱ] [ware nothing great^d] [were smaleⁱ], [for by reason that Thomas Isham and his wyfe, who had a ioynter of the hole Land of Pichlye and else whare, lived soe Longe that Eusebey never came to inioye the same, but what he had at the time of his Maryidge, which was that great^d] [onely aⁱ] farm at Ringsted [by Lease ofⁱ] [beinge^d] the Lord [Jhonⁱ] Mordant[es^d],⁶ and £10 a year [assuredⁱ] [alowed^d] him by Thomas Isham his father [out ofⁱ] Knuston [at the tyme of his mariageⁱ], [the same had he^d] and noe more untill his dyinge day. Howbeyt he brought up his children [in^d] both in Learninge and other good artes, that the meanest of them (praysed be God for yt) was soe bestoed that [the meanest of them^d] unto their Diinge day they Lived nott in any want, though peradventure [som of themⁱ] not soe richly as [som^d] others did.

His daughters

And to begin first with his Daughters, these [5ⁱ] only remayninge alive until they came to the state of matrymony ware thus bestoed. Imprimis, Katherine his eldest Daughter was maryed unto Richard Pagitt [gentillmanⁱ] [of Cranford^d], student of the Law. Elen was geven in maryage [firstⁱ] to one [Henry^d] Thomas Hoyse yeaman [and after to one Thomas Bosworth of Great Okelyⁱ].⁷ Elee was maryed to one Henry Bellame a merchant, who in the Latter end of his time Left the Cytie and dwelt upon certayn Land which he had of his owne Lyinge in Hadley by Barnett⁸ 10 miles from London. Edith was maryed unto Richard Slater [of Branstoniⁱ]⁹ yeaman [now at this present Dwellinge in Old^d]. Esbell was maryed unto one Thomas Barker a merchant, fre of the Armourers, and brother of [toⁱ] the wyf of John Isham of whome this story hath first beginyng, and thus much for them.

His sonns and their children

Now the sonnes of Euseby Isham which Lived to manes estate weare these [5ⁱ]: Gyles, Robert, Gregory, John and Henry, and thus ware they bestoed.

1. Gyles

[Imprimis^d] [firstⁱ] Gyles his eldest sonn beinge brought up in his youth att Learning, was afterward sent by his father to London to study the Lawe, where he profited that (his father beinge dead and his Grandmother also [who sold the landes in Pitchly and else where for her Joynterⁱ]) [he^d] beinge [nowⁱ] came to Dwell at Pichly [heⁱ] was called to [be in the commission ofⁱ] the peace and was not a littell esteemed of a great many, and especially of Fraunces the [thenⁱ] earle of Bedford,¹⁰ whose steward he was. This man disceassinge Left behynd him to inheritt his Land both at Pichley and else whear thre daughtes [sic], the eldest of them Ann which was maryed to one Edward Thorne gentellman. The second Jane, whoe was maryed to Lennard Barker gentellman, sonn to the wyffe of John Isham which she had by [a former husbandⁱ] an other husband before he maryed her. The third Margery, who was maryed to one Edward Dorell gentelman, sonn and heire of Frances Dorell of Langport¹¹ in the Count[y] of Buckingham. And thus much concerninge Gyles Isham and his children.

6. Mordaunt—the second baron Mordaunt of Turvey, 1508-1571.

7. Great Oakley.

8. Hadley near Barnet, Middlesex.

9. Braunston.

10. The second earl, 1527-1585, q.v. in *DNB*.

11. Langport in the parish of Stowe, Bucks.

2. *Robert*

Robert Isham was [well^d] brought up att schoole and beinge well instructed in grammer was at Length sent by his father to Cambridge, wheare he remayned [till such time^d] in Christs collidge, applyinge him self theer to the study of divinitie till such time as he proceded master of art, and that he was called a way and preferred by his friends to be one of Quene Maries chaplins, who willingly accepted him and was the cause of great credit and countenance unto him Duringe her Lyfe. This man disceasinge Left behind him noe issue for he was never maryed, but that which he [had^d] inioyed he bestowed upon his kinred. And [diverse^d] [other^d] good things he did, amongst which [as I understand^d] he was a benefactor to Christs Collidge in Cambridge wheare he in his youth [had beene^d] [was^d] trayned up.

3. *Gregory*

Gregory the third sonn of Euseby Isham was bred up Lykwyse in his youth at Learninge, and afterwards beinge of sufficient yeares was sent to London and theer bound prentise to one fre of the company of the Mercers, to which trade he diligently applyinge him selfe did in short time grow to such great Welth, that before his death which was [or ever he was fortie years^d] [about the age of eyght and thirtie^d] he purchased Fower hundred pounds Land a year, Lyinge in Branson,¹² Farthingston,¹³ Krick,¹⁴ Creaton¹⁵ [and^d] Old [and in Knuston^d], All which he Disceasing Left unto Euseby Isham his eldist sonn, And unto his twoo daughters. The eldist Mary, which after ward was maryed to Thomas Andrew Esquier, sonn and heire of Sir Thomas Andrew of the houses of Charwelton and Winwick. And Elizabeth, which after ward was maryed unto Henry Cave [of Charwilton^d] Esquier, sonn and heire of Brian Cave of the house of Ingersbey¹⁶ in the Count[y] of Lesseter. He left nine hundred pound a pece besydes the allowance appoynted for his wyfe whom he at that time Left behind him a-Live.

5. *Henry*

And heer because of disorderinge any matter, seinge that my chefest purpose is to sett forth John Isham the first author of our house, [I mean^d] of Langport, I will omitt to speake of him heer and place Henry Isham (although the younger in my treatise) before him. Henry Isham was brought up in his youth at his books untill he came to yeares of Discretion, and then was sent to London and bound prentise to Gregory Isham his brother, and prospered soe well that he Left behind him to Gregory Isham his eldest sonne and [sic] hundred pounds a yeare Lyinge at Dauncers hill¹⁷ 12 myles from London, and to the rest of his children Nathaniell, Zacheas, Matly, Susanna, Apolonia and Mary a convenient sum of mony, wherby they might afterward be able to be promoted to preferment in the common welth.

Repetitio

Hetherto ye have hard, first of the time when John Isham was borne, secondly the place wherin he was borne, thirdly who ware his parents, Fourthly of the great charge his parents had, Fyftly how wysely and circumspectly they governed the same, you have heard furthermore how many

12. Braunston.

13. Farthingstone.

14. Crick.

15. Great and Little Creaton.

16. Ingersby, Leics.

17. Dancers Hill, in the parish of South Mimms, Middlesex.

children Euseby and Ann the parents of John Isham had and howe they ware all bestoed that Lived the time. Savinge as yit their hath nothinge been sayd of the bringing up of John Isham [of whom I will now speakⁱ] [because as I declared before, yt would to my thinkinge be sumwhat a disorder to that which I purposed, wherfore concludinge the premises I will [nowⁱ] set [itⁱ] forth to my sycsessors, as far as my simple witt and Learninge will give me Leave. This^d] John Isham the first author of our house of Langport [nott for that I seeke to win glory theerby, as God beareth me record, but that because our posteritye seinge their mean beginninge, and that how by God's blessinge of a very Littell at the first they came by that they had, they might therfore be thankfull unto God for that: who cann as well take a way as give, curse as blesse, and make of a mighty kynge a miserable beggar^d].

4. *John*

[This man^d] [This John Ishamⁱ] the first [author^d] of our howse of Langport according to the former order, was [brought^d] [trainedⁱ] up by [old^d] Euseby his father at School untill he was of the age of 16 yeares,

His cominge to London

at which time yt [came into his Fathers mind^d] [pleased his Fatherⁱ] to place him in London wheare his other brethren ware.

Prentiship

and in the 23 [sic] year of Henry the eight the year of our Lord 1542 the 19 of June beinge S. Peter's day, he came up to the aforesayd Cyty and forthwith was bound prentise to one Otuwell Hill, free of the [worshipfull^d] company of the mercers, butt his master Disceasinge before the end of his terme the time that remayned he bestoed in the service of one Thomas Gigges, nott Nott [sic] shrinkinge any whitt from these his masters as the manner is of Lond[on] prentisese Dureinge the hole time of his prentishode, which was 9 yeares att the Least, nor disdayninge he at that time [the^d] [anyⁱ] servile woork[s^d] [they would put him intoⁱ] [of carynge the water tankard bockets to the Temes and such Lyk, to the which Cytysens then did use their prentises accustomedly^d].

Fredom

He thus haveinge run over most happely his dayes of bondage, as I may call them, In the fift yeare of Edward the sixt [he^d] was made free of that notable Cyty of London, and of the company of the Mercers aforesayd, to which trade he [was^d] [had binⁱ] bound.

His marriage

After this, beinge of the age of 26 yeares, he tooke to wyfe one Elizabeth Barker the wydow of [one^d] Lennard Barker Cytesen and Mercer of London and daughter of one Nicholas Barker, Cytesen, free of the company of Armorors. With home he Lived [to his dyinge day^d] [twenty yeares at the leastⁱ] in good Agrement and quiett Lyfe. This Elizabeth had by her former husband one [sonne whose name allso wasⁱ] Lennard Barker, of home you read before that he was maryed to Jane Isham one of the thre daughters [of^d] and heires of Gyles Isham afore sayd. And she haveinge Left [unto herⁱ] by her [formerⁱ] husband a convenient summ of mony did after her maryage with this John Isham most willingly part with the same unto him, which [God blessing him] marvelously he did increase by his carfull heed, haveinge then nothinge of his owne, but what he had gotten before the time of his

maryage. And this is nott to be omitted, which I have hard him most constantly affirm, [that^d] that his stocke at the first left him by his father was but [£10^d] [£6 13s. 4d. twenty nobles^l], but he multiplyinge these Littell somms of his owne and his wyfes, by his provident foresight and skyll in his trade, did in short time growe in countenance and estimation, as heerafter shall appear.

Wardenship

First, in the year of our Lord God 1567 he haveinge the great Lykeinge of his company was called by them to be their Warden. Which office he then discharged both faithfully and Lyberally to his singular commendation.

Liberaliti

And this understand by the way. In those dayes they that ware chossen Wardens of the company of the mercers, did [yearly] agaynst their feast, which was at St. Jeanes tyde, procure [as^d] of their frends as much veneson as they could to make their brethren good chear. Now this man, haveinge had great good will and Lykeinge of gentellmen, did agaynst the time of the feast gather together 33 fatt and Large buckes, Which he showed to divers of his company, Lyinge alltogether in a gallery Wheare he dwelt. Which seemed unto them [*altered from him*] most straunge, as by their speeches I might perceave, beinge then a youth [and standing by as others did^d]. Yea yt was thought, that not one man before his time nor sens, untill the writtinge heerof, had the Lyke by a great many.

House keeping

Well, this somytuouus bancatt being finished to the great admiration of many [which being finished^d] he setled him self to his busnesse as before. In house keepinge he was bountefull, as may Well appear by his bookes of account, [Wheer yt is to be seen that^d] five hundred markes by the year was the Least he spent.

His departure from the City

Att length he haveinge gotten somm good store of substance, with good [woorship^d] [credit^d] and honest report, [he^d] left the Cyty and his house, which was in St. Sithes Lane [right against the Earde allie dore going to the Church^l], and came and dwelt in the year of our Lord God 1572 upon his Land in Langport which before he had purchased.

His husbandri

Heer he aplied him self to plantinge, buildinge [making of poales^l], includeinge of grounds and all other woorkes of good husbandry, as though he had been brought up in them from his infancy.

His wardenship

Butt his company of the Mercers perceivinge him to forsake them in this order, In the year of our Lord God 1577 [being greatly affected unto him^l], [they^d] called him out of the cuntry [beinge greatly affected^d], and made him their Master Warden. Yit he haveinge setled him self heer [in the country^d], would nott by any meanes be Drawne agayn [to dwell^l] in London. Wherefore his office being past, heer he continued till his dyinge day, Haveinge as great good frendship of gentelmen in this his Cuntry, as he had before of Cytesens, amongst home he was bredd.

His caling to the peace

In the year of our Lord God 1576 he was [made Justice [put into the Commission of the peace^d]] [called to the peace^d] [and for the Counte of Northamptonⁱ], which office how well he discharged I leave to others to report, Least beinge soe neer him as I am, by speakinge the truth I should seeme to flatter.

His Shrevvick

After this, in the year of our Lord God 1581 he was [called^d] [chossenⁱ] by [her Majestie^d] [Queeneⁱ] Elizabeth [then quene^d] to be her high shreve of this County of Nort[hampton], And this office Lyk the rest, he performed with as great prayse as many of his predisscessors.¹⁸

His carfullnesse

As he grewe in yeares soe infirmities came upon him, yitt ceased he nott to his end, to provide by Lawfull meanes that his posteritie might remayn after him in good name and fame. Unto Thomas Isham his eldest sonne beinge blynd he Left such directions both by speach and wrightinge as to him ware in stead of an eye, to conduct him for the avoydinge of future evells, and provideinge of things necessary for his mayntaynanc in his estate. To be short, in every thinge that he did undertake, he showed [him self^d] such ryphenesse of Witt that Worthely yt might be reported of him, he was a wyse man, though altogether unlearned, wrightinge and reading English only excepted.

Decimo octavo die Maij

Of nature he was chollericke: yet very soone pleased, awefull to his children yet loved them dearly, though they being putte with him, he seldome shewed them a familiar countenance, as some fond Fathers do to their children. [yet they departing from him to London to the Inns of Court or to Cambridg where they were brought upp, he would tourne his head asyde and weep bitterly, so tender was his affection towards them.^d] he was a kind man to his friendes, all wayes ready to write, speake, [and^d] ryde [to do him^d] and spend his money to do them [altered from him] good. [yea^d] [whichⁱ] I may justly say, [it^d] was the cause of his death, as hereafter shalbe declared. He used not to reveng him selfe uppon his enemy[esⁱ] but was many tymes contented to have his causes in controversie arbitrated by the Freindes of them with whom he contended. I often have hard him proteste most deeply that he nevar tooke forfeit of bond, though he was a Marchant and many of good account in his tyme had fallen into his hands. He was polliticke, as appeareth by this one thing amongst many: he had Friends at London, and many likewise round about him heer in the Cuntry that gave him intelligence weekly of matters [ofⁱ] Estate and particular menns doings, which notwithstanding he concealed and used [themⁱ] to his best advantage and not to the hurt of any. He was pleasant in speach [yet^d] without offence to the hearers, or sinne to his God. He had no smalle stoare of wyse proverbs and pithie sayings, which aptly he applyed in his discourses and table talk.

Account of John Isham of Lamport, Esq. [vertically in margin]

For example, he would say to a man carelesse of his debts, that he learned in Flaunders of a Fleming that if goods were lost much were lost, if tyme were lost more were lost, but if credit were lost all were lost. Item to a man that regarded not his Freind he would say, it is good making much of a

18. From 27 November 1581 to 5 December 1582.

freind, for my experience hath taught me that he is a very meane man that cannot pleasure me once in his life tyme. to him that babbled much in his owne cause, though it were iust, he would say be sylent, especially when you see the court go on your syde. he would pleasantly say to gentlewomen sitting together, take heed the sand wyfe cometh not amongst you, for she cryeth—never a good huswyfe, never a good huswyfe &c. Item he would apply the doings and speeches of others as occasion was offered: unto a willfull man that would not be ruled by him, he would tell this tale, there was one Mr. Patricke att London (seid he) that resorted much to to [sic] the Lord Treasurer Paulet that then was, and found him most gracious unto him. and it so falling out, that this Mr. Patricke for some offence was commanded by the Councell to be imprisoned,¹⁹ he resorted unto his old Lord to be released, but he perswaded him rather to abyde the Councells order, saying it would be better for him. Yet Patricke, still urging him, he cessed to answere him, [but^a] and tooke the curtaine that hanged in his window before him, and drue it close, and sitting a while he opened it againe, and then said to Patricke, see you not what I have done, yf you can learne wytt by it do, if not follow your owne course: so saith he, I wish you when stormes are up, ever to strike the sailes. if this my counsell like you, follow it, if not take your owne, or some other [that^d] [who^e] you thinke can bettar advise you.

if his bettars were earnestly in hand with him to be [overⁱ] familer with them, he would tell them this tale, one Mr. Pole (saith he) of the Chauncery useing often to repaire to Sir William Cordall then Master of the roles, one tyme amongst many came unto him when he was sicke, to whom Sir William said, I pray thee Mr. Pole make me mery, for I am very sad. Mr. Pole answered, I would know first whether you be at such leasure as I am; why, said Sir William, thou seest I do nothinge; why then, replied Mr. Pole, if you be at such leasure as I am, fling off your gowne and come, play the knave with me. whereuppon it became afterward a proverb in London, if any asked his freind if he were at leasure to do anything, he would answere yea, but not at Mr. Pole's leasure: so said he, applying it to him with whom he talked, I am contented to be mery with you so as you againe would be glad with mee, alwaies provided that you will beare with me, as the Master of the roles did with Mr. Pole [with Mr. Pole^d].

Of body he was corpulent, bigge boned and reasonable talle of stature, a man [of a very good stomacke to his victualls^d] that [altered from yet] used [not muchⁱ] [little^d] exercise and kept himself tenderly, long before his death. he delighted much in good company and would procure men to come unto him for the nonest, though his children and Freindes soiourned with him. He was not much troubled with any long sicknes; only twice in his tyme he was taken with the palsie, which bereved him of the use of his hands and feet for a tyme, but by [the helpe of Physickⁱ] [great purging^d] and repairing to the Bath he became a sound man. he was troubled also a dussen or sixteen yeares contynusly before his death with an issue of bloud running from his privy member, which he tooke at the first by a fall from his horse, crossnig the street Way²⁰ between Ashbie²¹ and Watford,²² as he went to Braunston about busines of his nephew Mr. Eusibie Isham. this fluxe of blood stopping the passage of his water at length caused him to yeald to the common course of all flesh. his sicknes was but short, without extream-

19. This episode may be identified with the imprisonment of Richard Patrick, a London customs official, in September 1564 by order of the privy council on the charge of evading payment of duty. APC 1558-1570, 150; *supra*,

20. Watling Street.

21. Ashby St. Ledgers.

22. Watford, near Long Buckby.

itie of paine; his memory and speach contynued to the end. he was desirous to take [all^d] [diverse^l] by the hand that came to see him, and would [aske^d] [say unto^l] them [saying^d], hart and hand both. he reconcyled him selfe to all whom he thought he had offended, or imagined had taken displeasure with him. His speaches weare comfortable, faithfull, delighting the hearers and shewing no feare of death. being at the point to yeeld up the ghost, he said softly to his man that attended him, harke how I wheeze, and so turning him on his other syde, he tooke [me^d] his [eldest^l] sonne by the hand and said, now hart and hand to God, and so [ended his lyfe with great quietnes, like a sucking child and most innocent lambe^d] [there being^l] little more then the space of a moment [being^d] between the ending of these [*altered from this*] words and his dissolution [like a sucking child and most innocent lambe he ended his lyfe with great quietnesse^l].

[*Endorsed, Account of John Isham of Lamport Esq.*]

INDEX OF PLACES

Places within the City will be found under LONDON

A

Addington, xv
Alps, xciii
Althorpe, cv
Antwerp, Andwarpe, Andwarppe, Andwarppe, xiii-xvii, xix-xxi, xxiv, xxv, xxix, xxx, xxxii-xxxv, xxxviii, xxxix, xliii, xlvii, lii, lv-lvii, lx, lxix, lxxii, lxxiii, lxxv, lxxxii-lxxxix, xcii-xcv, xcvi, xcix, ci-civ, cvii, cviii, cx, 22, 80, 115
—, Bourse at, xvi
—, English House at, yengelyshe house beyonde the sea, lxxxvi, lx
Ashby, Ashbie, 173
Asia, lxii
Atlantic, xliii
Augsburg, xlvii, xciii

B

Backall, xxvi n.
Baltic, xxvi, lxxxiv, lxxxvi, lxxxvii, xc
Barbary, xxix
Bare Shank, Bareshank, 139, 152
Barford, Barfford, Barforde, xl, 28, 63, 78
Barke, county of, Barke shere, Barke-sheire, Barkesher. *See* Berkshire.
Barnet, 168
Barow. *See* Bergen-op-Zoom.
Bath, Bathe, xx, 64, 125, 160
Bathampton, Wilts, xcvi n.
Beauvais, xli
Bergen-op-Zoom, Barow, xix, xxxii, lxxxvi, xcvi
Berkshire, Barke, county of, Barkesheire, Barkesher, Barke shere, xxiii, xxx, xcvi, 8, 85, 109, 122, 142
Besselsleigh, Besellsly, Besellslye, 7, 8
Bokyngham. *See* Buckingham.
Bologna, Bollonia, 160
Bolton, Bollton, 80
Bordeaux, Bourdeus, xlii, 82
Bourton, 126
Brabant, cviii n.
Braunston, Brannston, Branson, Branston, xvi, xvii, xci, 109, 120, 141, 145, 146, 149, 161, 168, 169
Brittany, xxix
Brixworth, Bryxeworthe, Bryxworth, 128, 134, 150
Brussels, xcix n.

Buckingham, Bokyngham, Buckinghamshire, lxxxix, 126

C

Calais, xxviii, lxviii, cix n.
Cambridge:
 Christ's College, Christs Collidge, xi, xii, xxi, 168, 169
 Corpus Christi College, xiii
 Peterhouse, xiii
Canseley. *See* Cransley.
Castle Combe, Castell Combe, 33, 166
Cathay, Chattaye, lxxxii, lxxxvii
Charwelton, Charwilton, 169
Chattaye. *See* Cathay.
Chigwell, Chygwill, 3
Colchester, lxiv
Cottesbrooke, Cottsbrooke, 136
Coventry, xii n.
Cransley, Canseley, Cranselyde, Cranseley, Cranseleye, Cransleye, 131, 138, 143, 148, 149
Cranford, 168
Crannston, 60
Creaton, Creton, Cretyn, 71, 128, 169
Crick, Creke, Crekys, Krick, 129, 130, 135, 136, 169

D

Dancers Hill, Dauncers Hill, Middlesex, 169
Danzig, Danske, xxv, xlv, lxxxvi-lxxxix, xcvi, cv, 157
Darby, Darbye. *See* Derby.
Dauncers Hill. *See* Dancers Hill.
Deene, xviii.
Deerburrow. *See* Desborough.
Derby, Darby, Darbye, Derbyshire, cix n., 164
Desborough, Deerburrow, Desboroughe, lxxxii, 136, 167
Devon, xvi, xx n., xxiii
Dorset, xx
Dover, 10
Draughton, 137, 145
Dublin, lxxxviii
Dunkirk, xxviii

E

East Anglia, xxiii
East Friesland, lxxxiii, lxxxiv

Edmonton, Edmanton, Edmondeton, Edmondton, 89, 93, 111, 125
 Eland, xcv *n.*
 Elbing, lxxxix
 Ely, 78
 Emden, xxxiii, xl, lxxvi, lxxxiii-lxxxvi, lxxxix, xciv, xcv, xcix, civ, cviii, 26, 27, 104, 107, 108, 112, 116
 Enfield, Endfyllde, 102
 England, Inland, Inglande, 163, 164
 Essex, Esseyxe, xli, 3, 10, 11, 78
 Ethiopia, lxxxii
 Europe, xxiii, lii, lvi, lxxxvi, xciii, xcix, ci
 Exeter, liii

F

Far East, xxix
 Farthingstone, Farthingston, 169
 Faxton, Faxon, Faxsyn, Foxsyn, lxxv, 133, 134, 136, 137, 140, 145, 148-151
 Finedon, Fyneden, Fyneden, xl, lxxxiii, 79
 Flanders, Flandars, Flaunders, Flaundars, Flemish, xxxiii, xxxiv, cviii, cx, 1, 2, 7, 11, 28, 49, 57, 58, 60-62, 78, 103-108, 110-112, 115, 117-119, 160, 163, 165, 172. *See also* Antwerp and Netherlands.
 Florence, xciii
 Ford Abbey, xx
 Foxsyn. *See* Faxton.
 France, xiv, xxiii, xxviii *n.*, lxxxiii, xc, cii, cvi, 54
 Fynden, Fyneden. *See* Finedon.

G

Gayton, xviii
 Genoa, xvii, lxxxv, lxxxvii, xciii, cii
 Germany, xxiii, xxix, xxxiii, lviii, lxxxiii-lxxxv, xci
 Ghent, lxxv
 Glendon, Glenden, 78
 Gloucestershire, xxiii, xxv
 Grafton Underwood, xii
 Great Okely. *See* Oakley.
 Guilsborough, Gylsborough, 134
 Guinea, xix, lvi, lvii, lxxxvii, xc
 Gylsborough. *See* Guilsborough.

H

Hadley, Middlesex, 168
 Halifax, Hallyfaxe, Hallifaxe, Hallyffaxe, Hollyfaxe, Hollyfaxe, xvii, xxvi-xxviii, xlii, lv, xciv, xcv *n.*, cvii, cviii, 25, 34, 35, 37, 40, 73-75, 101, 121-125, 129
 Hamburg, Hamboroughe, xxv, xxvi, lxxxv-lxxxix, xcv, cv, 140
 Hampshire, xxiii, xcvi
 Hampstead, lxxviii
 Haradon. *See* Harrowden.

Harborough, Harbroughe, Harborough, Harborow, Harborowe. *See* Market Harborough.
 Harrowden, Haradon, 144
 Henley-on-Thames, Henley-upon-Thames, Henlye, Henlye uppon Themys, xxxvii, 17, 42, 85, 122
 Holcot, Holcott, 127
 Hollyfaxe, Hollyfaxe. *See* Halifax.
 Horsham, lxiv
 Houghton, Hoton, Houghton Hythe, 126, 134-137, 140, 152
 Hull, xxvi-xxviii, lvi, lxxvi *n.*

I

Ile Brewers, Somerset, cix
 Ingarsby, Ingersbey, 169
 Inland, Inglande. *See* England.
 Inns of Court, Yns of Courtt, 147, 172 :
 Gray's Inn, xiii
 Lincoln's Inn, xiv
 Middle Temple, Medyll Tempyll, the Tempyll, xi, xxi, lxxxii, 143, 147
 Ireland, lxix, lxxviii
 Islip, xii
 Italy, xvii *n.*, xxix, xxxi-xxxiii, xliii, lii, lv, lxxxiii, lxxxv-lxxxvii, xci, ci

K

Kennet, xxiii
 Kent, xli, 77
 Kettering, Ketryng, Ketrynge, Ketherynge, 138, 141, 148
 Kilridge, Kyllrydge, Kyllrydge, Oxon, xxxvii, 42, 43, 85
 Kingsthorpe, 110
 Kingswood, Kingswod, Gloucestershire, xxiii, 116
 Kirby Hall, xviii
 Knuston, 168, 169
 Krick. *See* Crick.

L

Lampport, Lampard, Lamperd, Langport, xi, xii, xl, xlv, lxxix-lxxxii, lxxxvi, xc-xcii, xciv, c, cvii, cviii, cx, 45, 125, 131-136, 139-141, 147, 151, 152, 167, 169, 171
 Lampport Hall, xci, xcii
 Lancashire, Lancaster, Lankester, 80, 108
 Langford, Lanckford, 86, 93, 139
 Langport, Buckinghamshire, 168. *See also* Lampport.
 Lea, Lee, 78
 Leeds, xxvi
 Leghorn, lxxxvii
 Le Havre, lxix
 Leicestershire, Lesseter, Lestersheire, Lestersher, 28, 59, 93, 139, 169
 Lemstar, Leominster, 160

Levant, lxxxvii, 31
 Lichfield, xii n.
 Lincolnshire, Lincoln, Lincollnessheire,
 Lyncollne, 45, 84, 120

LONDON :

Basinghall Street, Bassings Hall, Bassings
 Haull, Bassyngs Hall, Basyns Halle,
 xxiii, 41-43
 Bassingeshawe Street, xxxvii
 Blackwell Hall, Blakewell Haull, xxiii,
 xxvii, xxx, xxxii, lxxxi, xcvi, 2, 54
 Billingsgate, Byllungsgatt, xxviii, xlv,
 114
 Bow Lane, Bowe, lxxx, 66
 Bridewell, lxx
 Byllungsgatt. *See* Billingsgate.
 Cheapside, Chepsyde, xxviii, lix, lxi,
 lxiv, 10
 Christ's Hospital, *possibly indicated by*
 the hospytall, 42
 Coleman Street, lxii
 Crosby Place, lv
 Custom House, lxxix
 Goldsmiths' Hall, xli
 Guildhall, Yeld Hall, Yelde Hall, xxiii,
 xxxi, xlviii, li, lvii, lviii, lx, lxiii, lxvi,
 lxxi, lxxii, lxxiv-lxxvi, lxxix, xc, 39,
 40, 42
 Hospytall. *See* Christ's Hospital.
 Ironmonger Lane, Iyeornemonger Lane,
 Iyeornemongerlane, Iyeornemoner
 Lane, xxxvi, lxi, xcvi, 24, 42, 43
 Lombard Street, xli, xlv, xlvii, lxxxi,
 lxxxiv
 Mark Lane, ci
 Mercers' Chapel, Mercers Chapyll, lii,
 lxiv, lxvii, 86
 Mercers' Hall, xix, xxxii, xxxvi, lviii,
 lix, lxi-lxxvi, lxxviii, lxxxi, lxxxii,
 lxxxiv, lxxxv, lxxxix, xc, xcvi, cx
 Mitre Alley, lxiv
 Nyght Crosse Street, 62
 Old Jewry, xcvi
 St Antholin, lxxx, lxxxix
 St Bartholemew's Hospital, lxx
 St Botolph, cix
 St Michael Paternoster, Mighel Patar-
 nostar, xvi, 163
 St Paul's cathedral, xviii
 St Paul's school, lxiii, lxxii
 St Sithes Lane, Sythes Lane, lxxx, lxxxii,
 lxxxiv, c, 66, 67, 74
 St Thomas Becket, lxi
 St Thomas of Acon, lxi
 Seething Lane, xxviii
 Smithfield, 71
 Thames Street, xxviii
 Tower Hill, xlii
 Whitecross Street, Whighte Crosse, 70
 White Hart Street, Whighte Hartte,
 Wyght Hart, 42, 43

LONDON—cont.

White Horse Street, Whighte Horse, 90
 Yeld Hall, Yelde Hall. *See* Guildhall.
 Yns of Courtt. *See* Inns of Court.
 Longleat, xlv
 Lucca, xvii, xxxiv, lv
 Luddington-in-the-Brook, Luddington, 116
 Lullington, xxiv
 Lyons, xlvii, xcii

M

Madrid, xlvii
 Mapelles, *possibly* Naples, 160
 Market Harborough, Harbroughe, Har-
 boroughe, Harborow, Harborowe, 130,
 131, 133, 151
 Medina del Campo, xciii
 Mediterranean, xvii, xxiii, lxxxiv, lxxxvii,
 xciii
 Middlesex, Medyllsekys, Mydellsex, My-
 dellsexe, xli, lxxviii, 9, 68, 116, 117
 Morocco, xciv
 Muscovy. *See* Russia.
 Mylke Street. *See* Old.

N

Nantes, xciii
 Naples, Mapelles, xvi, lxxxvii, 160
 Netherlands, Spanish Netherlands, xvi,
 xvii, xxix, xxxiii, lv, lviii, lix, lxxx n.,
 lxxxv-lxxxviii, xcvi, cviii
 Newbury, xxiv, lv, 151
 Newhaven, New Haven, 111
 New Inne, 118
 Newport Pagnell, lxxxix
 Nonn Eaton, Nonne Eton. *See* Nuneaton.
 Normandy, xxix
 Northampton, Northamptonshire, Northe
 Hampton, Northehampton, Northam-
 ton, Northants, xi, xii, xviii, xxi, xxx,
 xl, lxx, lxxxi, lxxxii, lxxxvi, lxxxix-
 xcii, cv, cix, 28, 45, 60, 62, 63, 71, 72,
 77, 78, 93, 98, 100, 102, 109, 110, 115,
 121, 126, 129, 136, 142, 148, 149, 151,
 161, 164, 167
 Nuneaton, Nonn Eaton, Nonne Eton, 70,
 84, 95
 Nuremberg, xciii

O

Oakley, Great Oakley, Great Okely.
 Ockelly, Ockely, Ockley, Okeley, lxxv,
 cv, 71, 98, 148, 168
 Old, Olde, Ould, xci, cv, 128-133, 152, 168,
 169
 —, Mylke Street, 132
 Old Windsor, Old Wynser. *See* Windsor.
 Orlingbury, Orlylbury, 78
 Ould. *See* Old.

Oxfordshire, Oxfordesheire, xxiii, xxv,
xxxvii, xcix, i

P

Persia, Percia, lxxxvii
Peterborough, xii, 132
Pickleton, Pickellton, Pyckellton, Leices-
tershire, 28, 59, 93
Pichley, Pichly, Pichlye. *See* Pytchley.
Piddington, lxxv
Pitchley. *See* Pytchley.
Portsmouth, xliii
Portugal, xxviii
Pycheleye. *See* Pytchley.
Pyckellton. *See* Pickleton.
Pyghtchelly, Pyghtchley. *See* Pytchley.
Pyrtton, Oxfordshire, xxxvii
Pytchley, Pichley, Pichly, Pichlye, Pitch-
ley, Pycheleye, Pyghtchelly, Pyghtch-
ley, xi xii, xv, lxxxi, xci, xcii, 62, 72,
102, 134, 145, 147, 152, 167, 168
Pytchley Hall, xci, xcii

R

Raunds, Raunce, 72, 78
Reading, Readyng, 109
Ringstead, Ringsted, Ringsteed, xi, 167, 168
Rochdale, Lancs, xiv
Rothwell, Rowell, cv, 98, 135, 141, 144
Russia, Muscovy, Russia Company, xix,
lvi, lxii, lxxxvii, xc

S

St Cuthbert, parish of. *See* York.
Salisbury, Sallusbeury, Sallysberye, 115, 121
Sandwich, cix
Sebartought. *See* Sibbertoft.
Seville, ciii
Sherrington, Bucks, lxxxix
Sibbertoft, Sebartought, 150
Somerset, xxiii-xxv, cv, cix, 64, 121
Sonning, Sonnyng, Sonynge, Berks, xxx,
xxxvii, 8, 42, 142
Southampton, lxxxv
Southgate, South Gatte, Southgat, 73
Spain, Spayn, Spayne, xxiii, xxviii, xxix,
xlii, xliii, lxxxiii, lxxxv, xc, ciii, 9, 26,
30, 82, 83
Spanish Netherlands. *See* Netherlands.
Staughton, Staughton, Hunts, 91
Stockholm, xlv
Staughton. *See* Staughton.
Stourbridge, Storbridge, Sturbridge, 133, 141
Stratford, Old, Ould Strattford, 141
Sturbridge. *See* Stourbridge.
Sudborough, Sudboroughe, 148
Suffolk, xvii, xlii, lxxxix, 30
Swallowfield, Swallowfylde, 109
Sweden, lxxxvii
Sywell, xl

T

Thames, Themys, xv, xxxiv, 85
Thorpe-in-the-Marsh, Thorpe, Throppe,
Lincolnshire, 45, 112, 116, 120
Tottenham, Totnam, Totname, Tottet-
name, Tottname, lxxxi, lxxxvi, xci,
cviii, 9, 10, 29, 44, 57, 67-69, 71, 76, 79,
81, 87-89, 92, 93, 102, 103, 109, 116,
117, 126, 127, 139, 140, 147
Tunstall, Staffs, lvi

U

Ulm, 160

V

Venice, lii, xcix, ci, cii
Virginia, xiv
Vistula, xlv

W

Wakefield, xxvi
Wales, Walles, Wallys, 4, 131, 151
Walgrave, Wallgrave, 126
Walles, Wallys. *See* Wales.
Warwick, Warwickshire, Warwike, War-
wykeshire, Warwykesheire, 84, 95
Watford, Northamptonshire, 173
Watling Street, 173
Wellingborough, Welling boroughe, Wel-
lyng boroughe, 130, 132
Welton, Wellton, Welton besyds Cranns-
ton, 60, 93, 121, 139, 149
Wendover, lxiv
West Country, 131
West Indies, xiv
West Lavington, lxiv
West Riding. *See* Yorkshire.
Westbury, Westebury, 90
Westminster, lxiii, lxvii
Willsheir, Willsheire. *See* Wiltshire.
Wilton, Willton, xxiii, 95
Wiltshire, Willsheir, Willsheire, xxiii, xxv,
xcvi, 90, 95
Wimbeldon, Wymbellton, 57
Windsor, Old Windsor, Wynsser, Old
Wynser, xii, xxxvii, 85, 144
Winwick, 169
Woodford, Wodford, 100
Wymbellton. *See* Wimbeldon.
Wynser, Old. *See* Windsor.
Wyshyn, 142

Y

Yarmouth, lxvi
Yengelyshe house be yeonde the sea. *See*
Antwerp, English house at.
York, xxviii, xli
—, St Cuthbert, parish of, xli
Yorkshire, West Riding, xvi, xx, xxiii,
xxvi-xxviii. *See also* Halifax.

INDEX OF PERSONS

A

Abarn, Anthony, 141
 Achelye, William. *See* Ashley.
 Affaitadi, firm of, xciii
 Aldarman, —, 137
 Aldersey, Aldarseye, Aldersaye, Alldarsey,
 Alldarssey, Auldarsaye, John, 105
 —, Mr, 27, 115
 —, Thomas, xxi, xxxii n., lxv, lxxxiv,
 lxxxv, xciv n., 28, 62, 70, 79, 90, 96,
 110-112, 118, 144
 Alden, John, 107
 Allen, William, lxxxix, xciv. *See also*
 Alyn.
 Alva, duke of, lxxxv.
 Alyn, —, 85
 —, Robard, 135
 Anderton, Christopher, Christoferum,
 Christoffer, lii, 16, 80
 Andrews, Andrew, Andros, Androsse,
 Edmond, Edmonde, 14, 15, 49, 50, 75
 —, Mary, Marye, *formerly* Isham, xxvii,
 125, 146, 169
 —, Roger, 129, 130
 —, Thomas, 146, 169
 —, Sir Thomas, 62, 70, 163, 169
 Anna, Regent of East Friesland, lxxxiv
 Anslow, Thomas, 162
 Apowell, Jhon, 155
 Appowell, Appowelle, Hopkyn, 4, 56
 Arnold, Arnolde, Humfrey, Humfrye, 138
 Arter, —, 150
 Asheleye, Ashely, Ashelye. *See* Ashley.
 Ashewell, Thomas, 127, 138
 Ashley, Achelye, Asheleye, Ashely, Ashe-
 lye, William, Willyam, Wyllyam, 5,
 9, 52, 88, 97
 Askewe. *See* Haskew.
 Aspellon, Asspeland, William, Wyllyam,
 102
 Atkyns, Attkins, Willyam, Wyllyam,
 Wyllyam, 10, 47
 Audley, Awdleye, John, 113, 164
 Auldarsaye. *See* Aldersey.
 Awstin, Awstyn, Androw, Androwe,
 xlvi n., 164
 Aynessworth, John, 1

B

Bacon, James, xiv
 Bacon, Sir Nicholas, Lord Keeper of the
 Great Seal, xiii, 1, lxxii, cviii n., 85

Baker, Bakar, John, 103
 Baker, Peter, Petar, lii, 86
 Balbani, Balbany, Balbanye, Niccolo, lv
 —, Thomas, Tommaso, xx, 80, 92, 165
 —, firm of, xvii
 Bamford, Bamforde, Baumford, Marke,
 129
 —, William, 129
 Banckes. *See* Bankes.
 Band, George, 126
 Banester, Banestar, Banyster, Henry,
 Harrye, Harye, 37, 55, 164
 Bankes, Banckes, Edward, Edward, 42, 81
 —, Jane, cix n.
 Banyster. *See* Banester.
 Barbarigo, Andrea, ci
 Bardochye, Allexandar, 165
 Barfotte, John, 104, 107
 Barker, Barkar, Ambrose, Ambrosse, 3, 5,
 6, 41, 55
 —, Anne, Ane. *See* Knight.
 —, Bridget, xlvii, 97
 —, E., 153
 —, Elizabeth. *See* Isham, Elizabeth.
 —, Esbell, *formerly* Isham, xxiv n., xxxvi,
 168
 —, Jane, 168, 170
 —, John, xix, xxxvi, xcv, xcvi, cv n., 11,
 28, 66, 90, 98, 100, 115, 116, 130
 —, Nicholas, xxxvi, 170
 —, Leonard, Lenard, senior, xxxvi-xxxviii,
 41, 168, 170
 —, Leonard, Lenard, Lenarde, Lenerd,
 Lennard, junior, step-son of John
 Isham, xxxvi-xxxviii, lxxxii, civ, cvii,
 5, 40-42, 129, 143, 144, 168, 170
 —, Thomas, brother-in-law of John Isham,
 xxiv, xxxvi, lxi, lxxx n., cv, 3, 44, 49,
 50, 62, 79, 107, 112, 113, 130, 133, 152,
 163, 165, 168
 —, Thomas, step-son of John Isham, xxxvi
 —, William, Willyam, Wyllyam, Wyllyam,
 xxx, xxxvii, 8, 42, 47, 71, 97, 142
 —, children of Leonard, senior, 43
 —, Mr, 43
 Barnarde, Elles, 163
 —, Lobes, 164
 —, Willyam, Wyllyam, 25, 33, 50, 53
 Barnes, Barne, Barnys, Bearne, George, Sir
 George, lxxxviii, 164
 —, Henry, Harrye, 3, 164
 —, Richard, Richarde, Rycerd, Rychard,
 Rycharde, xx, 12, 31, 37, 46, 52, 96,
 100, 163, 164
 Barnes, Thomas, 164

- Barnwell, Barnewell, Barnewill, Edward,
 149, 163
 —, Gylls, 131, 143, 153
 —, Thomas, 163
 Barow, Cornellus of, 62
 Barrette, Thomas, 164
 Bartolini, Bartellyn, Bartellyne, Bartelyne,
 Bartoline, Geronimo, Jernymo, Jero-
 nimo, Jeronymo, Jeronymor, Jerony-
 mus, xx, lv, 30, 62, 64, 80, 92, 165
 Bartylmew, John, 48
 Bashe, Edward, lii, 86
 Baskerfield, Humphrey, liv, lxxx n.
 Bastian, —, 164
 Baumford, *See* Bamford.
 Bayard, Bayarde, Thomas, 13, 32, 47, 162,
 164
 Bearne, John, *alias* Jacke uppon Lande,
 Jake, 110, 143
 Bearnly, Thomas, 75
 Becher, Henry, xxi, xxxix, lxxxiii, 35, 39,
 93, 94
 —, Mr, 4, 117
 Bedford, Francis Russell, earl of, xi, xii,
 xxxii, lix, lxxi, 22, 168
 Bedowe, John, 138
 Bedulles, John, 161
 Bedylls, Henry, 146
 Beecher, William, 45
 Belcher, Alexander, 150
 —, E., 151
 —, Edward, 131, 137, 141, 148
 —, John, 125
 Bellamy, Bellame, Bellamye, Elee, *formerly*
 Isham, xxiv n., 168
 —, Elysabath, 143
 —, Henry, Harrye, Henrye, xxiv, xli, lxi,
 lxvii, lxviii, lxxii, lxxx n., xc, 23, 44,
 49, 54-56, 79, 104, 162-164, 168
 —, William, Wyllyam, 102
 —, —, 143
 Benevento, Carlo, xx
 Berne, Henry, 1
 Bevarlie, Christofer, 77
 Billingsley, Henry, lxxv
 Blackborrow, Blackborowe, Blakboro,
 Blakboroughe, Blakeboroughe, Blake-
 borowe, Petare, 115
 —, Willyam, Wyllyam, Wyllyam, 115, 116,
 121, 129
 —, brothers, xxiv
 Blackwaye, *See* Blakewaye.
 Blak, Davythe, 143
 Blakboro, Blakboroughe, Blakeboroughe,
 Blakeborowe, *See* Blackborrow.
 Blakewaye, Blackwaye, Blake waye,
 Thomas, 18, 19, 31, 46, 50, 53, 97, 105,
 107, 163, 164
 Blondell, Bloundell, John, 87
 Blunte, Wyllyam, 21, 58
 Boner, —, 2
 Bonvisi, Bonvyssse, Alexander, Allexaun-
 der, xxxiv, 105-107
 —, Antonio, lv
 —, firm of, xxxiv, xciii
 Bosworth, Bousseworth, Bousseworthe,
 Elen, *formerly* Isham, 147, 168
 —, Thomas, 150, 168
 Bountenacke, Gylles, 113
 Bousseworth, Bousseworthe, *See* Bosworth
 Bowes, Bowys, Cecily, xlii, xliii
 —, Sir Martin, xli-xlv, lvii, 92, 114
 —, Martin, son of foregoing, xli-xliii, xlv,
 81, 83, 89, 91, 114
 —, Thomas, xvii, xxx, xxxv, xl-xlv, cvii,
 26, 27, 29, 30, 34, 47, 51, 52, 54-58,
 64-66, 68, 69, 80, 81, 83, 89, 91, 92,
 114
 —, —, son of foregoing, xlv n.
 —, —, other persons bearing name of,
 cix
 Bowyer, Sir William, xlii, xliii, xlv
 Bradbery, Henry, 150
 Bradfolde, John, 164
 Bradleye, Bradlye, Hewe, Hewghe, 90
 Bradshaw, Bradshawe, Bradshewe, Henrye,
 138
 —, Robert, Robard, Roberte, lxxxii, 87,
 122, 130, 131, 134-138, 141, 149, 151,
 153
 —, Raffe, 128, 131, 151
 —, 109, 110, 130
 Brighton, *See* Braughton.
 Brame, Gillies de, 163
 Brassie, Edmonde, 113
 —, Thomas, 105, 113
 Braughton, Brighton, Brayghton, Avery,
 Averye, 31, 33, 53
 Braune, *See* Browne.
 Brayghton, *See* Braughton.
 Braytton, Rogar, 164
 Breggs, Rycherd, 5
 Bregys, *See* Bridges.
 Brett, Henry, 152
 Bridger, Bridgar, Brydger, Rychard,
 Rycharde, 164
 —, William, xcvi
 —, the widow, xcvi
 Bridges, Bregys, Brigs, Bryggs, Brygs, John,
 xxiii, xxiv, xcvi, xcvi, 116, 123, 129,
 138, 140
 —, Thomas, 129
 Bright, Frawncis, 164
 Brinckelow, *See* Brinklow.
 Brinkhurste, Brinkehurste, Brynghurst,
 Brynhurste, John, 104, 105, 115
 —, —, 137
 Brinklow, Brinckelow, Anthony, An-
 thonye, 94
 Brisket, Anthonye, 164
 Brockes, *See* Brooke.
 Brode, Roberte, 106
 Brome, Henry, 48, 61

- Brooke, Brookes, Brouk, Brouke, Browckes,
Browkes, Arthur, Artur, cv, 130
—, Thomas, lxxv, cv, 71, 98, 109, 115, 130,
131
—, —, the elder, 163
—, —, the younger, 163
—, —, 128, 141, 144, 148
Browne, Braune, Broun, Broune, Harrye,
163
—, Robert, Roberte, lxxx n., 104, 105, 113,
122
—, Thomas, 90
—, —, 10, 11
Brudenell, Sir E., 148
Brydger. *See* Bridger.
Bryggs, Brygs. *See* Bridges.
Brynghurst, Brynkhurste. *See* Brinkhurste.
Bryselye, Thomas, 8
Brysse, Roberte. 1
Bull, Bulle, —, 117, 127, 128
Burd, Burde. *See* Byrde.
Burges, Richarde, 59
Burghley, lord, Cecil, Sessil, Sir William,
Sir Wyllyam, Mr Secretary, Mr Secre-
torye, xi, xii, xxxii, xl, lvi, lxxiii,
lxxvi, lxxviii, 45, 140
Burlase, Borlase, Burlace, Burlas, Edmund,
xxxviii, lxxxvi, lxxxviii-xc, xcvi,
xcvii, c, cv n., 79, 99, 118, 122, 127,
130, 133, 138, 142-144
—, Edward, xcvi
—, Sir John, xcvi n.
—, William, Wyllyam, 118
Burnell, Raffie, 113
Burton, Edmonde, 58
Bymysh, Jyllynus, 113
Bynsleye, William, 164
Byrde, Burd, Burde, Byrd, William, Wil-
lyam, lxxv, lxxv, lxxvi, lxxviii, lxxix,
22-25, 53, 56, 107, 164
- C
- Callcatte, William, 163
Calthorpe, Calltroppe, Anthony, lxxv
—, Edmonde, 105
—, John, 66, 67
Canell, Rychard, 148
Canon, Nychollas, 1
Canterbury, Cantarberye, Matthew Parker,
archbishop of, beship of, lix, 145
Capel, Sir William, lxx n.
Carewe, Carou, Carow, Carowe, Carowe,
William, Wyllyam, Wyllyam, 19, 32,
46, 163
Carter, Cartar, William, Wyllyam,
Wyllam, Wyllyam, xvii, xxvi, xxvii,
lv, 25, 73, 123, 125, 164
—, —, 145
Cattsby, Catsbye, Catysby, Catysbye,
Francis, 142, 143
Cattsby, Thomas, 142
Caulfield, Cauffead, Caufffyld, Cauffyllde,
Alexander, Alexsaunders, lii, 6, 7, 18,
56
Caundler, Richard, 113
Cavalcanti, firm of, xxxii n.
Cave, Sir Ambrose, Ambrosse, 28, 95, 108
—, Brian, 169
—, Elizabeth, formerly Isham, 169
—, Henry, 169
Cecil. *See* Burghley.
Chamberlain, Chambarlyn, Chamberlyn,
Brian, Bryan, xxiv, lv, 151
—, Richard, lxxx n., xcix n.
—, the lord, lxxii
Champane, Petar, 164
Chancellor, the lord, Nicholas Heath,
archbishop of York, lv
Chancellor, of the duchy of Lancaster. *See*
Lancaster.
Chapman, Henry, 69
—, John, 103
—, Richard, Rychard, 60, 120, 134
—, Roberte, 120
—, —, 109
Chaunde, John, 149
Chawncis, William, 164
Chawner, John, 128
Cheke, Cheacke, Checke, John, 36, 48
Chelsham, Chellssam, William, Wyllyam,
Wyllyam, xiv, lxiii n., 31, 33, 53
Chester, Sir William, xiii, lvi
Chomle, Roger, 84
Christoffels, Jan Ympyn. *See* Ympyn.
Churchey, Wyllyam, 32
Cinque Ports, Lord Warden of. *See*
Cobham, Lord William.
Clark, Clarke, Henry, 103
—, John, xcvi, 129, 141
—, John de, 165
—, John, the elder, 80
—, Tymothie, 104
—, William, 141, 149
Clayton, William, 164
Clefe, William, 164
Clough, Clouge, Richard, Richarde, xxxiv,
60, 61, 113
Cobham, John, 125, 150
—, Lord William, Lord Warden of the
Cinque Ports, lxxiii
Cockeram, Philip, Phillippe, xxxii n.,
lxiii n., lxxvii, lxxxvii, 79
Cockes, William, 95
Coleshill, Thomas, xxxii, lxxv
Colet, John, Dean of St Paul's, lxii
Colle, Coll, Colles, Anthony, Antony, 29,
51, 57, 67, 76-78, 88
—, Edmonde, 2, 54
—, Wyllyam, 78
Collman, John, 106
Compagni, firm of, xxxii n.
Compers, Jaques, 163

Compton, Henry, Henrye, xli, 95, 96, 114,
119, 122
—, —, 93
Constable, Constabell, Constabyll, Counst-
abell, Counstapell, Sir Marmedewke,
Sir Marmeducke, 63, 85, 163
—, Robert, Robarde, Roberte, 28, 70, 84,
85, 94, 95, 108
Cope, William, 162
Copingier, Copingeger, Copynge, Copynger,
Walter, Water, 2, 48, 51, 60, 61
Cordall, Sir William, 173
Cornellyson, Lawrence, 163
Cotte, —, 41, 42
Cotton, Ellynor, 34, 57
—, John, 29, 69
—, Vallantyne, Vallentyne, 34, 57
Couke, Cowke, Richard, *alias* Robarde, 110
Coulverwell, Coullverwell, Richard, 61,
105, 106
—, Nychollas, 105, 106
Cousorth, Coussorthe, Cowssorth, John,
36, 55
Cowke, *See* Couke.
Cranfield, Lionel, Earl of Middlesex, lxxvii
—, Thomas, lxxvii
Cranoo, Mounser, xlii, xlv
—, William, xlii
Crastar, George, 165
Craynlye, Jhonne, 164
Crensse, Crystofar, 128, 129
Crismas, Thomas, 164
Crofts, Sir James, lxxiii
Crondar, John, 129
Cronye, John, 164
Croucke, Heugh, 69
Crowthar, John, 164
Cruckstone, Crucstone, Symon, 2, 55
Cyall, de Ciollo, German, xxxiv, lv, 103,
105, 106

D

Dale, Matthew, xvi, xxiv
Dalle, Thomas, 9, 58, 68
—, Willyam, 42
Dallyson, —, 150
Dalyson, Edward, 148
Dames, Damys, John, 4, 47
Darcy, Darssie, Georg, George, 84, 94
—, John lord, lord John, 84, 94
Daunssy, Frauncis, 104
Davy, Davys, John, 6, 131, 138
—, Robert, Roberd, 138
Deane, Gilbarde, 164
Deassie, Henry, 105
Decesto, Augustyne, 80, 89
Della Faille. *See* Faille, della.
Dellyotte, Hewbright, 165
Denman, Thomas, 12, 46, 50, 54
Denton, Dentton, Margaret, 59
—, Thomas, xii, 7, 58

Denton, —, 7
Denys, Andrew, Andrewe, 145, 150
Dingley, Dingly, Dyngley, Dyngly,
Markes, 65, 66, 68
Dobes, John, 78
Dobsson, Willyam, Wylyyam, 35, 51, 55
Dockar, John de, 165
Dod, Bartyllmew, 104
—, Fyllippe, 104
Dodson, Dodeson, Dodsson, Richard,
Richarde, Rychard, Rycharde, 14, 46,
53, 163, 164
Dorell, Fraunces, 168
—, Margery, *formerly* Isham, 168
Dosson, Richard, 51
Dougkleye, Doukleye, John, 136
Drewry, Drewrye, John, 138
Ducket, Ducke, Duckett, Jeffraye, 155
—, Lionel, Sir Lionel, xix, lv n., lxiii n.,
lxiv, lxxii, lxxxvi n.
—, Roberte, Robarte, 30, 65, 83, 164
Dudley, lord Ambrose. *See* Warwick, earl
of.
—, lord Robert. *See* Leicester, earl of.
Dumte, Robarte, 155
Dyamunde, Dymonde, George, 21, 47
Dyngley, Dyngly. *See* Dingley.
Dysselye, Dyssleye, —, lxx, 122

E

Eaton, Eton, George, 83
—, Lawrence, 145, 146
—, —, 141, 152
Edward VI, king of England, lxxvii, 170
Edward, servant, 6
—, carrier, 148
Egarton, Rafe, 163
Egwyke, Richard, 61
Elizabeth I, queen of England, the queen,
xii, xxxi, xxxiii, liii, liv, lx, lxix-
lxxiv, lxxxv, lxxxvii, xci, xcii, 22-25,
45, 53, 56, 59, 67, 109, 120, 163
Ellyot, Ellyatt, Ellyote, John, xxxii n., 10,
48, 61, 109, 163
Ely, Cox, Richard, bishop of, 78
Engerly, —, 74
Ervyn, George van, 62
Essyngton, Roberte, Robartte, Robertte,
11, 31
Estoppe, Roulland, Roullande, 105, 113
Eyre, —, 115

F

Facye, Frawncis, 165
Faille, della, Jacob, xcix n.
—, Jan, xcix
—, Maarten, xcix
—, firm of, xxxiv n., xcix
Farmer, —, 138
Feillde, Fellde, Mathew, 2, 113

Feners, —, 139
 Ferufini, Jean-Baptiste, xxviii
 Fettiplace, Fetyeplace, Fetyplace, Phetye-
 place, Phetyplace, George, 7, 8
 —, John, 8, 52
 —, Thomas, xcvi, 2, 7
 —, —, 8
 Fitzwilliam, John, xxviii n., cx
 Fludde, Flude, Thomas, 114
 Fogge, Thomas, cix n.
 Forssus, Nychollaie, 106
 Fortune, Polle, 49, 61, 104
 Fostar, William, 122, 123
 Foxcroft, Foxcrofte, James, Jamys, 34, 55,
 73, 123
 —, John, 74, 129
 —, Thomas, 75
 Foxe, widow, xxxix, 115
 French ambassador, lxxii
 Frissely, —, 152
 Froste, John, 122, 123
 Fugger, Anton, xciv
 —, firm of, xci, xciii
 Fulljamb, Fulljams, Nychollas, 49, 61
 Fullylove, William, 112
 Fysher, Jasper, 82
 Fytty, —, 92

G

Gage, Gadge, Henry, 72
 Gallyardew, Frawncis, 163
 Garard, John, 140
 Gardner, Gardener, Garner, John, 103
 —, Robard, 134
 —, Thomas, 103
 Garetson, Gheretson, Albert, Alberto, 107,
 116
 Garrard, Sir William, lvi
 Gelly, —, 103
 Gheretson. *See* Garetson.
 Giggas, Thomas, xiv, xv, xxv n., xcv, xcvi,
 ci, 170
 Girlyng, Nychollas, 84
 Gloucester, duke of. *See* Richard III.
 Glover, —, 98
 Granyer, Ieronymo, 61
 Graye, Richard, lxxv
 Great Seal, Lord Keeper of the. *See* Bacon,
 Sir Nicholas.
 Grefyne. *See* Gryffyne.
 Gren, Henry, lxxv
 Grenly, John, 1
 Gresham, Gressham, Edmund, lxx
 —, Sir John, xxxiv, lxxx n.
 —, Sir Thomas, xxxi-xxxiv, xli, xlvi, lv,
 lx, lxx, lxxi, lxxiv, xc, ciii, 48, 60, 61,
 113
 —, William, xiv
 Growby, —, 148
 Gryffyne, Grefyne, Thomas, 15, 47, 51, 58
 Grynys, Mark, 106

Guicciardini, firm of, xxxii n.
 Gwenye, Gwinny, Gwyn, Gwyne, Gwynne,
 Jenkyn, 4, 50, 93
 —, John, 60
 Gylbert, Sir, 141

H

Hadnall, Edward, 84
 —, Steven, 85
 Hall, Haule, George, lxxxviii, lxxxix, 130
 —, William, Wylliam, 135
 Halles, Thomas, 106
 Hallsworthe, Hawllssworth, George, 164
 —, Gylbarde, 75
 —, John, 164
 Hamcottes, Vynssente, 21, 22, 50
 Hamdyn, Hampdyn, Richard, Rychard, cv,
 128, 137, 141, 142, 144
 Handkoke, John, 60
 Handson, William, 162
 Hanna, John, 5
 Hardy, James, 26, 108
 Hare, Harre, James, 73
 —, John, xl, 63
 —, Richarde, Rycharde, 58, 63
 —, widow, 125
 Harington, John, 94
 Harre. *See* Hare.
 Hartt, Roberte, 32
 Hartwell, Edward, 70
 —, Jasper, 70
 Harwood, Harwod, Harwoode, Whore-
 woode, Worewode, Robert, Robart,
 Roberte, 13, 47, 52, 163, 164
 Harys, Thomas, 151
 —, William, 141
 Haskew, Askewe, Christoffer, 90
 —, Francis, Frauncis, Frauncys, 44, 45, 58,
 79, 89, 90, 92, 140
 Hastings, —, 164
 Hawkins, Hawkyns, Sir John, lvii n.
 —, Thomas, 62
 Hawllssworth. *See* Hallsworthe.
 Hawse, Rogar, 163
 Haverd, Haver, Haverde, Felyp, Phelip,
 Phelyp, 128, 136, 137, 150, 151
 —, —, 131, 149, 151
 Haydon, John, 164
 Haynes, Thomas, xlii, xliii
 Hayton, John, 164
 Haywarde, Petar, 121
 —, Rowlande, Mr Alderman, 26, 163
 Hellton, Thomas, 164
 Henman, Wylliam, 137, 138
 Henry VIII, king of England, xlvii, lxx, xc,
 xciv, ciii
 Hethar, John, 164
 Heusse, Heusyn, Mychell, 148
 Hewet, William, xxvi n.
 —, Sir Wylliam, 96, 97

- Hickes, Hyckes, Hykes, Gellyan, Jellyan, Jellyon, Jelyan, widow, xix, 13, 14, 32, 50, 56, 58, 162
- Hickford, George, xv
- Hickman, Anthony, 25
- Hill, Edward, 123
- , Otwell, xiv, liv, 170
- , Sir Rowland, xix n, lxviii
- Hilles, Hills, Richard, lv n., lxv, lxxx n., 49, 61
- Hitchen, Robert, 164
- Hodgson, Hodgeson, Hodgesson, Hodgson, Symon, Symond, Symonde, 7, 17, 18, 31, 53, 57
- , Thomas, 32, 69
- Hodson, Wylliam, 135
- Hoffeman, Gylles, 48, 60
- Hollyman, Rychar, 127
- Hone. *See* Houe.
- Hopkynson, John, 101
- Hopton, George, 87
- Horsepoull, Syman, 61
- Hoskins, Hoskyns, Charles, 15, 47, 162
- Houcke, Hans van, 113
- Houdsson, Willyam, 37
- Houe (or Hone), Jacus van, 113
- Houghman, Hougheman, Edward, 129, 134
- , Thomas, 150
- , William, 128, 150
- Houghton, Edward, 126
- Houk, Houke, Howke, Hewghe, 164
- , John, 135
- , Thomas, 135
- , —, 133
- Houkyns. *See* Howkyns.
- Houllton, Rice, 27
- Houme, Thomas, 102, 103
- Howell, Thomas, cxiii
- Howke. *See* Houk.
- Howkyns, Houkyns, —, 136
- Howse, Robarte, 162
- Hoyghton, John, 1
- Hoyle, John, 123
- Hoyse, Thomas, 168
- Hudson, Hudsun, Robard, 137
- , William, 163, 164
- Huggens, Hugon, Edmonde, 87
- Hurst, Hurste, Anthony, Anthonye, xvii, 73, 123, 164
- Hussey, Anthony, cx
- Hyches, Hykes. *See* Hickes.
- Isham, Ellen, *formerly* Vere, 168
- , Elizabeth, *formerly* Dale *later* Rosewell, xvi, xx, 119, 120
- , Elizabeth, *formerly* Barker, xxiv n., xxxvi, xcvi, 11, 28, 32, 39, 43, 59, 93, 136, 139, 144, 168, 170
- , Euseby, *father of* John, xi, xiii, xv, 169, 170
- , Sir Euseby, *son of* Gregory, Esuby, Eusebey, Eusebeye, Eusibie, Eusybie, Ewseby, Ewzeby, xx, xxi, lxxxii, xci, cix, 103, 119, 120, 139, 143, 145-147, 149, 167-169, 173
- , George, cix n.
- , Gregory, Gregorye, xi-xxi, xxiv, xxv, xxvii, xxix, xxxiii, xxxvi-xli, li, liii-lv, lxiii, lxviii, lxxvii, lxxx, lxxxii, lxxxvii, xc-xcii, civ, cix, 26, 35, 39, 40, 42, 49, 50, 70, 84, 94, 143, 145-147, 155-165, 168, 169
- , Gyles, Gillies, Gylles, Gylls, Gyllys, xi-xiii, xxi, xxxvi, 8, 28, 52, 56, 120, 162, 168, 170
- , Henry, Henrye, Harry, Harrye, Hary, Harye, *brother of* John, xi, xiii, xv, xix, xxi, xxiv, xxv, xxxviii, xli, li, lxi, lxii, lxxi, lxxii, lxxv, lxxviii, lxxxii-lxxxiv, lxxxvii-xc, xcvi, c, ci, civ, cv, cvii-cx, 13, 24, 25, 50, 54, 79, 99, 109, 111, 112, 115-119, 127, 134, 144, 148, 163, 164, 168, 169
- , Henry, *son of* John, 93
- , Henry, *other persons bearing the name of*, cix, 163
- , John, *son of* Euseby, 42, 162, 163, 167-172 *et passim*.
- , Sir John, *grandson of* foregoing, 167 n.
- , John, *other persons bearing the name of*, xiii, cix
- , Matly, 169
- , Nathaniell, 169
- , Robert, Robarte, Roberte, *son of* Euseby, xi-xiii, xxi, xl n., lxxx, xc, xci, 27-29, 45, 59, 72, 78, 110, 143, 145, 146, 162, 168, 169
- , Robert, *son of* John, lxxxi, 127
- , Susanna, 169
- , Thomas, *grandfather of* John, 167, 168
- , Thomas, *son of* John, lxv, 28, 59, 93, 139, 167 n., 171-173
- , Zacheas, 169
- , brothers, Isham firm, xxi, xxiii, xxxiii, lxxxvi, lxxxviii, lxxxix, xci, c, cv. *See also* Joint Stock.
- , —, 26
- Iyeornemonger. *See* Iremongar.

I

- Imhof, firm of, xciii
- Infant, Nycholis de, 165
- Iremongar, Iremongar, Iyeornemonger, John, 23, 54, 56, 104, 163, 164
- Isham, Ishame, Ishamm, Ann, Anne, Ane, 28, 59, 93, 139
- , Ann, *formerly* Poulton, 167, 169
- , Apolonia, 169

J

- Jacke uppon Lande. *See* Bearne.
- Jackman, Edward, Edward, lxxxiii, 78, 79
- Jefferson, Jefferson, Henry, Harye, 5

Jenkinson, Anthony, lxii
 Jobsson, Allen, 80
 Jochyllar, Joyse, 165
 Johnson, firm of, lv, ciii
 Jones, Jonys, Inego, i
 —, William, Wyllyam, Wyllyam,
 12, 31, 46, 50, 54

K

Keeper of the Great Seal, Lord. *See* Bacon.
 Kelk, Kelke, Kellke, Clement, Clemente,
 3, 102
 Kemp, Kempe, Kemppe, Edward, Edwarde,
 10, 21, 50, 54
 Kighley, Kightley, Kightly, Kyghtleye,
 Thomas, lxxx n., 105
 —, —, 102
 King, Kyng, Henry, 72
 —, James, 123, 162
 Knight, Knighte, Knyghte, Anne, Ane,
formerly Barker, xxxviii, 39
 —, Richard, Richarde, Rycharde, lii, 39,
 109
 Kyghtleye. *See* Kighley.
 Kyng. *See* King.
 Kyrke, Robartt, 141

L

Lad, James, Jamys, 149
 Lahowe, Ector de, 165
 Lamane, Anthonye de, 165
 Lamare, Adam, 165
 Lamare, Jaques, 165
 Lambarte, Lambarde, Lambartte, Richard,
 Richarde, Rychard, Rycharde, 30, 40,
 41, 52, 55, 58, 64
 Lancaster, chancellor of the duchy of, 108
 —, Lanckester, Lankester, Water, Watter,
 5, 87
 Lande, Lannde, John, lii, 86
 Lane, Sir Robert, 78, 139
 —, William, 55
 Langley, Langleye, John, Mr Alderman,
 lii, 109
 —, —, 144
 Law, Lawe, John, 130, 135, 136, 138
 Layer, William, 107
 Ledyngton, Wyllyam, Willym, 4
 Lee. *See* Leigh.
 Leg, Lege, John, 86
 —, William, 86, 87
 Leicester, lord Robert Dudley, earl of,
 xxxii, xxxiii, lvi, lxxi, lxxii, xciv
 Leigh, Lee, Leighe, Leyghe, Lyghe,
 Houmffery, 104
 —, Richard, Rychard, Rycharde, xcvi, 100,
 104, 125, 126
 —, Rowland, Rouland, 125, 126, 150
 —, Sir Thomas, Tomas, xix n., xl, lxiii,
 lxiv, lxxiv, xcvi, cv, 59, 63, 150

Lenard, Lenarde, Willyam, Wyllyam, 34, 48
 Lewsson, William, 113
 Lewssye, Evan, 23
 Lewtie, Lewtye, Wylfryde, 91
 —, —, 111
 Lewys, William, 140
 Lillye, Lylly, Henry, 21
 —, Nycolas, 147
 Lisle, lord. *See* Northumberland, duke of.
 Lister, Lyster, John, xxvi, 124
 —, Richard, Richarde, Rychard, Rycharde,
 36, 47, 57, 65, 83, 155
 Lock, Loke, Henrye, 9, 10
 —, Myghell, 87
 —, family of, xiv
 Lodge, Sir Thomas, lvi, lvii, lxxiii-lxxvi,
 lxxx n., lxxxvii
 London, Edmund Grindal, bishop of, lxxvii
 Long, Longe, John, 126
 —, Morys, 126
 Longstone, Thomas, 101, 122
 Loune, William, Wyllyam, 3, 58
 Ludington, Willyam, 107
 Luke, —, 127
 Lun, —, li, 145
 Lyche, —, 129
 Lychefyld, Wyllyam, 135
 Lylly, Lyllye. *See* Lillye.
 Lyon, John, 2, 54
 Lyster. *See* Lister.
 Lytcot, Lytcote, Lyttcotte, 27, 109

M

Maddy, Robert, xlii
 Maiolo, firm of, xvii
 Malory, Malerye, Mallory, Sir Richard,
 xix n., xxxi, lxxii, lxxiv, lxxx n.,
 lxxxvii, xcvi, cv, 101
 —, Symon, 100
 —, Lady, xc, 101, 126
 Manors, John, 70
 Manseleye, Mansseleye, —, 136
 Manyng, Randall, 106
 Marbery, Houmffery, 27, 104
 Mare, William, 60
 Marler, Marllor, Marlor, Merler, Anthony, 80
 —, Walter, Water, xvi, xviii, xxiv, xli, li,
 liv, lxxx n., 22, 42, 56, 79, 145
 —, Mysteris, 80
 Marsh, Marshe, John, xiv, xl, lv n., lx,
 lxii n., cx, 28, 59, 63
 Martin, Martyn, Martyne, Edwarde, 30, 65,
 83
 —, Sir Roger, xix n., lxxix, lxxx n., 104
 —, —, 56, 71
 Mary I, Marye, queen of England, xii,
 lxxviii-lxx, civ, 155
 Massam, William, 106
 Maston, Thomas, 164
 Mathew, Roberte, Robard, 16, 32, 49, 50, 57
 Maude, Richarde, 62

Maye, Richarde, 95
 Mayfyllde, Roger, 26
 Mayo, Mayou, Willyam, 33, 51
 Mayolla, Myghell, 165
 Mayou. *See* Mayo.
 Mealishe, John, 164
 Medici, Cosimo de', xciv
 Merler. *See* Marler.
 Merydeth, Merydethe, William, Willyam,
 107, 164
 Mildmay, Sir Walter, lxxiii
 Mollsho. *See* Moullsho.
 Mompesson, Mompessone, Drew, Drewe,
 xli, lxiv, lxxx n., xcvi-xcviii, cv n., 22,
 30, 48, 49, 56, 58, 61, 65, 66, 82, 83
 —, Thomas, xcvi n., xcvi
 Mompyll, Robartt, 151
 Mondy. *See* Mundaye.
 Moneglia, Monellye, Awgustine, 165
 —, firm of, xvii
 Montague, Munntegewe, lady, 131
 Mordaunt, lord John, 168
 —, family of, xv
 Morgan, Anthony, xix, liii, 163
 —, Charles, 106
 —, Frawncis, Mr Justice, xviii, xix, 162
 Mostyan, —, 91
 Moullsho, Mollsho, Thomas, 77
 —, Mysterys, 77
 Moyuse, Henricke, 165
 Mundaye, Mondy, Moundy, Vynsent,
 Vynssente, 10, 11, 51, 53
 Munntegewe. *See* Montague.
 Mychaelly, Bonaventure, 89
 Mydgley, Mydgeley, Thomas, 74
 Myller, Myllar, Robert, xcvi, 151
 —, Thomas, 72, 130
 Myn, Myne, Francis, Frances, Frauncis,
 20, 52, 56

N

Nefferrhod, Harman van, xxxix, 115
 Nell, Nelle, William, 6
 Newce, Newis, Clement, Clemente, Cly-
 mente, xx, 16, 17, 32, 46, 52, 54, 163, 164
 Newport, Neweporrt, Newporte, New-
 porrt, Newporrtte, John, 60, 93, 121,
 139, 149, 161, 163
 Newton, John, 113
 Nicholls, Nycolls, Thomas, lxxv
 —, —, 145
 Norman, —, 2
 Notshawe. *See* Nutshaw.
 Northampton, William Parr, marquess of,
 lxxi
 —, earls and marquesses of, xli n. *See also*
 Compton, Henry.
 Northumberland, John Dudley, lord Lisle,
 duke of, lvi
 Nutshaw, Notshawe, Nutshawe, John, 44,
 117

O

Ocforde, Willyam, 33
 Ockelly, Richarde, 62
 Okame, —, 85
 Oldcastle, Hugh, xciv, ci
 Olldfeld, Olldfeyllde, Christoffer, 24
 —, Thomas, 164
 Olles, Ollys. *See* Owles.
 Ormeshawe, Ormashewe, Ormesha, Orme-
 shew, William, Willyam, Wylyam,
 12, 46, 77, 96
 —, —, 121
 Osborne, Sir Edward, xxvi, lxxxviii, 113
 Oughyn, —, 60
 Oulles. *See* Owles.
 Ounce, Henricke van, 113
 Owen, Owin, John, 164
 —, Mysterys, 68
 Owles, Olles, Ollys, Oulles, Peter, Petar,
 70, 71, 81, 116, 127
 —, Wylyam, 81

P

Pacioli, Luca, cii
 Paget, Padget, Pagete, Pagitt, Pagyt, Pagytt,
 Euseby, Esuby, xci, 132-134, 139
 —, Katherine, formerly Isham, 168
 —, Richard, Rycharde, 6, 168
 —, Thomas, 101, 125, 138
 —, Sir William, lord, xxxiv
 Palley, William, 62
 Paris, Parris, Parys, Parysse, Thomas, 5,
 39, 43, 47, 54
 Patrick, Patricke, Richard, lxxvi, lxxix,
 172
 Payne, John, 87, 107
 Payntter, Richarde, 55
 Pealles, Arnolld, 165
 Peckham, Sir Edmund, xlii
 Peckring. *See* Pychering
 Pecocke, Pecoke, Pekoke, Richard,
 Richarde, Rycharde, 21, 46, 52, 111,
 116, 163
 Pembroke, William Herbert, earl of, xxxii,
 xxxiii, lvi, lxxi, lxxii, 60
 Penyngton, Thomas, 147
 Pesson, Frawncis, 165
 Peterson, William, lv n.
 Peto, Robarte, 164
 Phetyeplace, Phetyplace. *See* Fettiplace.
 Philip II, Phillippe, king of Spain &c., lxiv,
 155
 Piccamiglio, Giovanni, cii
 Pie. *See* Pye.
 Pigot, Pigote, Edmond, 107, 108
 Pistor. *See* Pystor.
 Pocuelin, Jean-Baptiste, xli
 Pole, Polle, —, 85, 173
 Pollsted, Henry, 108
 Pollyson, Thomas, 122

Polton, *See* Poulton.
 Portt, John, 60
 Possingar, Wolff, 163
 Potticary, Potticarie, Pottycari, Pottycary,
 Thomas, xxiii, xxiv, 32, 95, 115
 Poulton, Polton, Poulliton, Pulton, Ferdin-
 ando, Fardinandowe, Farnando, Phar-
 nandowe, xii, cv, 44, 126, 164
 —, George, lxxxii
 —, Gyles, 167
 —, Richard, Richarde, liii, 71
 Pouynter, *See* Poyntter.
 Powell, John, 163
 Powne, Crystyfor, xx
 Poyntter, Pouynter, Ellysabeth, 99, 100
 —, Richard, Rycharde, 36, 37
 Pretye, John, 145
 Pristelly, Pristely, Pristly, Prystelly, Henry,
 35, 40, 73, 123
 Pulltar, Simonde, 164
 Puttes, Hance, 163
 Pycheryng, Peckring, Pycharing, John, 162,
 164
 —, Thomas, 1, 2
 Pye, Pie, John, 95, 141
 Pystor, Pistor, Pyster, Robartt, 126
 —, Willyam, Wylliam, 120, 121
 Pytter, Robert, Robertt, xxx, 114

Q

Queen, the, *See* Elizabeth I and Mary I.
 Quayne, Rychard, 164

R

Radollffus, Roberte, 104, 106
 Raffé, John, 62
 —, —, 98
 Ramridge, Rameryge, Ramredge, Ramryge,
 John, lii, 10, 57, 86
 Ramsden, Ramesdem, Ramssdon, Ramss-
 don, Humphrey, Houmfery, Homfri-
 dus, Umffery, Umffrey, Umfray,
 Umphrye, xxxiii, xxxv, xxxviii, xli,
 lxxxiv, xcvi, xcvi, xcvi n., xcix, 24,
 56, 60-62, 90, 108, 113
 —, Thomas, xlv n.
 —, William, xcv n.
 Randall, Randall, Edward, 70
 —, Thomas, 30, 57, 64, 82
 —, Vinsent, Vynssente, 27, 96
 Ratssey, John, 107
 Rattlyffe, Thomas, 4
 Rawllins, Rawllyns, John, 90
 Raynar, Willyam, 123
 Renolds, Richard, 101
 Reste, John, 4, 50
 Revett, Revitte, Ryvette, Thomas, xviii,
 xxviii n., lix n., lxxx n., 164
 Richard III, king of England, *formerly*
 duke of Gloucester, lv

Rickthorne, Nychollas, 42
 Rod, Rychard, 148
 Rogars, Ellsabethe, 164
 Rolleston, Rollestone, Phelypp, Phillippe,
 4, 5
 Rollyng, Edward, 61
 Rosewell, Rossewill, Roussewell, Rowss-
 well, Rowsell, Russewell, Mrs Eliza-
 beth, *See* Isham, Elizabeth, *formerly*
 Dale.
 —, John, 20, 27, 47, 53, 111
 —, William, Willyam, Wylliam, xx, xxi,
 xxxvii, 103, 119, 120
 —, —, 145, 146
 Rotter, *See* Rutter.
 Row, Rowe, William, Willyam, Wylliam,
 20, 47, 53
 Rowsswell, Rowsell, Russewell, *See*
 Rosewell.
 Ruiz, Simon, xciv
 —, firm of, xciii
 Rutland, Henry Manners, earl of, xvi,
 xviii, 36, 37
 Rutter, Rotter, Ruttor, Richard, Richarde,
 Rychard, Rycharde, 19, 20, 31, 32, 46,
 51, 53, 162, 164
 Rylye, —, 85
 Ryvette, *See* Revett.

S

St Leger, Sir Anthony, lxxviii
 Santini, Santyne, Santino, lv, 30, 64, 65, 80
 Saris, John, 106
 Saunders, Saunders, Ambrosse, 150
 —, Blaise, liii n.
 Savydge, Savydg, Wylliam, 111
 Sawhier, Mathew, 165
 Saxon, John van, 62
 Scanlly, Scanelly, Christoffer, 1
 —, John, 7
 Scesto, Augustyne de, 54
 Seayvell, Seaywell, George, 35, 36, 48
 Secretorye, Mr. *See* Burghley.
 Sellos, John, 113
 Sessil, *See* Burghley.
 Seynte, goodwife, 42
 Shakespeare, William, cx
 Sharp, Sharpe, Sharppe, Robart, Roberte,
 lxxx n., 122
 —, Richarde, Rychard, Rycharde, 20, 49
 Shawe, Willyam, Wylliam, 89
 —, —, 103
 Shepperd, —, 2, 54
 Sheroke, Gylls, 131
 Shraully, Shrawlye, John, 17, 18, 31, 46,
 53, 57
 Skarine, Skryne, Sylvester, Syllvester,
 Sylvestar, xx, 62, 163
 Skigs, —, 88
 Skydmore, —, 149
 Skyner, Thomas, 102

- Slany, Steven, 104, 106
 Slater, Slayter, Slayteire, Edeth, *formerly* Isham, 168
 —, Richard, Rycharde, 109, 168
 Sleed, Sleade, John, 15, 47, 162
 Smyth, Smythe, Ambrose, Ambrosse, 13, 47, 52, 95, 108, 163
 —, John, 90, 141, 161
 —, Richarde, Rychard, Rycharde, 14, 46
 —, Robert, 61, 104
 —, Thomas, Mr Customer, xlii, lxxv, lxxvi, lxxviii n.
 Snagge, —, 148
 Snappe, —, 102
 Somerset, Edward Seymour, duke of, lxvii, lxx
 Sothecot, Sothecott, Mr Justyce, 128
 Sothern. *See* Southerne.
 Sothewell. *See* Southwell.
 Sothyke. *See* Southwike.
 Souche. *See* Zouche.
 Southerne, Sothern, Thomas, 18, 46, 50
 Southerton, George, 105
 Southwell, Sothewell, Sir Richard, Richarde, 6
 Southwike, Sothyke, Willyam, Wylliam, 10
 —, —, 50
 Spencer, Spenser, Spensser, Heughe, 106
 —, Sir John, of London, lxxxviii
 —, —, of Althorp, cv, 115
 Spinola, firm of, xxxii n., xciii
 Springham, Richard. xxxii n., lv n., lxxxvii, 107
 —, —, 97
 Stafford, Stafforde, Sir Henry, cv
 —, Sir Humphrey, Umffery, Umphrye, xviii, xix, 71, 163
 Starkey, —, 70
 Staughton, Thomas, 91
 Stevynse, Raff, 151
 Stockebridge, Richard, Richarde, 102, 122
 Stokes, Stokys, Henry, 27
 —, Nycolas, 3, 4
 Stonehowsse, Stonhouse, —, 111
 Stoneley, —, 98
 Stopes, James, 163
 Stoubbis, Nycollas, 50
 Stoublys, Willyam, 25
 Stouderd, Stouder, George, 89, 92, 115, 121
 Stoughton, Thomas, 125
 Stow, Stowe, John, lxii, 67, 68, 81, 88, 126, 127
 Stowbes, John, 164
 Stuarts, dynasty of, xcii
 Symsyn, —, 141
- T
- Tacye, Symonde, 165
 Talkarne, Justynian, Justynyan, 37, 38, 57, 58
- Tallyboshe, Sir William, 46
 Tanfield, Tanfeild, Tanfelde, Francis, Frawncis, xviii, xix, 163
 —, Sir Lawrence, xviii n.
 Tattersall, Edmonde, 55
 —, Edward, 34
 —, William, Willyam, Wylliam, Wyllyam, xxvii, 40, 55, 57, 101, 115, 121, 122
 Tayllor, John, 60, 61, 74
 —, Rycharde, 71
 Tenman, Thomas, 31
 Thickyns, Thomas, 14, 21, 49, 58
 Thomas, —, 22
 Thorne, Ann, *formerly* Isham, 168
 —, Edward, 168
 Thourland, Thourlande, Thourllande, Thomas, li, lii n., 15, 56, 58, 80
 Throckmorton, Throgmorton, John, xviii, xix, 162
 Thynne, Sir John, xlv, lxx
 Toftes, —, 78
 Tomlynson, Wylliam, 9
 Tomson, Gillies, 162
 Torner. *See* Turner.
 Treasurer, Lord. *See* Winchester, marquess of.
 Tremlet, —, 44
 Trenchet, —, 117
 Tudors, dynasty of, xlvii, xci, xciii, xciv, cviii
 Turner, Torner, Thomas, 64, 125
 Twygdyn, Thomas, 128

U

- Unsslo, William, 88
 Uppon Lande, Jacke. *See* Bearne.

V

- Vaux, Vauce, William Vaux, lord, 139
 Venabell, Venabells, Sir Thomas, 27, 111
 Venner, Venar, Vener, John, xxxvii, 17, 42, 43, 85, 122
 Vere, family of, xv
 Vinsente, Vynsent, Vynssente, Edward, Edward, 28, 59, 93
 —, George, 28, 52, 59, 93
 —, —, 139
 Vint, John, 117
 Volutelli, Acerbo, lv
 Vynar, Henry, 48, 60
 Vynsent, Vynssente. *See* Vinsente.

W

- Wade, Waad, Armigall, lxxvii
 —, Robarte, 164
 Waganar, Frawncis, 163
 Wake, John, lxv
 Walkden, Jeffrey, lxxx n.

Walle, Wylliam, Wylliam, 79, 80
 —, —, 44
 Wallys, James, 111
 Warfyllde, Anthony, 105
 —, Roger, 105, 108
 Warley, Warly. *See* Worleye.
 Warner, Warnar, Myghell, 104
 —, Robarte, 164
 Warren, Waryn, Edward, 138
 —, Frawncis, 164
 —, Sir Ralph, lxiv, lxxxvii
 —, Robert, Robertt, 136
 —, —, 152
 Warwick, Warwicke, Warwyke, Ambrose
 Dudley, earl of, lxx, lxxii, 11, 27, 28,
 114, 116, 118, 126
 Watkyns, William, Willyam, 51, 61
 Watson, Wattson, George, 144
 —, Robart, 161
 Wattarhouse, John, 164
 Watts, Robard, 3
 Waultar, Rychard, 128
 Weddington, John, cii
 Welles, Wellys, Thomas, 126, 136
 Westmorland, Henry Nevill, earl of, xviii
 Wethybede, John, 161
 Wheattell, Wheattyll, Whettyl, Richard,
 Richarde, Rycharde, 9, 58, 68
 Wheller, Whelar, Wheler, John, 11, 47, 163
 —, Nycholas, Nychollas, 104, 105, 112,
 116, 117
 Whighte, Thomas, Thom, 47, 52, 56
 Whightebrocke, John, 80, 113
 Whit, Gillies de, 163
 Whittington, Richard, Dick, lix, lxii
 Whorewoode. *See* Harwood.
 Wikam, Wycam, Wyckam, John, 22, 55
 —, Thomas, 27
 Wilkinson, Wilkynsson, Wylkynsson,
 Edwarde, 75
 —, William, Willyam, Wylliam, 35, 48,
 162
 Willis, Sargent, 164
 Willobye, Wyllowbye, Harye, Henry, 93,
 111
 Willson, Jone, xxxix, 33
 —, Nycholis, 164

Winchester, William Paulet, marquess of,
 Lord Treasurer, xxxiii, lvi, lxx, lxxi,
 lxxviii, lxxxix, 172, 173
 Windsor, Dean and Canons of, xxxvii
 Wither, Laurence, lv n.
 Wodford, Wodforth. *See* Woodfowrth.
 Wod Roffe, Wod Rouffe. *See* Wood Ruffe.
 Woodward, John, 144
 Woode, John, 164
 Woodfowrth, Wodford, Wodforth,
 Fraunces, Frauncys, 43, 72
 Woodhead, Woodheade, Edmonde, 35, 48
 —, Nychollas, 55, 74
 Wood Ruffe, Wod Roffe, Wod Rouffe,
 Wodderofe, Woodwrof, David, lxii
 —, John, 141
 —, Steven, Stevyn, 151, 164
 Worewode. *See* Harwood.
 Worleye, Warley, Warly, Margaret,
 Margarete, Margerytt, Margett, xix,
 7, 49, 52, 162, 164
 Worme, Wurme, John, 3, 110, 126
 Worsoppe, Worsoppe, Edward, 3, 110
 Wotton, Richard, Richarde, Rycharde, 3,
 8, 22, 32, 46, 54, 57, 102, 164
 Wrighte, George, 117
 Wycam, Wyckam. *See* Wikam.
 Wyght, Edmund, 5
 —, Thomas, 5
 Wyllde, Wylde, Otwell, Ottewell, xxxix,
 lxv, 38, 59, 110, 142
 —, Roger, 105
 Wyllowbye. *See* Willobye.

Y

Yarde, Yearde, Yerd, Vinssent, Vyncente,
 Vynsent, 96, 117
 Ympyn, Jan Ympyn Christoffels, cii
 Ynglish, Ynglysh, George, 36, 37, 51, 55

Z

Zamet, firm of, xciii
 Zouche, Souche, George la Zouche, lord,
 xxx, 69

INDEX OF SUBJECTS, AND GLOSSARY¹

A

- Account books, of John Isham, xxxvii, xciii, xcvi, c *et seq.* Also:
 Book kept of all the rents of all the accounts of Gregory Isham, 147
 Cash, xxxvi, 3-5, 57
 Day book or Journal, c, ci, cviii, 8, 12-14, 17, 19, 31-33, 69, 96, 97, 101
 Estate book, earliest, of John Isham, my old stat book, myne olde accoumpte, my old leger, leger of old, the old stat, statte, sto, the olde estatte, c, ci, 1, 3-5, 8-25, 29-31, 37-39, 41, 42, 60, 61, 142
 Account books, of the joint stock, of the account partible, of John and Henry Isham:
 Great book, greate bocke, ledger, xxviii, 26
 Journal, jorall of the accoumpte partybell, ci, 27
See also joint stock.
 Accounts, accounts, accoumpts, of John Isham:
 achats, purchases, ci, 33, 95, 121
 annuities. *See* annuities.
 assurances. *See* assurance.
 beads, 11
 chamblets, 32
 gains and damages, gaynes and damages, 57, 94, 100
 goods sold, 115
 individuals, 33-37, 57, 59, 62, 68, 69, 81, 82, 87, 89, 90, 93, 94, 108, 118, 127, 129, 140. *See also* index of persons.
 making up of, 30, 46
 new, 53, 67
 old, 1, 24, 48
 ready money, 31, 52, 53, 57, 58
 sales, 82
 sarcenets, 31
 satins and damasks, 31
 taffetas, 31
 velvets, 32
 voyage, 33, 108, 112, 117, 119
 Account of cloths, accoumpte of clothes. *See* joint stock.
 Account partible, accoumpte partybell, accoumpte partyll. *See* joint stock.
 Administration, letter of, 42
 Admiralty, High Court of, xlix, cix n.
 Aldermen, Court of, liv, lvii

- Andierns, audierns, fire-dogs, 155, 156
 Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, ci
 Annuities, annewities, newetysse, lxi, lxiv, 28, 59, 60, 93, 119, 120, 139
 Apelles, *perhaps* a pell or skin, 158
 Apparel, parell, xxx, 71, 132, 147. *See also* sumptuary laws.
 Apprentices, apprenticeship, prentyses, prentises, xi, xiii, xv, xxiii, liii, liv, lx, lxi, lxvii, lxxxviii, lxxxix, xcvi-xcix, ci, cvi, 129, 169, 170
 Arable, erabyll, 70, 150
 Arbitration, xxxvii, lxi
 Armourers' Company, Armorers, xxxvi, 170
 Arms, heraldic, xxxiv, 146
 Assurance, assewraunce, xxviii, 45, 46, 72, 87, 91, 92, 98
 Attorney, letter of, lii, 86
 Audierns. *See* Andierns.

B

- Bacens, basins, 161
 Backing towbe, baking tub, 159
 Bailiff. *See* bayly.
 Ballance, balance of account, 60
 Bancatts. *See* banquets.
 Bankers, banking, xxvii, xxxiii, xliii
 Bankruptcy, bankruptcies, xx, xxvii n., liv-lvii, lxxiii, lxxv
 Bankruptcy Acts, xlvii, xlviii, liv, lv
 Banquets, bancatts, feasts, civic and company, lxiii, lxv, lxx-lxxiii, lxxvi, 171
 Barber-Surgeons' Company, xxxix
 Barley, 130, 131, 148
 Basins. *See* Bacens.
 Bayly, bailiff, baylye, 131, 136, 147
 Beaches, 159
 Beads, xxx, 11, 31
 Beards, lvi, lxi
 Beds, bedsteds, 23, 156-157, 161
 Beer, lxxxiii
 Bells, 117
 Bills, bills of debt, bills of his or my hand, bylls, xxvii, xxxix, xliii, xlviii, l-lii, lxxvi, lxxxviii, xciii, 2-7, 18, 22, 29, 35, 37, 38, 41, 44, 45, 64, 67, 69, 77, 81, 82, 88, 90-92, 95, 97, 98, 100, 101, 103, 109, 110, 120-123, 125-127, 129-131, 141, 148-152
 — discounted, 37

¹ It has not proved possible to establish satisfactorily the meaning of all words. Problems *e.g.* are presented by *nawte* and *stelyskarye*, listed *infra*.

Bills set over, 35
 — with sewarties, 29
 Bills of exchange. *See* exchange.
 Bittons, 159
 Bolle, bowl, 102
 Bonds, xlvi, li, lxxvi., 7, 26, 70, 84, 94,
 109, 115, 141, 148
 —, of recognisance, 84, 94
 Book, the great. *See* account books.
 Book, stat bouk. *See* account books.
 Book of Lamport, 125
 Book, day. *See* account books.
 Bookkeeping, xv, lii-liv, xciv, xcix, ci n.,
 ciii, cvii
 —, in double entry, lii, liii, ciii, cvii
 Borrowing, of money. *See* loans.
 Bourse, lxxxiv
 Bowl. *See* bolle.
 Brass, 88
 Brewer, 103
 British Records Association, cxi
 Brokers, brokerage, xviii, xl, xli, 65, 83,
 102, 103, 164
 Broadcloths. *See* cloths.
 Bucks, buckes, lxv, lxxiii, 171
 Bullocks, 152, 153, 162
 Bylletes, 17

C

Calves, 131, 139, 151
 Canvas, canves, xxix, 160
 Capons cowpe, capon coupe, a coop for
 capons, a cage for fattening poultry,
 158, 159
 Cards, 81
 Carpenter, 131
 Carrier, caryar, 98, 147, 148
 Carsis, carssis, carssys. *See* kerseys.
 Cash. *See* account books.
 Cattle, kattell, cv, 97
 Cattell, Cattall. *See* chattles.
 Chain of gold, 140
 Chamblets, chamblettes, chamlyts, xxi,
 xxx, 10, 13, 17, 32, 69, 85, 147
 Chamois leather. xxix
 Chancery, chanserye, xxxvii, xliii, xlv,
 xlix-lii, xcvi, xcix, cviii, 85
 Chapman, 121
 Charges, 51, 108. *See also* interest.
 Charity, xlvii
 Chattles, cattall, cattel, 155, 162
 Checked carssis, checkes. *See* kerseys.
 Cheese, xxxiii.
 Chest, cheste, cv, 30, 46, 47, 52-54, 56-58,
 62, 66, 69, 70, 163
 Childbed chamber, chyllbed chamber,
 155 n., 156, 158
 Church, xlv, xci, cv
 City Companies, lvii-lx, lxvi-lxix, lxxiii-
 lxxv. *See also* individual Companies.
 Cisterns, sestorns, 159
 Cleansing materials, xxvii
 Cloak, cloke, 133
 Clothiers, clothers, clotheres, clothiars,
 clothmakers, cloth manufacturers,
 clothmen, xvii, xx, xxiii, xxvii, xl,
 xlii, lv, lxxxix, xcix, cv, cvii, cviii, 1,
 25, 40, 64, 73-75, 90, 95, 101, 116, 121-
 125, 129, 138, 151, 164
 Cloths, broadcloths, short cloths, woollen
 cloths, worsted cloths, xlii, xiv, xvii,
 xx, xxi, xxiii, xxiv, xxviii, xxx, xlii,
 xliii, lix, lxxv-lxxvii, lxxix, lxxx,
 lxxxii-lxxxv, lxxxviii, xcii, xciv,
 xcvi, xcvi, c, civ, cvii, 1, 16, 22,
 23, 30, 32, 37, 61, 62, 82, 83, 95, 99,
 110-112, 115, 116, 118, 121, 127, 138,
 140, 141, 160. *See also* dozens and
 kerseys.
 Cloth halls, xxvi. *See also* London, Black-
 well Hall.
 Clothworkers' Company, xli.
 Coal, coals, colls, lxvii, 44, 136
 Cobbiarns, cob-irons, irons supporting a
 spit, 162
 Cofar, coffer, 161
 Coinage, currency, xxvii, xxxi, xxxv,
 xliii. *See also* sovereigns.
 Cold Mart, 160
 Collectors of subsidy. *See* subsidy.
 Colls. *See* coals.
 Colts, Coultis, 135-137
 Commesyon, commission, 132
 Common law, xliii, xlix, 1
 Company, lxxvi, lxxxviii, 3, 5, 46, 59. *See
 also* Mercers' Company.
 Comvenautes. *See* covenants.
 Comys, perhaps combings, 131
 Connants. *See* covenants.
 Consyderation, consideration. *See* interest.
 Copyhold, 92. *See also* lands.
 Corn, corne, korne, xlii, xliii, lx, lxvii,
 152, 162
 Cortaull, curtal, a horse with its tail
 docked, 141
 Cotton, cottons, xxix, 82
 Council. *See* Privy Council.
 Counting house, lxxx, lxxxiv, c.
 Covenants, comvenautes, connants, 84,
 89, 132
 Cows. *See* kine.
 Crane, lxxxiv
 Credit, xvii, xviii, xlv, xlvii, lvi, xciii.
See also loans.
 Crepers, creepers, small fire-dogs, 155
 Cresset, an iron vessel holding oil or
 grease to burn for light, lxvi
 Crest, query head, or alternatively in-
 creased, 136
 Cup, xliii
 Curtal. *See* cortaull.
 Curate, xii

Customs, customs officials, xxviii, xxxii, xlii, xliii, lxv, lxvii, lxxv-lxxix, lxxxvii, cviii, 141. *See also* searcher and waiter.

D

Damages. *See* accounts.
Damask, damaske, damasks, xvi, 11, 31, 100, 157, 158
Day book. *See* account books.
Debenture warrants, xlvii
Debts, 68, 117. *See also* bills, credit, loans.
Deeds, xcvi
Defeasance, dispers, discharge, 84
Diaper, diapers, diamond-patterned linen, 122, 157
Diar, dyer, 164
Dice, dice playing, lxi, 23
Discount, xlvi, 37
Dornix, cloth of a type originally made at Tournai, 155
Doublet, dublet, 157. *See also* apparel.
Dozens, xxv, 27. *See also* cloths and kerseys.
Draperies, new. *See* new draperies.
Drapers' Company, lx, lxv n., lxxii, ciii
Dry exchange, xxv, xlvi, xlix, lxxvii, lxxviii
Dublet. *See* doublet.
Dyer. *See* Diar.
Dyestuffs, xxvii

E

East India Company, xiv, lxxvi
Eastland Company, lxxviii
Endorsement, xlviii, li
Entreste. *See* interest.
Erabyll. *See* arable.
Estatte, the olde. *See* account books.
Ewes, ewyis, yowes, 128, 137, 162
Exchange, exchanges, currency, xxxiii-xxxv, xli, xlii, xlvi, lxxvii, lxxviii, xcvi, xcvi, 26-28, 30, 48, 51, 58, 60-62, 64, 82, 103-108, 110-114, 117
Exchange and rechange, xxxv, 29; 30, 64, 65, 82, 83, 92, 114
Exchange, bills of, xxxiii-xxxv, xli, xlix, l, lvii, lxxxvii, 2, 11, 27, 30, 49, 64, 80, 113
Exchange, dry. *See* dry exchange.
Exchange, fictitious. *See* fictitious exchange.
Exchequer, excheckpuer, lxxvii, 98

F

Factor, factors, xxxiii, xxxiv, xli, xcv *et seq.*
Fairs, 130, 131, 133, 135, 151
Farm, of rectory. *See* rectories and tithe.

Fat. *See* vat.
Faults in cloths, xcix, 1, 62
Feasts. *See* banquets.
Fee simple, 77, 79
Fictitious exchange, xxxv.
Field, of wheat, 116
Fine, 76, 77, 132, 141, 147, 164
First fruits, xci, 109, 133
Fish, xxxiii
Flax, xxix, 129-131, 133, 135
Foal, foulle, 139
Foot and net, fot and net, 62
Footte paces, mats, 156
Forbearance, forberaunce, for beraunce, forberans. *See* interest and loan.
Forced loans, xli, lx n., lxvi, lxviii, lxix, cvii
Foulle. *See* foal.
Freehold. *See* land.
Frizadoes, xxix
Funeral expenses, 165
Furniture, household stuff, impliments, ympliments, lxxx, 31, 67, 74, 140, 147, 155, 160, 162
Fustians, fustians, xvi, xxix, xxx, lxxxiv, lxxxv, lxxxvii, 22, 107, 116. *See also* jeans.
Fyllipe and Mary. *See* ships.

G

Gain, 26
Gains and damages, gaynes and damages. *See* accounts.
Gardens, xlii, 10, 70, 90
Geldings, cv, 44, 71, 98, 137, 139, 144. *See also* horses.
Gilt. *See* gold.
Ginger, xxxiii
Glass, xxix
Goblets, xxvii, 123
Gold, gilt, xviii, xlii, xliii, cv, 90, 91, 98, 117, 123, 124, 140. *See also* sovereigns.
Goldsmiths' Company, xlii
Goods, 97, 100, 104, 107, 118
Gown, gown, goun, gowne, xv, xvii, xxxvii, 127, 147, 158
Grain, graine, granary, lxvi, 9. *See also* barley, corn, wheat.
Great book, greate bocke. *See* account books.
Grediarne, gridiron, 158
Groceries, xxvii
Grocers' Company, lvi, lx, lxiv, lxvii, lxxvii, xcvi
Grogreyne, grogram, coarse grained, 13
Guns, lxxxviii

H

Haberdashers' Company, xvi, xxi, xxxix, lxv, lxxv, lxxvi, lxxx

U

Hacklonche, *perhaps* hack-launch or lance, 159
 Hanse, xxiii
 Hay, cv, 9, 29, 69, 81, 88, 109, 126, 127, 152
 Hearne, iron, 156
 Heifers, heifers, hekfors, xv, 139, 152
 Herden, harden, coarse linen, 161
 Herold-at-arms, 146
 Herrings, lxvi
 Hogerells, hoggerels, young sheep, 135
 Hogs, hogges, 151-153, 161, 162
 Hood, whod, 158
 Horse coursers, 71, 127
 Horses, xxi, cv, 44, 71, 72, 98, 112, 126, 127, 129, 130, 132, 136, 138, 139, 144, 150, 152, 162. *See also* colts, cortaul, geldings, mares, nags.
 Household charges, 27, 77
 Household stuff. *See* furniture.
 Houses, house property, xvi, xvii, xxxvi, lxxx, lxxxi, 41-43, 66, 67, 70-72, 74, 79, 81, 87, 94, 114, 139, 140, 147, 160, 171

I

Impliments. *See* furniture.
 In, to, to harvest, 130
 Indentures, li, 39, 89
 Inn, 141
 Interest, charges, consideration, consideration, entereste, forbearance, forberans, forberaunce, for beraunce, yntereste, yntrest, xviii, xxxiv, xxxv, xxxvii-xli, xlv, xlv, lii, lxi, lxviii, lxxxii, xc, 24, 30, 34, 38, 39, 41, 43, 64-66, 90, 91, 94, 95, 97, 100, 102, 108, 110, 119, 122, 143, 144. *See also* usury.
 Iron mills, lvi
 Iron mines, lvi
 Ironmongery, xxvii

J

Jeans, jeane fustians, lxxxv n., 107, 116. *See also* fustians.
 Jerkin, jerkyn, xxx, 30, 65
 Jewels, 140, 155
 Joint stock, accompte partybell, accompte partyll, accompte partybell, accompte partybill, accompte of clothes, account partible, Isham brothers, Isham firm, John & Henry Isham, mercers, parte abyll accounte, partybell accompte, xxv, xxxviii, xlvii, lvii, lxxv, lxxv, lxxvii, lxxix, lxxxii, lxxxiii, xciii *et seq.*, cvii, cviii, 22, 24-27, 37, 40, 48, 49, 54, 62, 73, 74, 77, 96, 99, 100, 108, 110-112, 116, 118, 119, 140, 144, 164
 Journal, jorall. *See* account books.

K

Kattell. *See* cattle.
 Kerseys, carsis, carssis, carssys, checked carssis, checkes, xvii, xxiii-xxviii, xlii, xliii, lxxxiv, lxxxviii, 27, 37, 40, 73-75, 123, 124
 Kimnel. *See* kymnell.
 Kine, cows, kyn, kyne, 135, 139, 152, 153, 162
 King's Bench, court of, xviii, li
 Korne. *See* corn.
 Kymnell, kimmel, kumyll, tub for household purposes, 131, 151, 152

L

Lambs, 128, 129, 139, 162
 Land, copyhold, freehold, 89, 92, 95, 109, 111, 116, 117
 Latin, cii
 Latitat, the writ, l
 Latrines, xxxvii
 Latten, lattyn, brass alloy, 155, 158, 159
 Lawsuit, lawsuits, prosesys, seuite, sewet, suit, sut, xx, xxxvii, lxxxix, xcvi, xcvi, xcic, 9, 17, 42, 45, 69, 80, 138, 139, 145, 147
 Lead, xxxiii, lvi
 Lease, leyce, 10, 42, 43, 72, 76, 79, 85, 90, 93, 131, 132, 139, 145, 147, 151, 153, 160
 Linens, linen cloths, xxix, lxxv, lxxxiv
 Liveries, lyverys, allowances, 135, 141
 Loan of money, borrowing, forbearance, occupation, prest, preste, taking up, xix, xxi, xxiii, xxiv, xxvii, xxxiv, xxxv, xxxix-xliv, xlvii, lvii, lxi, lxvi, lxxvi, lxxviii, lxxxii, lxxxiii, xc, xcvi, xcvi, cv, cvii, 2, 3, 10, 11, 22-24, 26, 29, 39-41, 45, 60, 63, 64, 69, 71, 72, 75, 77-79, 81, 82, 84, 86-92, 94, 100-103, 109, 110, 114, 115, 117, 119, 121, 122, 125-127, 129-132, 134, 135, 138, 143, 144, 148-151. *See also* exchange and exchange and rechange.
 Lockram, a type of linen made formerly in Brittany, 157
 Lord mayor, xix n., xlii, xlvi, lxiv, lxvi, lxxii, lxxxvii, 101
 Lord mayor's show, lxiii
 Lords of the Council. *See* privy council.
 Lottery, lxxviii
 Luxury stuffs, luxury textiles, xxix, xxx, xli

M

Madder, xxix
 Malt, 81, 137, 141, 148
 Marchaunte Adventerers, company of. *See* Merchants Adventurers.

Mares, marys, mayres, 135-137, 139, 151.
See also horses.
 Marsh, 93, 126
 Mase, mazer goblet, 160
 Mayor's Court, xxi, xlviii, xlix, xcvi
 Meadow, 126
 Meal, 81
 Merceries, xli, lix, cvii
 Mercers' Company, the merssers, the
 mesterye, xi, xiv, xv, xviii, xxii, xxv,
 xxx-xxxii, xxxvi, xl, lviii-lxiv, lxvi-
 lxxiv, lxxvi, lxxviii, lxxxi, lxxxviii,
 lxxxix, xcvi-xcviii, cv, cx, 24, 44, 71,
 86, 127, 146, 169-171
 —, chapel of, lii, lxi, lxii, 86
 —, wardens of, wardenship of, xxxii, lix,
 lx, lxiii, lxv, lxxxix, cx, 44, 90, 127,
 170
 Merchants Adventurers, Marchaunte Ad-
 venturers, Company of, xiv, xxiii,
 xxiv, xxviii, xxxii-xxxiv, xl, xli, liv,
 lviii-lx, lxii, lxix, lxxiii-lxxvii, lxxxiii-
 lxxxv, lxxxix, xc, xciv, xcv, xcvi,
 cii, cv, cx, 2
 Merchant Taylors' Company, lx
 Middlemen, xxx
 Mineral Battery, company of, lxxviii
 Mines Royal, company of lxxviii, lxxxvii
 Mining, lvi, lxxvii, lxxviii
 Mint, the, xli
 Mockadoes, mockadohe, worsted type of
 cloth, xxix, 160
 Morrese pickes, morris-pikes, Moorish
 pikes, 159
 Mortgages, mortgaging, pawning or pledg-
 ing of land, xl, xli, xlv, xlvi, li, cv,
 91, 109, 114
 Mourning gown, xv
 Muscovy Company, lxxxvii
 Music, lxxiii

N

Nag, nage, 136. *See also* horses.
 Naval stores, lxxxvi
 Nawte, 159
 Net and change, net, 49, 51-53, 57-59, 76,
 84, 93, 94, 118
 New Draperies, xxix
 Newetyssse. *See* annuities.
 Northern dozens. *See* dozens.
 Notaries, xlix
 Numerals, arabic and roman, cxi

O

Oats, otts, cv, 9, 81, 127, 131, 140
 Obligations, obligacyons, oblygasyons, xii,
 xlv, xlviii, l, li, lxxvi, 3-7, 10, 16, 25,
 30, 36, 40, 62, 64, 70, 78, 80, 83-86, 89,
 92, 94-96, 100, 108, 109, 114, 116, 117,

121, 122, 125, 126, 128, 142, 143, 148-
 150.
 Occupation, occupying, of money. *See*
 loans.
 Offices, purchase of, lxxvi, lxxvii.
 Oil, xxvii.
 Old leger, lord stat, old stat bouk, olde
 accounte, olde statte. *See* account
 books.
 Old Testament, ci.

P

Packhowse, 108
 Pacye. *See* pease.
 Page. *See* pig.
 Parell. *See* apparel.
 Parliament, lxxviii
 Parsonages, 29, 69, 76-79, 130, 132-134, 137,
 139, 145, 146
 Parte abyll accounte, partybell accounte.
 See joint stock.
 Pask mart, xix
 Pasture, 70
 Paun, pawn, 83. *For* pawning of land, *see*
 mortgages.
 Pease, pacye, paysse, 141, 144, 150, 151
 Pellowbears. *See* pillow-bears.
 Pewke, pewicke, puke, a superior kind of
 woollen cloth, of bluish-black or inky
 colour, xxxvii, lxiii
 Pewter, 88
 Physic, Phisick, physick, xlv, 173
 Pig, pagge, 134, 136
 Pillow-bears, pellowbears, 157, 161
 Piracy, pirates, xliii, xlv, lxxxviii
 Plague, xl, lvi, lxxii, lxxxiii
 Plate, xvii, cvii, 30, 31, 65, 83, 140, 155
 Pledges, pledging of land *See* mortgages.
 Plewraulyty, plurality, of ecclesiastical
 livings, 132, 133
 Porters, xxviii, 2
 Posnettes, posnets, small metal vessels, 162
 Post-fine, 46
 Potigewe, pottinger, vessel, 124
 Pots, xxx, 117
 Powtharinge towbe, pothering tub, pow-
 dering tub, for salting or preserving,
 156
 Prentises, prentyses. *See* apprentices.
 Presepte, pressepte. *See* writ.
 Prest, preste. *See* loan.
 Prevy sealle. *See* privy seal.
 Price regulation, xxxi, xxxii
 Prison, lxi, lxxiii
 Privies, 41
 Privy Council, the Council, Lords of the
 Council, xxxi, liv, lxvii, lxxi, lxxiv,
 lxxvi-lxxix, cviii
 Privy Seal, prevy sealle, xlvii, lxix, 71
 Profits, lxxxiii. lxxxv, xcii, 77
 Prosesys, processes. *See* lawsuits.

Q

Quails, lxxii
Quo warranto, writs of, lxxviii

R

Raisins, xxvii, xxix
 Rashes, xxxii
 Rechange. *See* exchange and rechange.
 Recognisances, xlviii, 72, 94, 115, 121
 Recovery, of land, 77
 Rectories, xii, xl, lxxxiii, xci. *See also* tithes.
 Redemption, redemyng, of plate, xliii, 65
 Rent, lxxxi, 29, 42-45, 67, 68, 70, 74, 76, 78, 79, 88, 112, 120, 126, 127, 130, 132, 134, 136, 137, 139, 141, 144-147, 149, 150
 Rentiers, xxxix
 Requests, Court of, xlv, xlix
 Rest, reste, unpaid portion of debt, 3, 4, 9-11, 15, 22, 23, 36, 89, 92, 102, 144
 Retailers, xxx, xxxii
 Rhenish wine. *See* wine, Rhenish.
 Ring, Turkish, xxx, 3
 Roman law, xciv
 Rose water, xxxiii
 Rosyt, roset, rose-coloured, 100
 Rye, 23, 148, 150

S

Sack. *See* wine.
 Sale, salle, 82. *See also* account books.
 Salmon, lxxi
 Salous sets, sallow sets, willow sets (of a particular sort), 145
 Salt, salt-cellar, saltte, xxx, 90, 162
 Sanctuary, liv
 Sarcenets, sarscenets, sarscennettes, fine silks, xxxvii, 31, 85, 158, 160. *See also* luxury stuffs, silks.
 Satins, sattens, xv-xvii, xxx, xxxvii, 31, 44, 85, 98, 158, 160
 Sawse mortor, sauce mortar, 158
 Say, saie, saye, a cloth similar to serge, 76, 156, 158, 160, 161
 Schoolmaster, 143
 Scriveners, xlviii, xlix, li
 Searcher, sherchare, customs officer, lxxv
 Selyng. *See* soylling.
 Sermons, xlv
 Servants, xxxv, xxxix, lxi, lxvii, 2, 11, 22, 36, 37, 60, 69, 78, 93, 95, 96, 98, 100, 114, 126, 129, 131, 135, 138, 141, 143, 144, 151, 164
 Sestorns. *See* cisterns.
 Seuite. *See* lawsuits.
 Sewarties. *See* sureties
 Sewet. *See* lawsuits.
 Sewgar. *See* sugar.
 Sheep, xcv n., cv, 128, 130, 131, 136, 138, 139, 143, 144, 152. *See also* ewes and lambs.
 Shepherd, 152
 Sherchare. *See* searcher.
 Sheriff, lxxii. lxxxix, 171. *See also* under-sheriff.
 Sheriff's Court, xlix
 Ships, xxviii, xlv, xlv, 82, 87:
 Dragon, xxviii
 Fyllipe and Mary, *Fyllippe and Marye*, 87
 John Baptist, xxviii
 Lion, xxviii
 Maye Flower, xxviii
 Prymerose, xxviii
 Saviour, xxviii
 Shreds, of cloth, xxxii
 Sickness, 125
 Silks, xv-xvii, xix, xxi, xxix-xxxii, lvi, lxxi, lxxvi, lxxxiii, lxxxvi, lxxxvii, 37, 96, 147, 160
 Silver, xviii, xxvii, xxx, xlii, xliii, 44, 91, 98, 117, 123, 124, 162
 Sinksen mart, Shickeson, Sinkson, Synckson, Syncksson, cvii, 22-24, 33, 57, 104
 Skinners' Company, lxxx
 Skins, xxix
 Skulles, 159
 Smith, smyth, 135, 141
 Smuggling, lxxix
 Smyth. *See* smith.
 Solicitor, the queen's, the quenes sollysstor, 103. *See also* Rosewell, William.
 Sovereigns, half sovereigns, soferons, sofferons, soufferons, sufferons, xxvii, 37, 40, 73-75. *See also* coinage.
 Sow, 134. *See also* pigs.
 Soylling up, selyng, assailing, clearing up, discharge, of account, 119, 147
 Spices, spyssis, xxix, xliii, lxxxvii, 34
 Spoons, spounes, spowns, xxvii, 123, 124, 162
 Stamell, stammel, a coarse cloth often red, 95
 Staple, 151
 Staple courts, xlix
 Star Chamber, court of, xlix
 Stat, old stat, state, statte, sto. *See* account books.
 Statute, statute merchant, statute staple, xlviii, 72
 Steiping fatt, steeping vat, 152
 Stelyskarye, 159
 Sterys, steers, 139
 Stryk of whit, a strike or measure of wheat, 149
 Subsidy, subsidies, subsedyse, direct taxes. *See* taxes.
 Sugar, sewgar, xiv, xxix, xxx, xliii, xlix, lvi, 65, 66, 68-70, 83
 Suits. *See* lawsuits.

Sumptuary laws, xxx, xxxi, lxi. *See also* apparel.
 Sureties, suretyship, sewarties, xix, xliii, xlviii, lxxvi, lxxvii, 15, 30, 39, 42, 56, 64, 65, 78, 81, 83, 94, 114, 148, 149
 Surggyns, surgeons, 147
 Sut. *See* lawsuits.
 Sylence, hammer, 159

T

Taffata, taffatie, taffeta, taffetae, 6, 31, 32, 157, 160
 Taking up, of money. *See* loans.
 Tankards, xxx, cv, 91, 98
 Tapestry, xxix, 158
 Taxes, direct, subsidy, subsidies, sub-sedyse, xlii, lxvii-lxix, lxxxvi, 67, 132, 133
 Tenths. *See* tithes.
 Tester, testern, testor, testorn, 152, 156, 161
 Textiles, Italian luxury, xiv. *See also* satins, silks, &c.
 Timber, tymber, xxxiii, lxvii, lxxxvi, 102. *See also* wood.
 Tin, xxxiii
 Tithe, tithes, farm of rectory, tenths, tyth, tythe, xii, xci, 9, 76-78, 81, 132-134, 137, 139, 150, 152
 Tobacco, xiv
 Toer, tower, tow-maker, rope-maker, 84
 Transferability, of credit instruments, li, lii
 Treasure-ships, lxxxv
 Trundel bed, truckle bed, low bed running on truckles or castors, 156
 Trust bed, trussed bed, 161
 Tumlyt, tonlet, small cask, 129
 Turkish ring, 3
 Tymber. *See* timber.
 Tyth, tythe. *See* tithe.

U

Under-sheriff, 164. *See also* sheriff.
 Universities, lxvii
 Usance, xxxiv, 60, 103-107, 112, 113
 —, double, 105-107, 113
 —, half, 103-106
 —, treble, 107
 Usury, usury laws, xxxiv n., xxxv, xxxix, xlv, xlvii

V

Vallaunce, valance, bed-curtain, 156
 Vat, fat, 131
 Velvets, vellvets, xvii, xxx, xxxiii, 13, 30, 32, 65, 76, 100, 122, 158

Venison, lxxi
 Vesytacyon. *See* visitation.
 Vintners' Company, lx
 Visitation, vesytacyon, 132
 Voyage, viadge, vyadge, cviii. 33, 58, 60-62, 103, 105, 106, 108, 112

W

Wachet. *See* watchet.
 Wagers, xc, 44, 127
 Wages, 131-133, 135, 152, 153
 Waiter, wayttar, customs officer, 164
 Wardenship, wardens, of Mercers' Company. *See* Mercers' Company, wardens of.
 Wards, Court of, wardship, xii, xx, 120
 Wares, warehouse, lxxxiv, 77, 96, 100, 119, 129, 155
 Watchet, wachet, light blue, 160
 Water-bearing, water-bearers, xv, lxi, xcvi, 77, 167 n., 170
 Wayn ling, waynlyng, weanling, newly weaned, 131, 139, 151
 Weight, lack of, 68, 95
 Wethers, 162
 Wheat, 9, 22, 23, 26, 71, 81, 82, 86, 111, 116, 127, 149
 Whod. *See* hood.
 Wholesale, xxx
 Wills, xx, cx, 145
 Windmill, wynde myll, 110
 Wine, wyn, wyne, xxx, xxxiv, xlii, lxxxviii, xcvi, 82, 103, 129, 142 :
 French, Bordeaux, Gascon, xxxiv, xlii, 82
 Rhenish, Renyshe wyn, xxx, 129
 Sack, sacke, sak, sherry, xlii, 103
 Wood, 81, 133, 134. *See also* timber.
 Wool, xvii, xxiii, xxiv, xxvii, xciv, cv, 33, 68, 95, 98, 101, 116, 131, 135, 136, 138, 144, 145, 151, 162
 Woollen cloths. *See* cloths.
 Workemen, 141
 Worsteds cloths, worsteds. *See* cloths.
 Writ, preseppe, presseppe, l, lvii, lxviii, 26, 83
 Wyn, wyne. *See* wine.
 Wynde myll. *See* windmill.

Y

Yardland, yarde land, yard land, 145, 146, 152
 Yeomen, xiii
 Ympliments. *See* furniture.
 Yntereste, yntrest. *See* interest.
 Yowes. *See* ewes.

